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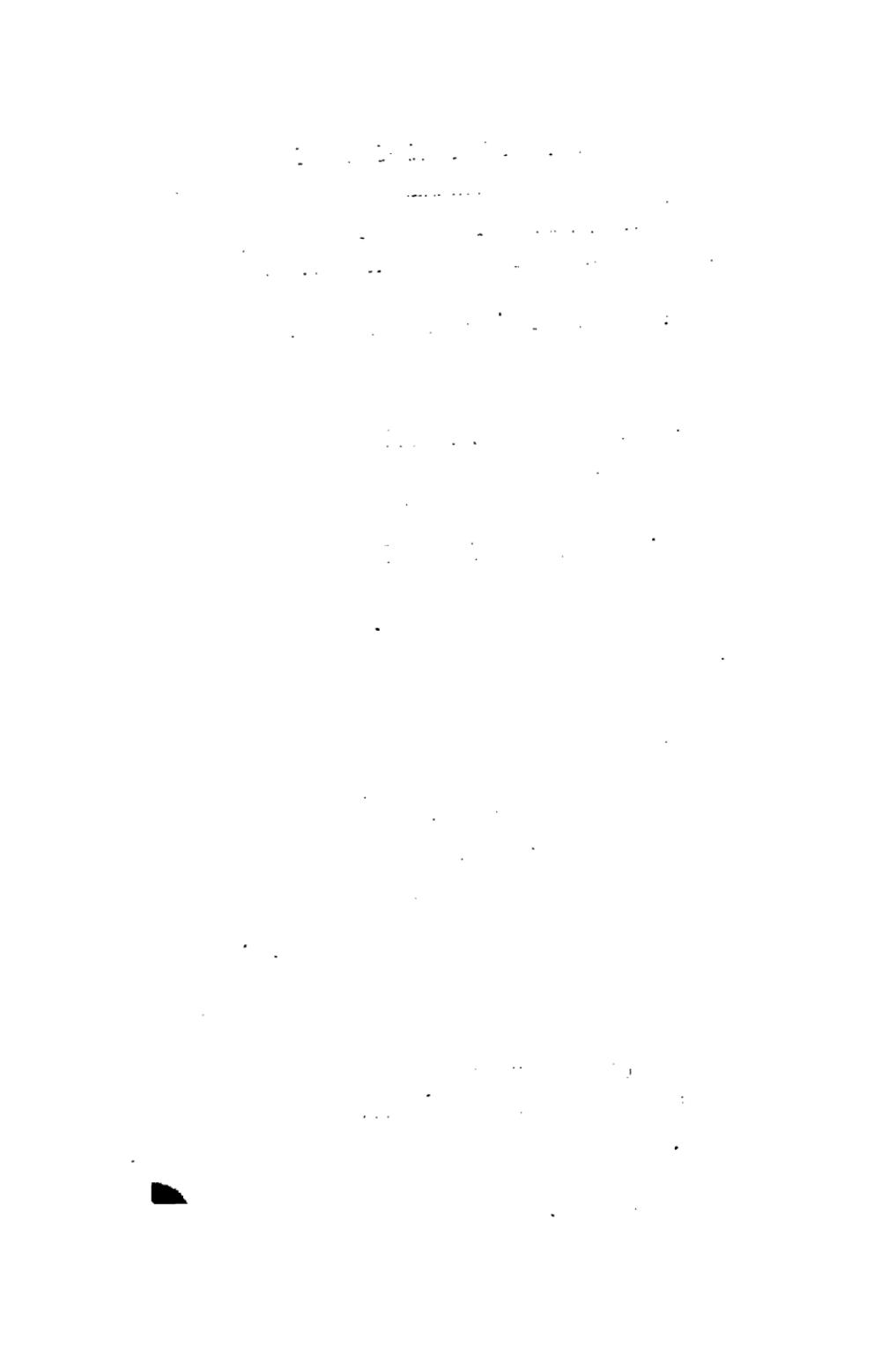
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An attempt is made throughout these notes by the Editor to



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THE aim of the Editor of this edition of Virgil's *Aeneid* is to be of real service to the young in studying one of the most difficult of the Latin poets. With this purpose in view the best and most recent Virgilian authorities have been utilised, and in this respect the Editor begs to acknowledge his great indebtedness to the works of Forbiger, Ladewig, Dr. Henry, Gossrau, to Professors Kennedy, Conington, and Lonsdale, as well as to Lord Ravensworth and Mr. Rickards, whose joint translation of the *Aeneid* deservedly occupies the front rank of all our English versions of what Mr. Gladstone has correctly styled as "the most magnificent of European poems."

To Lord Ravensworth's kindness the Editor is further indebted for the insertion of the valuable Appendix on the *Aeneid*.

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An attempt is made throughout these notes by the Editor to

deal as literally as possible with the Virgilian language in its various phases of presentation, from a conviction, now more confirmed than ever after a study of twenty years, that it is only by keeping as closely as possible to the literal sense of Virgil's *ipsissima verba*, that we can in any degree come to see and feel the infinite beauty, the marvellous and majestic power, and the subtle and tender grace of the incomparable original.

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VIRGIL AND HIS ÆNEID.

VIRGIL, or Vergil, was born of humble parentage, at Andes, three miles from Mantua, in the year A.U.C. 684, b.c. 70, the first consulate of Pompey and Crassus, seven years before the birth of the Emperor Augustus, and five before that of his friend Horace. In the year A.U.C. 699 he assumed the *toga virilis*, and left Cremona, where he had hitherto resided, for Mediolanum (Milan), whence he afterwards removed to Penthenope (Naples), or, according to the less probable statement of Eusebius, to Rome. Naples was then, next to Athens, the great school of literature and science ; and here, in that intellectual repose which the uninitiated often mistake for listless indolence, he zealously pursued his favourite studies under the tuition of Parthenius in Greek ; Tyro, the Epicurean, in philosophy ; and Epidius in oratory.

In his twenty-second year he returned to Mantua, on the breaking out of the civil war between Julius Cæsar and Pompey.

After the battle of Philippi, he was among those whose lands were handed over to the soldiery of the victorious Triumvirs. But what seemed his ruin brought him into earlier notice than otherwise might have been his lot. He was introduced to Mæcenas by Asinius Pollio, himself a poet, who had been made governor of Cisalpine Gaul, and was reinstated in his property. This happy event he gratefully celebrates in his first "Eclogue." But it appears that when he tried to resume possession, he was nearly slain by the rude soldier who had received a grant of the land, and it was some months before he was securely restored. In company with Horace, Varius, and other literary friends, he attended Mæcenas in the famous journey to Brundusium

(probably in 87 B.C.). He had already (in the year 40 B.C.) written the famous Eclogue on the consulship of Pollio; and soon after this he began the Georgics, at the special desire of Mæcenas. They seem to have been published in their complete form soon after the battle of Actium. For the rest of his life, which he closed at Brundusium in the fifty-first year of his age (B.C. 19), he was occupied with his "*Æneid*," which with modest self-depreciation he ordered to be destroyed. But it was revised by his friends Varius and Plotius, and published by order of the Emperor, whom he had accompanied in a tour through Greece just before his death.

Patriotism is the very key-note of the "*Æneid*." From the first book of this national epic, where Jove promises the empire of the world to the Roman race, with no limit to its territory except the ocean, no bound to its fame except the heavens, down to the last *Æneid*, where the divine founder of the Roman State wins his victorious way to an Italian throne, Virgil paints the most captivating pictures of patriotism ever painted. To paint the portraits of Rome's immortal patriots, the poet brings down his hero *Æneas* to the land of spirits, in which he allots the highest happiness to the souls of the patriotic, and describes the unspeakable agonies in the lowest depth of Tartarus as the penalty of the traitor who sells his country for gold. "There is" (say Messrs. Lonsdale and Lee in their *Globe Translation*) "in Virgil a great tenderness of feeling, something better and more charming than mere Roman virtue or morality; that he excels in pathos, as Homer in sublimity, is the old opinion, and it is surely the right one. This pathos is given at times by a single epithet, by a slight touch, with graceful art by an indirect allusion; this tenderness is more striking as contrasted with the stern Roman character, and with the stately majesty of the verse. The poet never becomes affected or sentimental, he hardly ever offends against good taste; he knows where to stop; he is excellent in his silence as well as in his speech. Virgil, as Wordsworth says, is a great master of language; but no one can really be a master of language unless he be also a master of thought, of which language is the expression."

P. VIRGILII MARONIS
ÆNEIDOS
LIBER PRIMUS.

*Ille ego, qui quondam gracili modulatus avend
Carmen, et egressus sylvis vicina coëgi,
Ut quamvis avido parerent arva colono ;
Gratum opus agricolis : at nunc horrentia Martis*

ARMA, virumque cano, Trojæ qui primus ab oris
Italiam, fato profugus, Laviniaque venit
Littora : multum ille et terris jactatus et alto,
Vi superum, sœvæ memorem Junonis ob iram ;
Multæ quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem,
Inferretque Deos Latio : genus unde Latinum,
Albanique patres, atque altæ moenia Romæ.

Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine læso
Quidve dolens, regina Deum, tot volvere casus
Insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores
Impulerit. Tantæne animis colestibus iræ ?

Urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrii tenuere coloni,
Carthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe
Ostia, dives opum, studiisque asperrima belli ;
Quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
Posthabitæ coluisse Samo. Hic illius arma,
Hic currus fuit : hoc regnum Dea gentibus esse,
Si qua fata sinant, jam tum tenditque fovetque.
Progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duc
Audierat, Tyriæ olim quæ verteret arœ :

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Hinc populum late regem belloque superbum
 Venturum excidio Libyæ : sic volvere Parcas.
 Id metuens, veterisque memor Saturnia belli,
 Prima quod ad Trojam pro caris gesserat Argis—
 Necdum etiam causee irarum, siveque dolores
 Exciderant animo : manet altâ mente repôstum
 Judicium Paridis, spretæque injuria formæ,
 Et genus invidum, et rapti Ganymedis honores—
 His accensa super, jactatos aequore toto
 Troas, reliquias Danaûm atque immitis Achilli,
 Arcebat longe Latio : multosque per annos
 Errabant acti fatigata omnia circum.
 Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem !

Vix e conspectu Siculæ telluris in altum
 Vela dabant læti, et spumas salis ære ruebant ;
 Quum Juno, æternum servans sub pectore vulnus,
 Hæc secum : “ Mene incepto desistere victimam,
 Nec posse Italiam Teucrorum avertere regem ?
 Quippe vtor fatis ! Pallasne exurere classem
 Argivum, atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto,
 Unius ob noxam, et furias Ajacis Oilei ?
 Ipsa, Jovis rapidum jaculata e nubibus ignem,
 Disjecitque rates evertitque aequora ventis :
 Illum exspirantem transfixo pectore flamas
 Turbine corripuit scopuloque infixit acuto.
 Ast ego, quæ Divum incedo regina, Jovisque
 Et soror et conjux, una cum genite tot annos
 Bella gero. Et quisquam numen Junonis adoret
 Præterea, aut supplex aris imponat honorem ? ”

Talia flammato secum Dea corde volutans,
 Nimborum in patriam, loca foeta furentibus Austria,
 Æoliam, venit. Hic vasto rex Æolus antro
 Luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras
 Imperio premit, ac vinclis et carcere frænat.
 Illi indignantes magno cum murmure montis
 Circum claustra fremunt : celsâ sedet Æolus arce
 Sceptra tenens, mollitque animos et temperat iras.
 Ni faciat, maria ac terras cœlumque profundum
 Quippe ferant rapidi secum, verrantque per auras.
 Sed pater omnipotens speluncis abdidit atris,
 Hoc metuens ; molemque et montes insuper altos
Iuposuit ; regemque dedit, qui foedere certo

Et premere et laxas sciret dare jussus habenas.
 Ad quem tum Juno supplex his vocibus usa est :
 “Æole, (namque tibi Divum pater atque hominum rex 65
 Et mulcere dedit fluctus et tollere vento) ;
 Gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat æquor,
 Ilium in Italiam portans victosque Penates :
 Incute vim ventis, submersasque obrue puppes ;
 Aut age diversos et disjice corpora ponto. 70
 Sunt mihi bis septem præstanti corpore Nymphæ ;
 Quarum, quæ formæ pulcherrima, Deiōpeiam
 Connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo :
 Omnes ut tecum meritis pro talibus annos
 Exigat, et pulchrâ faciat te prole parentem.” 75
 Æolus hæc contra : “ Tuus, o regina, quid optes
 Explorare labor ; mihi jussa capessere fas est.
 Tu mihi, quocunque hoc regni, tu sceptra Jovemque
 Concilias ; tu das epulis accumbere Divum,
 Nimborumque facis tempestatumque potentem.” 80
 Hæc ubi dicta, cavum conversâ cuspide montem
 Impulit in latus ; ac venti, velut agmine facto,
 Qua data porta, ruunt, et terras turbine perflant.
 Incubuere mari, totumque a sedibus imis
 Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis
 Africus, et vastos volvunt ad littora fluctus. 85
 Insequitur clamorque virum stridorque rudentum.
 Eripiunt subito nubes coelumque diemque
 Teucrorum ex oculis : ponto nox incubat atra.
 Intonuere poli, et crebris micat ignibus æther ; 90
 Presentemque viris intentant omnia mortem :
 Extemplo Æneæ solvuntur frigore membra.
 Ingemit ; et, duplices tendens ad sidera palmas,
 Talia voce refert : “ O terque quaterque beati !
 Queis ante ora patrum, Troæ sub mœnibus altis, 95
 Contigit oppetere ! ô Danaum fortissime gentis,
 Tydide, mene Iliacis occumbere campis
 Non potuisse, tuâque animam hanc effundere dextra !
 Sævus ubi telo Æacidæ jacet Hector, ubi ingens
 Sarpedon ; ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis
 Scuta virum, galeasque, et fortia corpora volvit.” 100
 Talia jactanti stridens Aquilone procella
 Vulum adversa ferit, fluctusque ad sidera tollit.
 Franguntur remi : tum prora avertit, et undia

Dat latus : insequitur cumulo præruptus aquæ mons. 105
 Hi summo in fluctu pendent ; his unda dehiscens
 Terram inter fluctus aperit : furit æstus arenis.
 Tres Notus abreptas in saxa latentia torquet ;
 (Saxa vocant Itali, mediis quæ in fluctibus, Aras,
 Dorsum immane mari summo) : tres Eurus ab alto 110
 In brevia et syrtes urget, (miserabile visu !)
 Illiditque vadis, atque aggere cingit arenæ.
 Unam, quæ Lycios fidumque vehebat Orontem,
 Ipsius ante oculos ingens a vertice pontus
 In puppim ferit : excutitur pronusque magister 115
 Volvitur in caput : ast illam ter fluctus ibidem
 Torquet agens circum, et rapidus vorat æquore vortex.
 Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto ;
 Arma virum, tabulæque, et Troia gaza per undas.
 Jam validam Ilionei navem, jam fortis Achatæ, 120
 Et quæ vectus Abas, et quæ grandævus Aletes,
 Vicit hiems : laxis laterum compagibus omnes
 Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt.
 Interea magno misceri murmure pontum,
 Emissamque hiemem sensit Neptunus, et imis 125
 Stagna refusa vadis, graviter commotus ; et, alto
 Prospiciens, summâ placidum caput extulit unda.
 Disjectam Aeneæ toto videt æquore classem,
 Fluctibus oppressos Troas cœlique ruinâ :
 Nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis, et iræ. 130
 Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat ; dehinc talia fatur :
 “ Tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri ?
 Jam cœlum terranque meo sine numine, Venti,
 Miscere, et tantas audetis tollere moles ?
 Quos ego—— Sed motos præstat componere fluctus : 135
 Post mihi non simili poenâ commissa luetis.
 Maturate fugam, regique hæc dicite vestro :
 Non illi imperium pelagi sævumque tridentem ;
 Sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille immania saxa,
 Vestras, Eure, domos : illâ se jactet in aula 140
 Æolus, et clauso ventorum carcere regnet.”
 Sic ait : et dicto citius tumida æquora placat,
 Collectasque fugat nubes, solemque reducit.
 Cymothoë, simul et Triton adnixus, acuto
 Detrudunt naves scopulo : levat ipse tridenti ; 145
 Et vastas aperit syrtes, et temperat æquor,

Atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas.
 Ac veluti magno in populo quum saepe coorta est
 Seditio, sevitque animis ignobile vulgus;
 Jamque faces et saxa volant; furor arma ministrat:
 Tum, pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem
 Conspexere, silent arrectisque auribus adstant;
 Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet:
 Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, sequora postquam
 Prospiciens genitor, cœloque invictus aperto,
 Flectit equos, curruque volans dat lora secundo.
 Defessi Aeneadæ, que proxima, littora cursu
 Contendunt petere, et Libyæ vertuntur ad oras.

Est in secessu longo locus: insula portum
 Efficit objectu laterum; quibus omnis ab alto
 Frangitur, inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos.
 Hinc atque hinc vastæ rupes, geminique minantur
 In cœlum scopuli; quorum sub vertice late
 Aequora tuta silent: tum sylvis scena coruscis
 Desuper, horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbræ.
 Fronto sub adversa scopolis pendentibus antrum;
 Intus aquæ dulces, vivoque sedilia saxe;
 Nymphaeum domus: hic fessas non vincula naves
 Ulla tenent; unco non alligat ancora morsu.
 Huc septem Aeneas collectis navibus omni
 Ex numero subit; ac, magno telluris amore
 Egressi, optata potiuntur Troës arenæ,
 Et sale tabentes artus in littore ponunt.

Ac primum silici scintillam excudit Achates,
 Suscepitque ignem foliis, atque arida circum
 Nutrimenta dedit, rapuitque in fomite flamمام.
 Tum Cererem corruptam undis, Cerealiaque arma
 Expediunt fessi rerum; frugesque receptas
 Et torrere parant flammis, et frangere saxe.

Aeneas scopulum interea conscendit, et omnem
 Prospectum late pelago petit; Anthea si quem
 Jactatum vento videat, Phrygiasque biremes,
 Aut Capyn, aut celsis in puppibus arma Caïci.
 Navem in conspectu nullam; tres littore cervos
 Prospicit errantes; hos tota armenta sequuntur
 A tergo, et longum per valles pascitur agmen.
 Constitit hic, arcumque manu celeresque sagittas
 Corripuit, fidus quea tela gerebat Achates:

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Ductoresque ipsos primum, capita alta ferentes
 Cornibus arboreis, sternit; tum vulgus, et omnem 190
 Miscet agens telis nemora inter frondea turbam:
 Nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor
 Corpora fundat humi, et numerum cum navibus æquet.
 Hinc portum petit, et socios partitur in omnes.
 Vina, bonus quæ deinde cadiis onerarat Acestes 195
 Littore Trinacrio dederatque abeuntibus heros,
 Dividit, et dictis morentia pectora mulcit:
 “O socii, (neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum),
 O passi graviora, dabit Deus his quoque finem.
 Vos et Scyllæam rabiem penitusque sonantes 200
 Accëstis scopulos; vos et Cyclopia saxa
 Experti; revocate animos, moestumque timorem
 Mittite: forsitan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit.
 Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum,
 Tendimus in Latium; sedes ubi fata quietas 205
 Ostendunt: illic fas regna resurgere Trojæ.
 Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis.”
 Talia voce refert; curisque ingentibus æger
 Spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem.
 Illi se prædæ accingunt dapibusque futuris: 210
 Tergora deripiunt costis, et viscera nudant;
 Pars in frusta secant veribusque trementia figunt;
 Littore aëna locant alii flamasque ministrant.
 Tum victu revocant vires; fusique per herbam,
 Implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinæ. 215
 Postquam exempta fames epulis, mensæque remotæ,
 Amissos longo socios sermone requirunt,
 Spemque metumque inter dubii: seu vivere credant,
 Sive extrema pati nec jam exaudire vocatos.
 Præcipue pius Aeneas, nunc acris Orontei, 220
 Nunc Amyci casum gemit, et crudelia secum
 Fata Lyci, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.
 Et jam finis erat; quum Jupiter æthere summo
 Despicens mare velivolum, terrasque jacentes,
 Littoraque, et latos populos, sic vertice cœli 225
 Constitit, et Libyæ defixit lumen regnis:
 Atque illum, tales jactantem pectore curas,
 Tristior, et lacrymis oculos suffusa nitentes,
 Alloquitur Venus: “O, qui res hominumque Deumque
 Aeternis regis imperiis, et fulmine terres, 230

Quid meus *Æneas* in te committere tantum,
 Quid Troës potuere ? quibus, tot funera passis,
 Cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis ?
 Certe hinc Romanos olim, volventibus annis,
 Hinc fore ductores, revocato a sanguine Teucri,
 Qui mare, qui terras omni ditione tenerent,
 Pollicitus : quæ te, Genitor, sententia vertit ?
 Hoc equidem occasum Trojæ tristesque ruinas
 Solabar, fatis contraria fata rependens.
 Nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos
 Insequitur : quem das finem, rex magne, laborum ?
 Antenor potuit, mediis elapsus Achivis,
 Illyricos penetrare sinus, atque intima tutus
 Regna Liburnorum, et fontem superare Timavi :
 Unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis
 It mare proruptum, et pelago premit arva sonanti.
 Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi sedesque locavit
 Teucrorum, et genti nomen dedit, armaque fixit
 Troia : nunc placida compôstus pace quiescit.
 Nos, tua progenies, cœli quibus annuis arcem,
 Navibus (infandum !) amisis, unius ob iram
 Prodimur, atque Italos longe disjungimur oris.
 Hic pietatis honos ? Sic nos in sceptrâ reponis ? ”
 Olli subridens hominum sator atque Deorum,
 Vultu, quo cœlum tempestatesque serenat,
 Oscula libavit natæ ; dehinc talia fatur :
 “ Parce metu, Cytherea : manent immota tuorum
 Fata tibi ; cernes urbem et promissa Lavini
 Moenia, sublimemque feres ad sidera cœli
 Magnanimum *Ænean* : neque me sententia vertit.
 Hic—tibi fabor enim, quando hæc te cura remordet ;
 Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo—
 Bellum ingens geret Italiam, populosque feroce
 Contundet, moresque viris et moenia ponet ;
 Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit sestas,
 Ternaque transferint Rutulis hiberna subactis.
 At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen *Iülo*
 Additur, (Ilus erat, dum res stetit Iliæ regno),
 Triginta magnos, volvendis mensibus, orbes
 Imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavini
 Transferet et longam multâ vi muniæ Albam.
 Hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos

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270

Gente sub Hectoreā ; donec regina sacerdos,
 Marte gravis, geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem.
 Inde lupæ fulvo nutricis tegmine lāetus 275
 Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet
 Mœnia, Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.
 His ego nec metas rerum, nec tempora pono :
 Imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Juno,
 Quæ mare nunc terrasque metu cœlumque fatigat, 280
 Consilia in melius referet, mecumque fovebit
 Romanos rerum dominos gentemque togatam.
 Sic placitum. Veniet lustris labentibus ætas,
 Quum domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenæ
 Servitio premet, ac victis dominabitur Argis. 285
 Nasceret pulchræ Trojanus origine Cæsar,
 Imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris,
 Julius, a magno dimissum nomen Iulo.
 Hunc tu olim coelo, spoliis Orientis onustum,
 Accipies secura : vocabitur hic quoque votis. 290
 Aspera tum positis mitescere sœcula bellis :
 Cana Fides et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus,
 Jura dabunt : diræ ferro et compagibus arctis
 Claudentur Belli portæ : Furor impius intus,
 Sæva sedens super arma, et centum vinctus aenis 295
 Post tergum nodis, fremet horridus ore cruento.”
 Hæc ait : et Maiā genitum demittit ab alto,
 Ut terræ, utque novæ pateant Carthaginis arces
 Hospitio Teucris, ne fati nescia Dido
 Finibus arceret. Volat ille per aëra magnum 300
 Remigio alarum, ac Libyæ citus astitit oris :
 Et jam jussa facit ; ponuntque ferocia Pœni
 Corda, volente Deo. In primis regina quietum
 Accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam.
 At pius Æneas per noctem plurima volvens,
 Ut primum lux alma data est, exire, locosque 305
 Explorare novos ; quas vento accesserit oras,
 Qui teneant (nam inculta videt) hominesne feræne,
 Quærere constituit, sociisque exacta referre.
 Classem in convexo nemorum, sub rupe cavatā,
 Arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbris, 310
 Occulit ; ipse uno graditur comitatus Achate,
 Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.
 Cui mater mediæ sese tulit obvia sylva,

Virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma 314
 Spartanæ : vel qualis equos Threissa fatigat
 Harpalyce, volucremque fugâ p̄svertitur Eurum.
 Namque humeris de more habilem suspenderat arcum
 Venatrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventis ;
 Nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentes. 320
 Ac prior : " Heus," inquit, " juvenes, monstrate mearum
 Vidistis si quam hic errantem forte sororum,
 Succinctam pharetrâ et maculosæ tegmine lyncis,
 Aut spumantis apri cursum clamore prementem."
 Sic Venus ; at Veneris contra sic filius orsus : 326
 " Nulla tuarum audita mihi, neque visa sororum,
 O, quam te memorem ? virgo, namque haud tibi vultus
 Mortalis, nec vox hominem sonat : o Dea certe ;
 An Phœbi soror, an Nympharum sanguinis una ?
 Sis felix nostrumque leves, quæcunque, laborem : 332
 Et, quo sub celo tandem, quibus orbis in oris
 Jactemur, doceas : ignari hominumque locorumque
 Erramus, vento huc et vastis fluctibus acti :
 Multa tibi ante aras nostrâ cadet hostia dextrâ."
 Tum Venus : " Haud equidem tali me dignor honore : 338
 Virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram,
 Purpureoque alte suras vincire cothurno.
 Punica regna vides, Tyrios, et Agenoris urbem ;
 Sed fines Libyci, genus intractabile bello.
 Imperium Dido Tyriâ regit urbe profecta, 340
 Germanum fugiens. Longa est injuria, longæ
 Ambages ; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.
 Huic conjux Sychæus erat, ditissimus agri
 Phœnicum, et magno miseræ dilectus amore ;
 Cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugârat 346
 Ominibus : sed regna Tyri germanus habebat
 Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnes.
 Quos inter medius venit furor. Ille Sychæum
 Impius ante aras, atque auri cœcus amore,
 Clam ferro incautum superat, securus amorum
 Germanæ : factumque diu celavit ; et ægram,
 Multa malus simulans, vanâ spe lusit amantem.
 Ipsa sed in somnis inhumani venit imago
 Conjugis, ora modis attollens pallida miris ;
 Crudeles aras trajectaque pectora ferro
 Nudavit, cœcumque domus scelus omne retexit. 350
 B 3

Tum celerare fugam, patriaque excedere suadet ;
 Auxiliumque viæ veteræ tellure recludit
 Thesauros, ignotum argenti pondus et auri
 His commota, fugam Dido sociosque parabat : 260
 Conveniunt quibus aut odium crudele tyranni
 Aut metus acer erat : naves, quæ forte paratæ,
 Corripiunt onerantque auro. Portantur avari
 Pygmalionis opes pelago : dux foemina facti.
 Devenere locos, ubi nunc ingentia cernes
 Mœnia surgentemque novæ Carthaginis arcem : 265
 Mercatique solum, facti de nomine *Byrsam*,
 Taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo.
 Sed vos qui tandem ? quibus aut venistis ab oris ?
 Quove tenetis iter ? Querenti talibus ille
 Suspirans imoque trahens a pectore vocem : 270
 " O Dea, si primæ repetens ab origine pergam,
 Et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum,
 Ante diem clauso componet vesper Olympo.
 Nos Trojâ antiquâ (si vestras forte per aures
 Trojæ nomen iit) diversa per æquora vectos
 Forte suâ Libycis tempestas appulit oris.
 Sum pius Aeneas, raptos qui ex hoste Penates
 Classe vaho mecum, famâ super æthera notus.
 Italianam quæro patriam, genus ab Jove summo. 280
 Bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus æquor,
 Matre Deâ monstrante viam, data fata secutus ;
 Vix septem, convulsæ undis Euroque, supersunt.
 Ipse ignotus, egens, Libyæ deserta peragro,
 Europâ atque Asiatâ pulsus." Nec plura querentem
 Passa Venus, medio sic interfata dolore est : 285
 " Quisquis es, haud credo invisus cœlestibus auras
 Vitales carpis, Tyriam qui adveneris urbem.
 Perge modo, atque hinc te Reginæ ad limina perfer
 Namque tibi reduces socios classemque relatam
 Nuntio, et in tutum versis Aquilonibus actam ;
 Ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes.
 Aspice bis senos lætantes agmine cycnos,
 Aetheriâ quos lapsa plagâ Jovis ales aperto
 Turbabat cœlo : nunc terras ordine longo
 Aut capere, aut captas jam despectare videntur.
 Ut reduces illi ludunt stridentibus alis,
 Et oœtu ciuxere polum cantusque dedere ; 295

Haud aliter pupesque tue pubesque tuorum
Aut portum tenet, aut pleno subit ostia velo.
Perge modo, et, qua te ducit via, dirige gressum.”

400

Dixit : et avertens rosea cervice refulsa,
Ambrosiaque comæ divinum vertice odorem
Spiravere ; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos ;
Et vera incessu patuit Dea. Ille, ubi matrem
Agnovit, tali fugientem est voce secutus :
“ Quid natum toties crudelis tu quoque falsis
Ludis imaginibus ? cur dextræ jungere dextram
Non datur ac veras audire et reddere voces ? ”
Talibus incusat gressumque ad mœnia tendit.
At Venus obscurò gradientes aëre sepsit,
Et multo nebulae circum Dea fudit amictu :
Cernere ne quis eos, neu quis contingere posset,
Molirive moram, aut veniendi poscere causas.
Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit, sedesque revisit
Læta suas ; ubi templum illi, centumque Sabæo
Thure calent aræ sertisque recentibus halant.

410

Corripuere viam interea qua semita monstrat :
Jamque ascendebat collem, qui plurimus urbi
Imminet adversaque aspectat desuper arces.
Miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam ;
Miratur portas, strepitumque, et strata viarum.
Instant ardentes Tyrrii ; pars ducere muros,
Molirique arcem, et manibus subvolvere saxa :
Pars aptare locum tecto, et concludere sulco.
Jura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum.
Hic portus alii effodiunt ; hic alta theatris
Fundamenta locant alii, immanesque columnas
Rupibus excidunt, scenis decora alta futuris :
Qualis apes æstate novâ per florea rura
Exercet sub sole labor, quum gentis adultos
Educunt fetus, aut quum liquentia mella
Stipant, et dulci distendunt nectare cellas ;
Aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto
Ignavum fucos pecus a præsepibus arcent :
Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.
“ O fortunati, quorum jam mœnia surgunt ! ”
Aeneas ait, et fastigia suspicit urbis.
Infert se septus nebula (mirabile dictu !)
Per medios, miscetque viria ; neque cernitur ulli.

416

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440

Lucus in urbe suit mediâ lœtissimus umbræ ;
 Quo primum, jactati undis et turbine, Poeni
 Effodere loco signum, quod regia Juno
 Monstrarat, caput acris equi : sic nam fore bello
 Egregiam, et facilem victu per sœcula gentem. 445
 Hic templum Junoni ingens Sidonia Dido
 Condebat, donis opulentum et numine Divæ :
 Aerea cui gradibus surgebant limina, nexæque
 Aere træbes ; foribus cardo stridebat aenæs.
 Hoc primum in luco nova res oblata timorem 450
 Leniit ; hic primum Aeneas sperare salutem
 Ausus, et afflictis melius confidere rebus.
 Namque (sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo,
 Reginam opperiens ; dum, quæ fortuna sit urbi,
 Artificumque manus inter se operumque laborem 455
 Miratur) videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas,
 Bellaque jam fama totum vulgata per orbem ;
 Atridas, Priamumque, et sœvum ambobus Achillem.
 Constitit ; et lacrymans : "Quis jam locus," inquit, "Achate,
 Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris ?" 460
 En Priamus ! sunt hic etiam sua præmia laudi :
 Sunt lacrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt.
 Solve metus ; feret hæc aliquam tibi fama salutem."
 Sic ait : atque animum picturæ pascit inani,
 Multa gemens, largoque humectat flumine vultum. 465
 Namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum
 Hac fugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juventus :
 Hac Phryges, instaret curru cristatus Achilles.
 Nec procul hinc Rhesi niveis tentoria velis
 Agnoscit lacrymans ; primo quæ prodita somno 470
 Tydides multâ vastabat cœde cruentus ;
 Ardentesque avertit equos in castra, priusquam
 Pabula gustassent Trojæ, Xanthumque bibissent.
 Parte aliâ fugiens amissis Troilus armis,
 Infelix puer, atque impar congressus Achilli, 475
 Fertur equis, curruque hæret resupinus inani,
 Lora tenens tamen : huic cervixque comæque trahuntur
 Per terram, et versa pulvis inscribitur hastâ.
 Interea ad templum non sœquæ Palladis ibant
 Crinibus Iliades passis, peplumque ferebant 480
 Suppliciter tristes, et tunsæ pectora palmis :
 Diva solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat.

Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros,
 Exanimunque auro corpus vendebat Achilles.
 Tum vero ingentem genitum dat pectore ab imo,
 Ut spolia, ut currus, utque ipsum corpus amici
 Tendentemque manus Priamum conspexit inermes.
 Se quoque principibus permixtum agnovit Achivis,
 Eoasque acies, et nigri Memnonis arma.
 Dicit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis
 Penthesilea furens, mediisque in millibus ardet,
 Aurea subnectens exsertae cingula mammæ,
 Bellatrix, audetque viris concurrere virgo.

Hæc dum Dardanio Æneæ miranda videntur,
 Dum stupet, obtutuque hæret defixus in uno,
 Regina ad templum formæ pulcherrima Dido
 Incessit, magnâ juvenum stipante catervâ.
 Qualis in Eurotæ ripis, aut per juga Cynthi,
 Exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutæ
 Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades ; illa pharetram
 Fert humero, gradiensque Deas supereminet omnes ;
 Latonæ tacitum pertantant gaudia pectus :
 Talis erat Dido, talem se læta ferubat
 Per medios, instans operi regnisque futuris.
 Tum foribus Divæ, mediâ testudine templi,
 Septa armis, solioque alte subnixa, resedit ;
 Jura dabat legesque viris ; operumque laborem
 Partibus sequabat justis, aut sorte trahebat :
 Quum subito Æneas concursu accedere magno
 Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum
 Teucrorumque alios, ater quos æquore turbo
 Dispulerat penitusque alias avexerat oras.
 Obstupuit simul ipse, simul perculsus Achates
 Lætitiaque metuque : avidi conjungere dextras
 Ardebat ; sed res animos incogita turbat.
 Dissimulant, et nube cavâ speculantur amicti
 Quæ fortuna viris, classem quo littore linquunt,
 Quid veniant : cunctis nam lecti navibus ibant
 Orantes veniam, et templum clamore petebant.
 Postquam introgressi et coram data copia fandi,
 Maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit :
 "O regina, novam cui condere Jupiter urbem,
 Justitiaque dedit gentes frænare superbas,
 Troes te miseri, ventis maria omnia vecti,

Oramus: prohibe infandos a navibus ignes, 523
 Parce pio generi, et proprius res aspice nostras.
 Non nos aut ferro Libycos populare Penates
 Venimus, aut raptas ad littora vertere prædas: 524
 Non ea vis animo, nec tanta superbia victis.
 Est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt;
 Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebæ;
 Cenotri coluere viri; nunc fama minores
 Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem.
 Huc cursus fuit:
 Quum subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion 525
 In vada cœca tulit, penitusque procacibus Austris
 Perque undas, superante salo, perque invia saxa
 Dispulit: huc pauci vestrīs adnavimus oris.
 Quod genus hoc hominum? quæve hunc tam barbara morem
 Permittit patria? hospitio prohibemur arenæ: 530
 Bella cœnt, primâque vetant consistere terræ.
 Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma,
 At sperate Deos memores fandi atque nefandi.
 Rex erat Aeneas nobis, quo justior alter
 Nec pietate fuit, nec bello major et armis; 535
 Quem si fata virum servant, si vescitur aurâ
 Aethereâ neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris,
 Non metus officio ne te certasse priorem
 Penititeat. Sunt et Siculis regionibus urbes,
 Arvaque, Trojanoque a sanguine clarus Acestes. 540
 Quassatam ventis liceat subducere classem,
 Et sylvis aptare trabes, et stringere remos:
 Si datur Italiam, sociis et rege recepto,
 Tendere, ut Italiam læti Latiumque petamus:
 Sin absumpta salus, et te, pater optime Teucrûm, 545
 Pontus habet Libyæ, nec spes jam restat Iuli;
 At freta Sicaniae saltem sedesque paratas,
 Unde huc advecti, regemque petamus Acesten."
 Talibus Ilioneus: cuncti simul ore fremebant
 Dardanidae. 550
 Tum breviter Dido vultum demissa profatur:
 "Solvite corde metum, Teucri, secludite curas.
 Res dura et regni novitas me talia cogunt
 Moliri, et late fines custode tueri.
 Quis genus Aeneadum, quis Trojæ nesciat urbem? 555
 Virtutesque, virosque, et tanti incendia belli?

Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni,
 Nec tam aversus equos Tyrīa Sol jungit ab urbe.
 Seu vos Hesperiam magnam Saturniaque arva,
 Sive Erycis fines regemque optatis Acesten,
 Auxilio tutos dimittam opibusque juvabo.
 Vultis et his mecum pariter considere regnis?
 Urbem quam statuo vestra est; subducite naves:
 Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.
 Atque utinam rex ipse, Noto compulsus eodem,
 Afforet Aeneas! Evidem per littora certos
 Dimittam, et Libyæ lustrare extrema jubebo;
 Si quibus ejjectus sylvis aut urbibus errat.”

His animum arrecti dictis, et fortis Achates,
 Et pater Aeneas, jamdudum erumpere nubem
 Ardebat; prior Aenean compellat Achates:
 “Nate Dea, quæ nunc animo sententia surgit?
 Omnia tuta vides, classem, sociosque receptos:
 Unus abest, medio in fluctu quem vidimus ipsi
 Submersum: dictis respondent cetera matris.”
 Vix ea fatus erat, quum circumfusa repente
 Scindit se nubes, et in æthera purgat apertum.
 Restitit Aeneas, claraque in luce refusit
 Os humerosque Deo similis: namque ipsa decoram
 Cæsariem nato genitrix, lumenque juventæ
 Purpureum, et lætos oculis afflarat honores:
 Quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo
 Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro.
 Tum sic reginam alloquitur, cunctisque repente
 Improvisus ait: “Coram quem quæritis adsum,
 Troius Aeneas, Libycis eruptus ab undis:
 O sola infandos Trojæ miserata labores!
 Quæ nos, reliquias Danaū, terreque marisque
 Omnibus exhaustos iam casibus, omnium egenos,
 Urbe, domo socias: grates persolvere dignas
 Non opis est nostræ, Dido: nec quicquid ubique est
 Gentis Dardanæ, magnum quæ sparsa per orbem.
 Di tibi, si qua pio respectant numina, si quid
 Usquam justitiae est et mens sibi conscientia recti,
 Præmia digna ferant. Quæ te tam læta tulerunt
 Sæcula? qui tanti talem genuere parentes?
 In freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbræ
 Lustrabunt convexa, polus dum sidera pascat;

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Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt ;
 Quæ me cunque vocant terræ." Sic fatus, amicum
 Ilionea petit dextrâ, lœvâque Serestum :
 Post, alios fortemque Gyan fortemque Cloanthum.

Obstupuit primo aspectu Sidonia Dido,
 Casu deinde viri tanto ; et sic ore locuta est :
 "Quis te, nate Deâ, per tanta pericula casus
 Insequitur? quæ vis immanibus applicat oris?
 Tune ille Aeneas, quem Dardanio Anchise
 Alma Venus Phrygii genuit Simoëntis ad undam ?
 Atque euidem Teucrum memini Sidona venire,
 Finibus expulsum patriis, nova regna petentem
 Auxilio Beli : genitor tum Belus opimam
 Vastabat Cyprum, et victor ditione tenebat.
 Tempore jam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis
 Trojanæ, nomenque tuum, regesque Pelasgi.
 Ipse hostis Teucros insigni laude ferebat,

Seque ortum antiquâ Teucrorum a stirpe volebat.
 Quare agite, o tectis, juvenes, succedite nostris !
 Me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores
 Jactatam, hâc demum voluit consistere terrâ :
 Non ignara mali, miseria succurrere disco."
 Sic memorat : simul Aenean in regia dicit
 Tecta ; simul Divum templis indicit honorem.
 Nec minus interea sociis ad littora mittit
 Viginti tauros, magnorum horrentia centum
 Terga suum, pingues centum cum matribus agnos ;

Munera, lætitiamque Dei.
 At domus interior regali splendida luxu
 Instruitur, mediisque parant convivia tectis.
 Arte laboratæ vestes ostroque superbo :
 Ingens argentum mensis, cælataque in auro
 Fortia facta patrum, series longissima rerum,
 Per tot ducta viros antiquæ ab origine gentis.

Aeneas (neque enim patrius consistere mentem
 Passus amor) rapidum ad naves præmittit Achatem,
 Ascanio ferat hæc ipsumque ad moenia ducat :
 Omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis.
 Munera præterea, Iliacis erupta ruinis,
 Ferre jubet, pallam signis auroque rigentem ;
 Et circumtextum croceo velamen acantho ;
 Ornatus Argivæ Helenæ ; quos illa Mycenis,

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Pergama quum peteret inconcessosque Hymenæos,
 Extulerat, matris Ledæ mirabile donum;
 Præterea sceptrum Ilione quod gesserat olim,
 Maxima natarum Priami; colloque monile
 Baccatum; et duplicum gemmis auroque coronam.
 Hæc celerans, iter ad naves tendebat Achates.

At Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat
 Consilia; ut, faciem mutatus et ora, Cupido
 Pro dulci Ascanio veniat, domisque furentem
 Incendat reginam, atque ossibus implicant iguem :
 Quippe domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilingues;
 Urit atrox Juno, et sub noctem cura recursat.

Ergo his aligerum dictis affatur Amorem :
 “Nate, meæ vires, mea magna potentia; solus,
 Nate, patris summi qui tela Typhoëa temnis;
 Ad te confugio et supplex tua numina posco.
 Frater ut Æneas pelago tuus omnia circum
 Littora jactetur, odiis Junonis iniquæ,
 Nota tibi; et nostro doluisti sœpe dolore.

Hunc Phœnissa tenet Dido blandisque moratur
 Vocibus: et vereor quo se Junonia vertant
 Hospitia: haud tanto cessabit cardine reruin.
 Quocirca capere ante dolis, et cingere flammæ
 Reginam meditor: ne quo se numine mutet,
 Sed magno Æneas mecum teneatur amore

Qua facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem.
 Regius, accitu cari genitoris, ad urbem
 Sidoniam puer ire parat, mea maxima cura,

Dona ferens, pelago et flammis restantia Trojæ.

Hunc ego sopitum somno, super alta Cythera

Aut super Idalium, sacratâ sede recondam;

Ne qua scire dolos mediusve occurrere possit.

Tu faciem illius, noctem non amplius unam,

Falle dolo; et notos pueri puer inde vultus:

Ut quum te gremio accipiet lætissima Dido,

Regales inter mensas laticemque Lyæum,

Quum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet,

Occultum inspires ignem fallasque veneno.”

Paret Amor dictis careæ genitricis, et alas

Exxit et gressu gaudens incedit Iüli.

At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem

Irrigat; et fotum gremio Dea tollit in altos

Idalīæ lucos, ubi mollis amaracus illum
Floribus et dulci aspirans complectitur umbrā.
Jamque ibat, dicto parens, et dona Cupido 694
Regia portabat Tyriis, duce lātus Achate.
Quum venit, aulēis jam se Regina superbis
Aureā composuit spondā, mediamque locavit.

Jam pater Aeneas, et jam Trojana juventus
Conveniunt, stratoque super discumbitur ostro. 700
Dant famuli manibus lymphas, Cereremque canistris
Expediunt, tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis.
Quinquaginta intus famulæ, quibus ordine longo
Cura penum struere et flammis adolere Penates :
Centum aliae, totidemque pares ætate ministri, 706
Qui dapibus mensas onerant et pocula ponunt :
Necnon et Tyrii per limina lāta frequentes
Convenēre, toris jussi discumbere pictis.
Mirantur dona Aeneæ, mirantur Iūlum,
Flagrantisque Dei vultus simulataque verba, 712
Pallamque ut pictum croceo velamen acantho.
Præcipue infelix, pesti devota futuræ,
Expleri mentem nequit ardescitque tuendo
Phœnissa, et pariter puero donisque movetur.
Ille, ubi complexu Aeneæ colloque pependit, 718
Et magnum falsi implevit genitoris amorem,
Reginam petit : hæc oculis, hæc pectore toto
Hæret, et interdum gremio fovet ; (inscia Dido,
Insideat quantus miseræ Deus !) at memor ille
Matris Acidalīæ, paulatim abolere Sychæum 720
Incipit, et vivo tentat prævertere amore
Jampridem resides animos desuetaque corda.
Postquam prima quies epulis mensæque remotæ,
Crateras magnos statuant et vina coronant :
Fit strepitus tectis, vocemque per ampla volant
Atria ; dependent lychni laquearibus aureis
Incensi ; et noctem flammis funeralibus vincunt.
Hic Regina gravem gemmis auroque poposcit
Implevitque mero patoram, quam Belus et omnes
A Belo soliti : tum facta silentia tectis : 730
“ Jupiter, (hospitibus nam te dare jura loquuntur),
Hunc lātum Tyriisque diem Trojāque profectis
Esse velis, nostrosque hujus meinissime minores.
Adsit lātitiae Bacchus dator, et bona Juno :

Et vos, o cœtum, Tyrii, celebrate faventes." 734
 Dixit : et in mensam laticum libavit honorem ;
 Primaque, libato, summo tenus attigit ore.
 Tum Bitiæ dedit increpitans : ille impiger hausit
 Spumantem pateram et pleno se proluit auro ;
 Post, alii proceres : cithara crinitus Iopas 744
 Personat aurata, docuit quæ maximus Atlas.
 Hic canit errantem Lunam Solisque labores ;
 Unde hominum genus et pecudes ; unde imber et ignes ;
 Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones ;
 Quid tantum Oceano properent se tingere soles 745
 Hiberni, vel quæ tardis mora noctibus obstet.
 Ingeminant plausum Tyrii, Troësque sequuntur.
 Necnon et vario noctem sermone trahebat
 Infelix Dido, longumque bibebat amorem ;
 Multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa : 750
 Nunc, quibus Auroræ venisset filius armis :
 Nunc, quales Diomedis equi ; nunc, quantus Achilles.
 "Immo age, et a primâ dic, hospes, origine nobis
 Insidias," inquit, "Danaūm, casusque tuorum,
 Erroresque tuos : nam te jam septima portat 754
 Omnibus errantem terris et fluctibus æstas."

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER SECUNDUS.

CONTICUERE omnes, intentique ora tenebant.
 Inde toro pater Æneas sic orsus ab alto :
 "Infandum, Regina, jubes renovare dolorem ;
 Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum
 Eruerint Danai, quæque ipse miserrima vidi, 5
 Et quorum pars magna fui. Quis talia fando
 Myrmidonum, Dolopumve, aut duri miles Ulixi,
 Temperet a lacrymis ? et jam nox humida cœlo
 Precipitat, suadentque cadentia sidera somnoa.
 Sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros
 Et breviter Trojæ supremum audire laborem, 10

Quanquam animus meminisse horret luctuque refugit,
Incipiam. Fracti bello fatisque repulsi,

Ductores Danaum, tot jam labentibus annis,

Instar montis equum divinam Palladis arte

Aedificant; sectaque intexunt abiete costas.

Votum pro reditu simulant: ea fama vagatur.

Huc delecta virum sortiti corpora furtim

Includunt cæco lateri; penitusque cavernas

Ingentes uterumque armato milite complent.

Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama

Insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant;

Nunc tantum sinus et statio malefida carinis:

Huc se provecti deserto in littore condunt:

Nos abiisse rati et vento petiisse Mycenas.

Ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucria luctu:

Panduntur portæ: juvat ire, et Dorica castra

Desertosque videre locos littusque relictum.

Hic Dolopum manus, hic sævus tendebat Achilles:

Classibus hic locus: hic acies certare solebant.

Pars stupet innuptæ donum exitiale Minervæ,

Et molem mirantur equi: primusque Thymœtes

Duci intra muros hortatur, et arce locari;

Sive dolo, seu jam Trojæ sic fata ferebant.

At Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti,

Aut pelago Danaum insidias suspectaque dona

Precipitare jubent, subjectisque urere flammis;

Aut terebrare cavas uteri et tentare latebras.

Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus.

Primus ibi ante omnes, magna comitante catervâ,

Laocoön ardens summa currit ab arce;

Et procul: "O miser, quæ tanta insania, cives?

Creditis avectos hostes? aut ulla putatis

Dona carere dolis Danaum? sic notus Ulixes?

Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi;

Aut hæc in nostros fabricata est machina muros,

Inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi;

Aut aliquis latet error: equo ne credite, Teucri.

Quicquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes."

Sic fatus, validis ingentem viribus hastam

In latus, inque feri curvam compagibus alvum

Contorsit: stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso

Insouuère cavæ gemitumque dedere cavernæ.

Et, (si fata Deum, si mens non læva fuisset),
 Impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras,
 Trojaque nunc stares, Priamique arx alta maneres.

Ecce manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum
 Pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant
 Dardanidæ ; qui se ignotum venientibus ultro,
 Hoc ipsum ut strueret Trojamque aperiret Achivis,
 Obtulerat ; fidens animi, atque in utrumque paratus,
 Seu versare dolos, seu certæ occumbere morti.

Undique visendi studio Trojana juventus
 Circumfusa ruit, certantque illudere capto.

Accipe nunc Danaum insidias, et crimine ab uno
 Disce omnes.

Namque ut conspectu in medio turbatus, inermis,
 Constitit, atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit :
 "Heu, quæ nunc tellus," inquit, "quæ me æquora possunt
 Accipere ? aut quid jam misero mihi denique restat ?"
 Cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus ; insuper ipsi
 Dardanidæ infensi poenas cum sanguine poscunt."
 Quo gemitu conversi animi, compressus et omnis
 Impetus : hortamur fari, quo sanguine cretus,
 Quidve ferat ; memoret, quæ sit fiducia capto.

Ille hæc, deposita tandem formidine, fatur :
 "Cuncte equidem tibi, Rex, fuerit quodcumque, fatebor."
 Vera," inquit : "neque me Argolicæ de gente negabo.

Hoc primum : nec, si miserum fortuna Sinonem
 Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget.

Fando aliquod si forte tuas pervenit ad aures
 Belidæ nomen Palamedis et inclyta fama
 Gloria ; quem falsâ sub proditione Pelasgi
 Insontem, infando indicio, quia bella vetabat,
 Demisère neci (nunc cassum lumine lugent);
 Illi me comitem et consanguinitate propinquum
 Pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis.
 Dum stabat regno incolumis regnumque vigebat
 Consiliis, et nos aliquod nomenque decusque
 Gessimus : invidiâ postquam pellacis Ulixi
 (Haud ignota loquor) superis concessit ab oris,
 Afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam
 Et casum insontis mecum indignabar amici :
 Nec tacui demens ; et me, fors si qua tulisset,
 Si patios unquam remeâssem vitor ad Argœ,

Promisi ultorem, et verbis odia aspera movi
 Hinc mihi prima mali labes ; hinc semper Ulixes
Criminibus terrere novis ; hinc spargere voces
 In vulgum ambiguas, et querere conscius arma :
 Nec requievit enim, donec Calchanta ministro—
 Sed quid ego haec autem nequicquam ingrata revolvo ?
 Quidve moror ? Si omnes uno ordine habetis Achivos,
 Idque audire sat est ; jamdudum sumite poenas :
 Hoc Ithacus velit et magno mercentur Atridae.”

Tum vero ardemus scitari et querere causas,
 Ignari scelerum tantorum artisque Pelasgæ.
 Prosequitur pavitans, et facto pectore fatur :
 “ Sæpe fugam Danai Trojæ cupière relictæ
 Moliri, et longo fessi discedere bello.
 Fecissentque utinam ! Sæpe illos aspera ponti
 Interclusit hiems, et terruit Auster euntes.
 Præcipue quum jam hic trabibus contextus acernis
 Staret equus, toto sonuerunt æthere nimbi.
 Suspensi Eurypylum scitatum oracula Phœbi
 Mittimus ; isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat :
 Sanguine placastis ventos, et virgine cæsa,
 Quum primum Iliacas Danai venistis ad oras ;
 Sanguine querendi redditus, animaque litandum
 Argolica. Vulgi quæ vox ut venit ad aures,
 Obstupuere animi gelidusque per ima cucurrit
 Ossa tremor ; cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo.
 Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu
 Protrahit in medios ; quæ sint ea numina Divum
 Flagitat : et mihi jam multi crudele caneabant
 Artificis scelus, et taciti ventura videbant.
 Bis quinos silet ille dies, tectusque recusat
 Prodere voce suâ quemquam aut opponere morti.
 Vix tandem, magnis Ithaci clamoribus actus,
 Composito rumpit vocem et me destinat aræ.
 Assensere omnes ; et, quæ sibi quisque timebat,
 Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.
 Jamque dies infanda aderat ; mihi sacra parari,
 Et salsa fruges et circum tempora vittæ.
 Eripui (fateor) leto me, et vincula rupi ;
 Limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulvæ
 Delitui, dum vela (darent si forte) dedissent.
Nec mihi jam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi,

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Nec dulces natos exoptatumque parentem ;
 Quos illi fors ad peccata ob nostra reposcent
 Effugia, et culpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt. 140
 Quod te, per superos et conscientia numina veri ;
 Per, si qua est, qua restat adhuc mortalibus usquam,
 Vt iemerata fides ; oro, miserere laborum
 Tantorum ; miserere animi non digna ferentis."

His lacrymis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro. 144
 Ipse viro primus manicas atque arcta levari
 Vincla jubet Priamus, dictisque ita fatur amicis :
 " Quisquis es, amissos hinc jam obliviscere Graios ;
 Noster eris ; mihique haec edisere vera roganti :
 Quo molem hanc immanis equi statuere ? quis auctor ? 148
 Quidve petunt ? quae religio ? aut quae machina belli ?"
 Dixerat. Ille, dolis instructus et arte Pelasga,
 Sustulit exutas vincis ad sidera palmas :
 " Vos, aeterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum
 Testor numen," ait, " vos, areæ enseque nefandi 152
 Quos fugi ; vittæque Deum quas hostia gessi ;
 Fas mihi Graiorum sacra resolvere jura,
 Fas odisse viros, atque omnia ferre sub auras
 Si qua tegunt ; teneor patriæ nec legibus ullis.
 Tu modo promissæ maneas, servataque serves 156
 Troja fidem ; si vera feram, si magna rependam.—
 Omnis spes Danaum, et cepti fiducia belli
 Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. Impius ex quo
 Tydides sed enim, scelerumque inventor Ulyxes,
 Fatale aggressi sacrato avellere templo 160
 Palladium, cæsis summæ custodibus arcis,
 Corripuere sacram effigiem : manibusque cruentis
 Virgineas ausi Divæ contingere vittas ;
 Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri
 Spes Danaum, fractæ vires, aversa Deæ mens. 170
 Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstris :
 Vix positum castris simulacrum ; arsere coruscæ
 Luminibus flammæ arrectis, salsusque per artus
 Sudor iit, terque ipsa solo (mirabile dictu !)
 Emicuit, parvamque ferens hastamque trementem.
 Extemplo tentanda fugâ canit sequora Calchas, 175
 Nec posse Argolicis excendi Pergama telis ;
 Omnia ni repetant Argis, numenque reducant,
 Quod pelago et curvis secum avevære carinis.

Et nunc, quod patrias vento petière Mycenæ,
Arma Deosque parant comites, pelagoque remenso
Improvisi aderunt. Ita digerit omnia Calchas.
Hanc pro Palladio moniti, pro numine læso,
Effigiem statuere, nefas quæ triste piaret.
Hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem
Roboribus textis ; cceloque educere jussit,
Ne recipi portis aut duci in mœnia possit ;
Neu populum antiquâ sub religione tueri.
Nam si vestra manus violâasset dona Minervæ,
Tum magnum exitium (quod Di prius omen in ipsum
Convertant !) Priami imperio Phrygibusque futurum :
Sin manibus vestris vestram ascendisset in urbem,
Ultro Asiam magno Pelopea ad mœnia bello
Venturam, et nostros ea fata manere nepotes.”
Talibus insidiis perjurique arte Sinonis
Credita res ; captique dolis lacrymisque coacti,
Quos neque Tydides, nec Larissæus Achilles,
Non anni domuère decem, non mille carinæ.

Hic aliud majus miseris multoque tremendum
Objicitur magis, atque improvida pectora turbat.
Laocoön, ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos,
Solemnæ taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras.
Ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta
(Horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues
Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad littora tendunt :
Pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta, jubaque
Sanguineæ exsuperant undas ; pars cetera pontum
Pone legit, sinuatque immensa volumine terga.
Fit sonitus spumante salo : jamque arva tenebant,
Ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni,
Sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.
Diffugimus visu exsangues. Ili agmine certo
Laocoönta petunt : et primum parva duorum
Corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque
Implicat, et miseris morsu depascitur artus.
Post ipsum auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem
Corripiunt spirisque ligant ingentibus : et jam
Bis medium amplexi, bis collo squamea circum
Terga dati, superant capite et cervicibus altis.
Ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodos,
Porfusus sanio vittas atroque veneuo ;

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Clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit :
 Quales mugitus, fugit quum saucius aram
 Taurus et incertam excusit cervice securim.
 At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones
 Effugient sœvaeque petunt Tritonidis arcem,
 Sub pedibusque Deæ clypeique sub orbe teguntur.
 Tum vero tremefacta novus per pectora cunctis
 Insinuat pavor; et scelus expendi se merentem
 Laocoönts ferunt, sacrum qui cuspide robur
 Læserit et tergo sceleratam intorserit hastam.
 Ducendum ad sedes simulacrum orandaque Divæ
 Numina conclamant.

Dividimus muros, et mœnia pandimus urbis.
 Accingunt omnes operi; pedibusque rotarum
 Subjiciunt lapsus, et stupea vincula collo
 Intendunt. Scandit fatalis machina muros,
 Fœsta armis. Pueri circum innuptæque puellæ
 Sacra canunt, funemque manu contingere gaudent.
 Illa subit mediæque minans illabitur urbi.
 O patria, o Divum domus, Ilium, et inclyta bello
 Mœnia Dardanidum! quater ipso in limine portæ
 Substitit, atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere:
 Instamus tamen immemores cæcique furore,
 Et monstrum infelix sacratæ sistimus arce.
 Tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris
 Ora, Dei jussu non unquam credita Teucris.
 Nos delubra Deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset
 Ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem.

Vertitur interea coelum, et ruit Oceano nox,
 Involvens umbrâ magnâ terramque polumque,
 Myrmidonumque dolos: fusi per mœnia Teucri
 Conticuere: sopor fessos complectitur artus.
 Et jam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat
 A Tenedo, tacitæ per amica silentia lunæ,
 Littora nota petens: flamas quum regia puppis
 Extulerat; fatisque Deum defensus iniquis
 Inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim
 Laxat claustra Sinon: illos patefactus ad auras
 Reddit equus, lætique cavo se robore promunt
 Thessandrus Sthenelusque duces, et dirus Ulysses,
 Demissum lapsi per funem; Athamasque, Thoasque,
 Pelidesque Neoptolemus, primusque Machaon,

Et Menelaus, et ipse doli fabricator Epeos.
Invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam : 200
Cæduntur vigiles ; portisque patentibus omnes
Accipiunt socios, atque agmina conscia jungunt.

Tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus ægris
Incipit, et dono Divum gratissima serpit.
In somnis, ecce, ante oculos mæstissimus Hector 210
Visus adesse mihi, largosque effundere fletus ;
Raptatus bigis, ut quondam, aterque cruento
Pulvere, perque pedes trajectus lora tumentes.
Hei mihi, qualis erat ! quantum mutatus ab illo
Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achillis, 220
Vel Danaum Phrygios jaculatus puppis ignes !
Squalentem barbam, et concretos sanguine crines,
Vulneraque illa gerens, quæ circum plurima muros
Accipit patrios. Ulro flens ipse videbar
Compellare virum, et mœstas expromere voces : 230
“ O lux Dardanæ ! spes o fidissima Teucerum !
Quæ tantæ tenuère moræ ? quibus Hector ab oris
Exspectate venis ? ut te post multa tuorum
Funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores,
Defessi aspicimus ? quæ causa indigna serenos 240
Fecerat vultus ? aut cur hæc vulnera cerno ? ”
Ille nihil, nec me quærerentem vana moratur ;
Sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens :
“ Heu fuge, nate Deæ, teque his,” ait, “ eripe flammis.
Hostis habet muros ; ruit alto a culmine Troja. 250
Sat patriæ Priamoque datum : si Pergama dextræ
Defendi possent, etiam hæc defensa fuissent.
Sacra suosque tibi commendat Troja Penates :
Hos cape fatorum comites ; his mœnia quære,
Magna pererrato statues quæ denique ponto.” 260
Sic ait ; et manibus vittas, Vestamque potentem,
Æternumque adytes effert penetralibus ignem.

Diverso interea miscentur mœnia luctu ;
Et magis atque magis (quanquam secreta parentis
Anchisæ domus arboribusque obiecta recessit)
Clarescunt sonitus, armorumque ingrui horror.
Excutor somno, et summi fastigia tecti
Ascensu supero, atque arrectis auribus asto :
In segetem veluti quum flamma furentibus Austris
Incidit ; aut rapidus montano flumine torrens 270
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Sternit agros, sternit sata lēta boumque labores,
 Præcipitesque trahit sylvas : stupet inscius alto
 Accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.
 Tum vero manifesta fides Danaūmque patescunt
 Insidiæ : jam Delphobi dedit ampla ruinam, 210
 Vulcano superante, domus : jam proximus ardet
 Uclegon : Sigen igni freta lata reluent :
 Exoritur clamorque virūm clangorque tubarum.
 Arma amens capio, nec sat rationis in armis ;
 Sed glomerare manum bello, et concurrere in arcem 215
 Cum sociis ardent animi : furor iraque mentem
 Præcipitant, pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis.
 Ecce autem telis Panthus elapsus Achivūm,
 Panthus Othryades, arcis Phœbique sacerdos,
 Sacra manu victosque Deos parvumque nepotem 220
 Ipse trahit, cursuque amens ad limina tendit.
 “Quo res summa loco, Panthu? quam prendimus arcem?”
 Vix ea fatus eram, gemitu quum talia reddit :
 “Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus
 Dardaniæ : fuiimus Troës, fuit Ilium et ingens 225
 Gloria Teucrorum : ferus omnia Jupiter. Argos
 Transtulit : incensæ Danai dominantur in urbe.
 Arduus armatos mediis in moenibus astans
 Fundit equus, victorque Sinon incendia miscet
 Insultans : portis alii bipatentibus adsunt, 230
 Millia quot magnis nunquam venere Mycenia.
 Obsedere alii telis angusta viarum
 Oppositi ; stat ferri acies mucrone corusco
 Stricta, parata neci : vix prima prælia tentant
 Portarum vigiles et cæco Marte resistunt.” 235
 Talibus Othryadæ dictis et numine Divūm,
 In flamas et in arma feror ; quo tristis Erinnys,
 Quo fremitus vocat, et sublatus ad æthera clamor.
 Addunt se socios Rhipeus et maximus annis
 Epytus, oblati per lunam, Hypanisque, Dymasque, 240
 Et lateri agglomerant nostro ; juvenisque Chorœbus
 Mygdonides : illis ad Trojam forte diebus
 Venerat, insano Cassandræ incensus amore ;
 Et gener auxilium Priamo Phrygibusque ferebat :
 Infelix, qui non sponsæ præcepta furentis 245
 Audierit.
 Quos ubi confertos audere in prælia vidi,

Incipio super his : “ Juvenes fortissima frustra
 Pectora, si vobis audentem extrema cupido est
 Certa sequi, quæ sit rebus fortuna videtis ;
 Excessere omnes adytis arisque relictis
 Di, quibus imperium hoc steterat ; succurritis urbi
 Incensæ : moriamur, et in media arma ruamus.
 Una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem.”
 Sic animis juvenum furor additus. Inde, (lupi ceu
 Raptore, atra in nebulâ, quos improba ventris
 Exegit cæcos rabies, catulique relicti
 Faucibus exspectant siccis) ; per tela, per hostes
 Vadimus haud dubiam in moitem, mediæque tenemus
 Urbis iter : nox atra cavâ circumvolat umbrâ
 Quis cladem illius noctis, quis funera fando
 Explicit ? aut possit lacrymis æquare labores ?
 Urbs antiqua ruit, multos dominata per annos ;
 Plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passim
 Corpora perque domos et religiosa Deorum
 Limina. Nec soli poenæ dant sanguine Teucri :
 Quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus,
 Victoresque cadunt Danai : crudelis ubique
 Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago.
 Primus se Danaum, magnâ comitante catervâ,
 Androgeus offert nobis, socia agmina credens
 Inscius ; atque ultro verbis compellat amicis :
 “ Festinate, viri : nam quæ tam sera moratur
 Segnities ? alii rapiunt incensa feruntque
 Pergama : vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis ?”
 Dixit : et extemps (neque enim responsa dabantur
 Fida satis) sensit medios delapsus in hostes :
 Obstupuit, retroque pedem cum voce repressit.
 Improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem
 Pressit humi nitens, trepidusque repente refugit
 Attollentem iras, et cœrulea colla tumentem :
 Haud secus Androgeus visu tremefactus abibat.
 Irruimus, densis et circumfundimur armis ;
 Ignarosque loci passim et formidine captos
 Sternimus ; aspirat primo fortuna labori.
 Atque hic exultans successu animisque Corœbus :
 “ O socii, qua prima,” inquit, “ fortuna salutis
 Monstrat iter, quaque ostendit se dextra, sequamur.
 Mutemus clypeos, Danaumque insignia nobis

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Aptemus : dolus, an virtus, quis in hoste requirat ?
 Arma dabunt ipsi." Sic fatus, deinde comantem
 Androgei galeam, clypeique insigne decorum
 Induitur ; laterique Argivum accommodat ensem.
 Hoc Rhipeus, hoc ipse Dymas, omnisque juventus
 Læta facit : spoliis se quisque recentibus armat.
 Vadimus immixti Danais, haud numine nostro ;
 Multaque per cæcam congressi prælia noctem
 Conserimus, multos Danaūm demittimus Orco.
 Diffugint alii ad naves, et littora cursu
 Fida petunt : pars ingentem formidine turpi
 Scandunt rursus equum, et notâ conduntur in alvo.
 Heu, nihil invitî fas quenquam fidere Divis !

Ecce, trahebatur passis Priameia virgo
 Crinibus a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervæ,
 Ad cœlum tendens ardentia lumina frustra,
 Lumina, nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas.
 Non tulit hanc speciem furiatâ mente Corœbus,
 Et sese medium injectit moriturus in agmen.
 Consequimur cuncti, et densis incurrimus armis.
 Hic primum ex alto delubri culmine telis
 Nostrorum obruimur, oriturque miserrima cœdes,
 Armorum facie, et Graiarum errore jubarum.
 Tum Danai, gemitu atque eruptæ virginis irâ,
 Undique collecti invadunt ; acerrimus Ajax,
 Et gemini Atridæ, Dolopumque exercitus omnis :
 Adversi rupto céu quandam turbine venti
 Configunt, Zephyrusque, Notusque, et latus Eois
 Eurus equis : stridunt sylvæ, sœvitque tridenti
 Spumeus, atque imo Nereus ciet æquora fundo.
 Illi etiam, si quos obscurâ nocte per umbram
 Fudimus insidiis, totâque agitavimus urbe
 Apparent: primi clypeos mentitaque tela
 Agnoscent, atque ora sono discordia signant.
 Ilicet obruimur numero : primusque Corœbus
 Penelei dextrâ, Divæ armipotentis ad aram,
 Procumbit : cadit et Rhipeus, justissimus unus
 Qui fuit in Teucris, et servantissimus æqui ;
 Dis aliter vîsum : pereunt Hypanisque, Dymasque,
 Confixi a sociis : nec te tua plurima, Panthu,
 Labentem pietas, nec Apollinis infula texit.
 Iliaci cineres, et flamma extrema meorum,

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Testor, in occasu vestro, nec tela, nec ulla
Vitavisse vices Danaūm ; et, si fata fuissent
Ut caderem, meruisse manu. Divellimur inde,
Iphitus et Pelias mecum ; quorum Iphitus ævo
Jam gravior, Pelias et vulnere tardus Ulixī ;
Protinus ad sedes Priami clamore vocati.

Hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam
Bella forent, nulli totā morerentur in urbe ;
Sic Martem indomitum Danaosque ad tecta ruentes
Cernimus, ob sessumque actā testudine limen.
Hærent parietibus scalæ, postesque sub ipsos
Nituntur gradibus, clypeosque ad tela sinistris
Protecti objiciunt, prensant fastigia dextris.
Dardanidæ contra turrets ac tecta domorum
Culmina convellunt : his se, quando ultima cernunt,
Extremā jam in morte parant defendere telis ;
Auratasque trabes, veterum decora alta parentum,
Devolvunt : alii strictis mucronibus imas
Obsidēre fores, has servant agmine denso.
Instaurati animi regis succurrere tectis,
Auxilioque levare viros vimque addere victis.

Limē erat, cæcæque fores, et pervius usus
Tectorum inter se Priami, postesque relicti
A tergo : infelix qua se, dum regna manebant,
Sæpius Andromache ferre incomitata solebat
Ad soceros, et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat
Evado ad summi fastigia culminis, unde
Tela manu miseri jactabant irrita Teucri.
Turrim in præcipiti stantem summisque sub astra
Eductam tectis, unde omnis Troja videri,
Et Danaūm solitæ naves et Achaïca castra,
Aggressi ferro circum, qua summa labantes
Juncturas tabulata dabant, convellimus altis
Sedibus, impulimusque ; ea lapsa repente ruinam
Cum sonitu trahit, et Danaūm super agmina late
Incidit. Ast alii subeunt ; nec saxa, nec ullum
Telorum interea cessat genus.

Vestibulum ante ipsum primoque in limine Pyrrhus
Exsultat, telis et luce coruscus ahenā :
Qualis ubi in lucem coluber mala grama pastus,
Frigida sub terrā tumidum quem bruma tegebat,
Nunc positis novus exuviis, nitidusque juventā,

Lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga
Arduus ad solem, et linguis micat ore trisulcis. 470
Una ingens Periphas et equorum agitator Achillis
Armiger Automedon, una omnis Scyria pubes
Succedunt tecto, et flamas ad culmina jactant.
Ipse inter primos correptā dura bipenni
Limina perrumpit, postesque a cardine vellit 480
Æratos; jamque excisā trabe firma cavat
Robora, et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram.
Apparet domus intus, et atria longa patescunt;
Apparet Priami et veterum penetralia regum;
Armatosque vident stantes in limine primo. 490

At domus interior gemitu miseroque tumultu
Miscetur, penitusque cavæ plangoribus aedes
Fœmineis ululant; ferit aurea sidera clamor.
Tum pavidæ tectis matres ingentibus errant,
Amplexæque tenent postes, atque oscula figunt. 500
Instat vi patriæ Pyrrhus: nec claustra neque ipsi
Custodes sufferre valent: labat ariete crebro
Janua, et emoti procumbunt cardine postes.
Fit via vi: rumpunt aditus, primosque trucidant
Immissi Danai, et late loca milite compleant. 510
Non sic, aggeribus ruptis quum spumeus amnis
Exiit, oppositasque evicit gurgite moles,
Fertur in arva furens cumulo, camposque per omnes
Cum stabulis armenta trahit. Vidi ipse furentem
Cæde Neoptolemum, geminosque in limine Atridas; 520
Vidi Hecubam, centumque nurus, Priamumque per aras
Sanguine foedantem quos ipse sacraverat ignes.
Quinquaginta illi thalami, spes tanta nepotum,
Barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi,
Procubuere: tenent Danai, qua deficit ignis. 530

Forsitan et, Priami fuerint quæ fata, requiras.
Urbis ubi capta casum, convulsaque vidiit
Limina tectorum, et medium in penot: alibus hostem,
Arma diu senior desueta trementibus ævo
Circumdat nequicquam humeris, et inutile ferrum
Cingitur, ac densos fertur moriturus in hostea. 540
Ædibus in mediis nudoque sub ætheris axe
Ingens ara fuit, juxtaque veterima laurus
Incumbens areæ atque umbrâ complexa Penates
Hic Hecuba et natæ nequicquam altaria circum. 550

Præcipites atræ ceu tempestate columbæ,
 Condensæ et Divum amplexæ simulacra tenebant.
 Ipsum autem sumptis Priamum juvenilibus armis
 Ut vidit : “ Quæ mens tam dira, miserrime conjux,
 Impulit his cingi telis ? aut quo ruis ? ” inquit.
 “ Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis
 Tempus eget : non, si ipse meus nunc afforet Hector.
 Huc tandem concede : hæc ara tuebitur omnes ;
 Aut moriere simul.” Sic ore effata, recepit
 Ad sese et sacræ longævum in sede locavit.
 Ecce autem elapsus Pyrrhi de cæde Polites,
 Unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostes
 Porticibus longis fugit, et vacua atria lustrat
 Saucius. Illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus
 Insequitur, jam jamque manu tenet et premit hastâ.
 Ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum,
 Concidit ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit.
 Hic Priamus, quanquam in mediâ jam morte tenetur,
 Non tamen abstinuit, nec voci iræque pepercit :
 “ At tibi pro scelere,” exclamat, “ pro talibus ausis,
 Dî (si qua est cœlo pietas, quæ talia curet)
 Persolvant grates dignas, et præmia reddant
 Debita ; qui nati coram me cernere letum
 Fecisti, et patrios feedâsti funere vultus.
 At non ille satum quo te mentiris Achilles
 Talis in hoste fuit Priamo ; sed jura fidemque
 Supplicis erubuit, corpusque exsangue sepulcro
 Reddidit Hecto'neum, meque in mea regna remisit.”
 Sic fatus senior ; telumque imbellæ sine ictu
 Conjecit, rauco quod protinus æra repulsum
 E summo clypei nequicquam umbone pependit.
 Cui Pyrrhus : “ Referes ergo hæc, et nuntius ibis
 Felidae genitori : illi mea tristia facta,
 Degeneremque Neoptolemum narrare memento.
 Nunc morere.” Hæc dicens, altaria ad ipsa trementem
 Traxit, et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati ;
 Implicitque comam lævâ ; dextrâque coruscum
 Extulit, ac lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem.
 Hæc finis Priami fatorum ; hic exitus illum
 Sorte tulit, Trojam incensam et prolapsa videntein
 Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum
 Regnato'rem Asie : jacet ingens littore truncus,

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Avulsumque humeris caput, et sine nomine corpus.

At me tum primum sævus circumstetit horror :	560
Obstupui : subiit cari genitoris imago,	
Ut regem æquævum crudeli vulnere vidi	
Vitam exhalantem : subiit deserta Cœtusa,	
Et direpta domus, et parvi casus Iüli.	
Respicio ; et, quæ sit me circum copia, lustro.	
Deseruere omnes defessi, et corpora saltu	565
Ad terram misere aut ignibus ægra dedere.	
Jamque adeo super unus eram, quum limina Vestæ	
Servantem et tacitam secretæ in sede latentem	
Tyndarida aspicio : dant clara incendia lucem	
Erranti, passimque oculos per cuncta ferenti	
Illa, sibi infestos eversa ob Pergama Teucros,	
Et poenas Danaum, et deserti conjugis iras	
Permetuens, Trojæ et patriæ communis Erinnys,	
Abdiderat sese, atque aris invisa sedebat.	
Exarsere ignes animo : subit ira cadentem	570
Ulcisci patriam, et sceleratas sumere poenas.	
“ Scilicet hæc Spartam incolumis patriasque Mycenæ	
Aspiciet, partoque ibit regina triumpho ?	
Conjugiumque domumque, patres natosque videbit,	
Iliadum turbæ et Phrygiis comitata ministris ?	575
Occiderit ferro Priamus ? Troja arserit igni ?	
Dardanium toties sudarit sanguine littus ?	
Non ita : namque etsi nullum memorabile nomen	
Fœmineæ in poenâ est, nec habet victoria laudem ;	
Exstinxisse nefas tamen, et sumpsisse merentis	580
Laudabor poenas ; animumque explèsse juvabit	
Ultricis flammæ, et cineres satiâsse meorum.”	
Talia jactabam, et furiatâ mente ferebar,	
Quum mihi se, non ante oculis tam clara, videndam	
Obtulit, et purâ per noctem in luce refulsit	585
Alma parens, confessa Deam, qualisque videri	
Cœlicolis et quanta solet ; dextrâque prehensum	
Continuit, roseoque hæc insuper addidit ore :	
“ Nata, quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras ?	
Quid furis ? aut quonam nostri tibi cura recessit ?	590
Non prius aspicies, ubi fessum ætate parentem	
Liqueris Anchisen ? superet conjuxne Creusa,	
Ascaniusque puer ? quos omnes undique Graæ	
Circum errant acies ; et, ni mea cura resistat,	

Jam flammæ tulerint, inimicus et hauserit ensia.
 Non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisa Lacæna,
 Culpatusve Paris : Divum inclemens, Divum
 Has evertit opes sternitque a culmine Trojam.
 Aspice : namque omnem, quæ nunc obducta tuenti
 Mortales hebetat visus tibi et humida circum
 Caligat, nubem eripam : tu ne qua parentis
 Jussa time, neu præceptis parere recusa.
 Hic, ubi disjectas moles, avulsaque saxis
 Saxa vides, mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum,
 Neptunus muros, magnoque emota tridenti
 Fundamenta quatit, totamque a sedibus urbem
 Eruit : hic Juno Sceas sevissima portas
 Prima tenet, sociumque furens a navibus agmen
 Ferro accincta vocat.
 Jam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas
 Insedit, nimbo effulgens et Gorgone sœvæ.
 Ipse Pater Danais animos viresque secundas
 Sufficit : ipse Deos in Dardana suscitat arma.
 Eripe, nate, fugam, finemque impone labori.
 Nusquam abero, et tutum patro te limine sistam.
 Dixerat, et spissis noctis se condidit umbris.
 Apparent diræ facies, inimicaque Trojæ
 Numina magna Detum.
 Tum vero omne mihi visum considere in ignes
 Ilium, et ex imo verti Neptunia Troja.
 Ac, veluti summis antiquam in montibus ornum
 Quum ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus instant
 Eruere agricole certatim ; illa usque minatur,
 Et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat :
 Vulneribus donec paulatim evicta, supremum
 Congenuit, traxitque jugis avulsa ruinam.
 Descendo, ac, ducente Deo, flammam inter et hostes
 Expedior ; dant tela locum, flammæque recedunt.
 Ast ubi jam patriæ perventum ad limina sedis,
 Antiquasque domos, genitor, quem tollere in altos
 Optabam primum montes, primumque petebam,
 Abnegat excisæ vitam producere Trojæ,
 Exsiliumpat. “Vos o, quibus integer sœvi
 Sanguis,” ait, “solidæque suo stant robore vires ;
 Vos agitate fugam.
 Me si cœlicolæ voluissent ducere vitam,

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Has mihi servassent sedes : satis una superque
 Vidimus excidia, et captæ superavimus urbi.
 Sic o, sic positum affati discedite corpus.
 Ipse manu mortem inveniam : miserebitur hostis, 644
 Exuviasque petet : facilis jactura sepulchri.
 Jampridem inquisis Divis et inutilis annos
 Demoror ; ex quo me Divum pater atque hominum rex
 Fulminis afflavit ventis et contigit igni.”
 Talia perstabat memorans, fixusque manebat.
 Nos contra effusi lacrymis, conjuxque Cretisa,
 Ascaniusque, omnisque domus, ne vertere secum
 Cuncta pater, fatoque urgenti incumbere vellet.
 Abnegat, inceptoque et sedibus hæret in isdem.
 Rursus in arma feror, mortemque miserrimus opto.
 Nam quod consilium, aut quæ jam fortuna dabatur ?
 “Mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relicto
 Sperasti ? tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore ?
 Si nihil ex tantâ superis placet urbe relinqui,
 Et sedet hoc animo, periturstæque addere Trojæ 650
 Teque tuosque juvat ; patet isti janua leto.
 Jamque aderit multo Priami de sanguine Pyrrhus,
 Natum ante ora patris, patrem qui obtruncat ad aras.
 Hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes,
 Eripis ? ut mediis hostem in penetralibus, utque 656
 Ascaniumque, patremque meum, juxtaque Cretisam,
 Alterum in alterius mactatos sanguine cernam ?
 Arma, viri, ferte arma : vocat lux ultima victos.
 Reddite me Danais ; sinite instaurata revisam
 Prælia : nunquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti.”
 Hic ferro accingor rursus ; clypeoque sinistram
 Insertabam aptans, meque extra tecta ferebam.
 Ecce autem complexa pedes in limine conjux
 Hærebat, parvumque patri tendebat Itlum :
 “Si periturus abis, et nos rape in omnia tecum ; 678
 Sin aliquam expertus sumptis spem ponis in armis,
 Hanc primum tutare domum. Cui parvus Itlus,
 Cui pater, et conjux quondam tua dicta, relinquor ?”
 Talia vociferans, genitu tectum omne replebat ;
 Quum subitum dictuque oritur mirabile monstrum :
 Namque manus inter moestorumque ora parentum,
 Ecce levis summo de vertice visus Itli
 Fundere lumen apex, tactuque innoxia mollis

Lambere flamma comas, et circum tempora pasci. 688
 Nos pavidi trepidare metu, crinemque flagrantem
 Exutere, et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignes.
 At pater Anchises oculos ad sidera latus
 Extulit, et ccelo palmas cum voce tetendit :
 “ Jupiter omnipotens, precibus si flecteris ullis,
 Aspice nos ; hoc tantum : et, si pietate meremur,
 Da deinde auxilium pater, atque haec omnia firma.” 696
 Vix ea fatus erat senior, subitoque fragore
 Intonuit lævum, et de ccelo lapsa per umbras
 Stella facem dicens multa cum luce concurrit.
 Illam, summa super labentem culmina tecti
 Cernimus Idæa claram se condere sylvæ 703
 Signantemque vias ; tum longo limite sulcus
 Dat lucem, et late circum loca sulfure fumant.
 Hic vero victus genitor se tollit ad auras,
 Affateturque Deos, et sanctum sidus adorat : 708
 “ Jam jam nulla mora est : sequor, et, qua ducitis, adsum.
 Di patrii, servate domum, servate nepotem.
 Vestrum hoc augurium, vestroque in numine Troja est.
 Cedo equidem, nec, nate, tibi comes ire recuso.”
 Dixerat ille : et jam per moenia clarior ignis 706
 Auditur, propiusque æstus incendia volvunt.
 “ Ergo age, care pater, cervici imponere nostræ :
 Ipse subibo humeris, nec me labor iste gravabit.
 Quo res cunque cadent, unum et commune periculum,
 Una salus ambobus erit : mihi parvus Iulus 710
 Sit comes, et longe servet vestigia conjux.
 Vos, famuli, quæ dicam animis adverteite vestris.
 Est urbe egressis tumulus templumque vetustum.
 Desertæ Cereris, juxtaque antiqua cupressus
 Religione patrum multos servata per annos : 718
 Hanc ex diverso sedem veniemus in unam.
 Tu, genitor, cape sacra manu patriosque Penates.
 Me, bello e tanto digressum et cœde recenti,
 Attractare nefas, donec me flumine vivo
 Abluero.” 720
 Haec fatus, latos humeros subjectaque colla
 Vesto super fulvique insternor pelle leonis,
 Succedoque oneri : dextræ se parvus Iulus
 Implicit, sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis : 726
 Pone subit conjux. Ferimur per opaca locorum ;

Et me, quem dudum non ulla injecta movebant
 Tela neque adverso glomerati ex agmine Graii,
 Nunc omnes terrent auræ, sonus excitat omnis
 Suspensum, et pariter comitique onerique timentem.

Jamque propinquabam portis, omnemque videbar
 Evasisse viam; subito quum creber ad aures
 Visus adesse pedum sonitus: genitorque per umbram
 Prospiciens: "Nate," exclamat, "fuge, nate; propinquant
 Ardentes clypeos atque æra micantia cerno."

Hic mihi nescio quod trepido male numen amicum
 Confusam eripuit mentem: namque avia cursu
 Dum sequor, et notâ excedo regione viarum,
 Heu! misero conjux fatone erupta Creüsa
 Substitit, erravitne viâ, seu lassa resedit,
 Incertum: nec post oculis est redditâ nostris.
 Nec prius amissam respexi animumque reflexi,
 Quam tumulum antiquæ Cereris sedemque sacram tam
 Venimus: hic demum collectis omnibus una
 Defuit et comites natumque virumque fefellit.
 Quem non incusavi amens hominumque Deorumque?
 Aut quid in eversâ vidi crudelius urbe?
 Ascanium, Anchisemque patrem, Teucrosque Penates
 Commendo sociis, et curvâ valle recondo:
 Ipse urbem repeto, et cingor fulgentibus armis.
 Stat casus renovare omnes, omnemque reverti
 Per Trojam, et rursus caput objectare periclis.

Principio muros, obscuraque limina portæ,
 Qua gressum extuleram, repeto; et vestigia retro
 Observata sequor per noctem, et lumine lustro.
 Horror ubique animos, simul ipsa silentia terrent.
 Inde domum, si forte pedem, si forte tulisset,
 Me refero: irruerant Danai, et tectum omne tenebant.
 Ilicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento
 Volvitur; exsuperant flammæ, furit æstus ad auras.
 Procedo ad Priami sedes, arcemque reviso,
 Et jam porticibus vacuis, Junonis asylo,
 Custodes lecti Phoenix et dirus Ulysses
 Prædam asservabant: hoc undique Troïa gaza
 Incensis erupta adytis, mensæque Deorum,
 Crateresque auro solidi, captivaque vestis,
 Congeritur: pueri et pavidæ longo ordine matres
 Stant circum.

Ausus quinetiam voces jactare per umbram
 Implevi clamore vias, mœstusque Cretisam
 Nequicquam ingeminans iterumque iterumque vocavi. 779
 Quærenti et tectis urbis sine fine furenti,
 Infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Cretisæ
 Visa mihi ante oculos, et notâ major imago.
 Obstupui, steteruntque comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit.
 Tum sic affari, et curas his demere dictis : 774
 “ Quid tantum insano juvat indulgere dolori,
 O dulcis conjux ? non hæc sine numine Divum
 Eveniunt : nec te comitem portare Cretisam
 Fas, aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.
 Longa tibi exsilia, et vastum mariæ æquor arandum : 780
 Ad terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva
 Inter opima virum leni fluit agmine Tybris.
 Illic res lætæ, regnumque, et regia conjux
 Parta tibi : lacrymas dilectæ pelle Creüseæ.
 Non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas 785
 Aspiciam, aut Graiis servitum matribus ibo,
 Dardanis, et Divæ Veneris nurus :
 Sed me magna Detum genitrix his detinet oris.
 Jamque vale, et nati serva communis amorem.”
 Hæc ubi dicta dedit, lacrymantem et multa volentein 790
 Dicere deseruit, tenuesque recessit in auras.
 Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum ;
 Ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago,
 Par levibus ventis, volucrique simillima somno.
 Sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso : 796
 Atque hic ingentem comitum affluxisse novorum
 Invenio admirans numerum ; matresque, virosque,
 Collectam exsilio pubem, miserabile vulgus.
 Undique convenere, animis opibusque parati,
 In quascunque velim pelago deducere terras. 800
 Jamque jugis summæ surgebat Lucifer Idæ,
 Ducebatque diem ; Danaique obsessa tenebant
 Limina portarum, nec spes opis ulla dabatur.
 Cessai, et sublato montem genitore petivi.

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER TERTIUS.

POSTQUAM res Asiae Priamique evertere gentem
 Immeritam visum Superis, ceciditque superbū
 Ilium, et omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troja ;
 Diversa exilia et desertas quærere terras
 Auguriis agimur Divum ; classemque sub ipsa
 Antandro, et Phrygiae molimur montibus Idæ,
 Incerti quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur :
 Contrahimusque viros. Vix prima incepérat aëstas,
 Et pater Anchises dare fatis vela jubebat ;
 Littora quum patriæ lacrymans portusque relinquo,
 Et campos ubi Troja fuit : feror exsul in altum
 Cum sociis natoque, Penatibus et magnis Dis.

Terra procul vastis colitur Mavortia campis,
 (Thraces arant, acri quondam regnata Lycurgo)
 Hospitium antiquum Trojæ, sociique Penates,
 Dum fortuna fuit. Feror huc, et littore curvo
 Meenia prima loco, fatis ingressus iniquis ;
 Æneadasque meo nomen de nomine fingo.
 Sacra Dionææ matri, Divisque ferebam
 Auspicibus coeptorum operum ; superoque nitentem
 Cœlicolūm regi mactabam in littore taurum.
 Forte fuit juxta tumulus, quo cornea summo
 Virgulta, et densis hastilibus horrida myrtus :
 Accessi, viridemque ab humo convellere sylvam
 Conatus, ramis tegerem ut frondentibus aras,
 Horrendum, et dictu video mirabile monstrum.
 Nam quæ prima solo, ruptis radicibus, arbos
 Vellitur, huic atro liquuntur sanguine guttæ,
 Et terram tabo maculant : mihi frigidus horror
 Membra quatit, gelidusque coit formidine sanguis.
 Rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen
 Insequor, et causas penitus tentare latentes :
 Ater et alterius sequitur de cortice sanguis.

Multa movens animo Nymphas venerabar agrestes,
 Gradivumque patrem, Geticis qui præsidet arvis,
 Rite secundarent visus omenque levarent.
 Tertia sed postquam majore hastilia nixu
 Aggredior, genibusque adversæ obluctor arenæ,
 (Eloquar, an sileam?) gemitus lacrymabilis imo
 Auditur tumulo, et vox redditæ fertur ad aures:
 “Quid miserum, Anea, laceras? jam parce sepulto;
 Parce pias scelerare manus; non me tibi Troja
 Externum tulit; haud cruor hic de stipe manat.
 Heu fuge crudeles terras, fuge littus avarum;
 Nam Polydorus ego: hic confixum ferrea texit
 Telorum seges, et jaculis increvit acutis.”
 Tum vero ancipiti mentem formidine pressus
 Obstupui, steteruntque comæ et vox faucibus hæsit.

Hunc Polydorum, auri quondam cum pondere magno,
 Infelix Priamus furtim mandarat alendum
 Threfcio regi; quum jam diffideret armis
 Dardaniæ, cingique urbem obsidione videret.
 Ille, ut opes fractæ Teucrûm, et Fortuna recessit,
 Res Agamenonias victriciaque arma secutus,
 Fas omne abrumpit, Polydorum obtruncat, et auro
 Vi potitur. Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
 Auri sacra famæ? Postquam pavor ossa reliquit,
 Delectos populi ad proceres, primumque parentem,
 Monstra Detum refero; et, quæ sit sententia, posco.
 Omnibus idem animus, sceleratâ excedere terrâ,
 Linquere pollutum hospitium, et dare classibus Austros.
 Ergo instauramus Polydoro funus, et ingens
 Aggeritur tumulo tellus: stant manibus aræ,
 Coeruleis mœstæ vittis atrâque cupresso;
 Et circum Iliades crinem de more solutæ.
 Inferimus tepido sumpmantia cymbia lacte,
 Sanguinis et sacri pateras; animamque sepulchro
 Condimus, et magnâ supremum voce ciemus.
 Inde ubi prima fides pelago, placataque venti
 Dant maria, et lenis crepitans vocat Auster in altum;
 Deducunt socii naves, et littora complent.
 Provehimur portu, terræque urbesque recedunt.
 Sacra mari colitum medio gratissima tellus
 Nereidum matri et Neptuno Ægæo,
 Quam pius Arcitenens, oras et littora circum

Errantem, Gyaro celsa Myconoque revinxit,
 Immotamque coli dedit et contemnere ventos.
 Huc feror ; haec fessos tuto placidissima portu
 Accipit : egressi veneramur Apollinis urbem.
 Rex Anius, rex idem hominum Phœbique sacerdos,
 Vittis et sacrâ redimitus tempora lauro,
 Occurrit ; veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum ;
 Jungimus hospitio dextras, et tecta subimus.
 Templa Dei saxo venerabas structa vetusto :
 “ Da propriam, Thymbræe, domum ; da moenia fessis ”
 Et genus et mansuram urbem : serva altera Trojæ
 Pergama, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achillei.
 Quem sequimur ? quove ire jubes ? ubi ponere sedes ?
 Da, pater, augurium, atque animis illabere nostris.”
 Vix ea fatus eram ; tremere omnia visa repente,
 Liminaque, laurusque Dei ; totusque moveri
 Mons circum, et mugire adytis cortina reclusis.
 Submissi petimus terram, et vox fertur ad aures :
 “ Dardanidæ duri, quæ vos a stirpe parentum
 Prima tulit tellus, eadem vos ubere lœto
 Accipiet reduces : antiquam exquirite matrem.
 Hic domus Æneæ cunctis dominabitur oris,
 Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis.”
 Haec Phœbus : mixtoque ingens exorta tumultu
 Lætitia ; et cuncti, quæ sint ea moenia, querunt ;
 Quo Phœbus vocet errantes, jubeatque reverti.
 Tum genitor, veterum volvens monumenta virorum :
 “ Audite, o proceres,” ait, “ et spes discite vestras.
 Creta Jovis magni medio jacet insula ponto,
 Mons Idæus ubi, et gentis cunabula nostre.
 Centum urbes habitant magnas, uberrima regna ;
 Maximus unde pater, si rite audita recordor,
 Teucus Rhœteas primum est advectus in oras,
 Optavitque locum regno : nondum Ilium et arces
 Pergamæ steterant, habitabant vallibus imis.
 Hinc mater cultrix Cybelæ, Corybantiaque æra,
 Idæumque nemus : hinc fida silentia sacris,
 Et juncti carrum dominæ subiêre leones.
 Ergo agite, et, Divum ducunt qua jussa, sequamur :
 Placemus ventos, et Gnossia regna petamus.
 Nec longo distant cursu : modo Jupiter adsit,
 Tertia lux classem Cretæis sistet in oris.”
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Sic fatus, meritos aris mactavit honores ;
Taurum Neptuno ; taurum tibi, pulcher Apollo ;
Nigram Hiemi pecudem, Zephyris felicibus albam.

Fama volat, pulsum regnis cessisse paternis
Idomenea ducem, desertaque littora Cretæ ;
Hoste vacare domos, sedesque astare relictas.
Linquimus Ortygiæ portus, pelagoque volamus ;
Bacchatamque jugis Naxon, viridemque Donysam,

Olearon, niveamque Paron, sparsasque per aequor
Cycladas, et crebris legimus freta concita terris.

Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor ;
Hortantur socii, Cretam proavosque petamus.

Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntis,
Et tandem antiquis Curetum allabimur oris.

Ergo avidus muros optatæ molior urbis,
Pergameamque voco ; et lætam cognomine gentem

Hortor amare focos, arcemque attollere tectis.
Jamque fere sicco subductæ littore puppes ;

Connubiis arvisque novis operata juventus ;
Jura domosque dabam ; subito quum tabida membris,

Corrupto cœli tractu, miserandaque venit
Arboribusque satisque lues, et letifer annus.

Linquebant dulces animas, aut ægra trahebant
Corpora ; tum steriles exurere Sirius agros ;

Arebant herbæ, et victimæ seges ægra negabat.
Rursus ad oraculum Ortygiæ Phœbūmque remenso

Hortatur pater ire mari, veniamque precari :
Quem fessis finem rebus ferat, unde laborum

Tentare auxilium jubeat, quo vertere cursus.

Nox erat, et terris animalia somnus habebat :
Effigies sacrae Divum, Phrygiique Penates,

Quos mecum a Trojâ, mediisque ex ignibus urbis,
Extuleram, visi ante oculos astare jacentis

Insomnis, multo manifesti lumine ; qua se
Plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras :

Tum sic affari, et curas his demere dictis :
“ Quod tibi delato Ortygiam dicturus Apollo est,

Hic canit : et tua nos, en, ultro ad limina mittit.
Nos te, Dardaniâ incensâ, tuaque arma secuti ;

Nos tumidum sub te permensi classibus aequor ;
Idem venturos tollemus in astra nepotes,

Imperiumque urbi dabimus : tu mœnia magnis

Magna para, longumque fugæ ne linque laborem. 160
 Mutandæ sedes : non hæc tibi littora suasit
 Delius, aut Crete jussit considere Apollo.
 Est locus, (*Hesperiam* Graii cognomine dicunt),
 Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebæ ;
 Cenotri coluere viri : nunc fama, minores
Italiam dixisse, ducis de nomine, gentem. 165
 Hæc nobis propriæ sedes ; hinc Dardanus ortus,
 Iasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum.
 Surge age, et hæc lætus longævo dicta parenti
 Haud dubitanda refer. *Corythum*, terrasque require 170
 Ausonias : Dictæa negat tibi Jupiter arva.”
 Talibus attonitus visis ac voce Deorum,
 (Nec sopor illud erat, sed coram agnoscere vultus
 Velatasque comas præsentiaque ora videbar ;
 Tum gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor), 175
 Corripio e stratis corpus, tendoque supinas
 Ad cœlum cum voce manus, et munera libo
 Intemerata focis. Perfecto lætus honore
 Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando.
 Agnovit prolem ambiguum, geminosque parentes ; 180
 Seque novo veterum deceptum errore locorum.
 Tum memorat : “Nate, Iliacis exerceite fatis,
 Sola mihi tales casus Cassandra canebat.
 Nunc repeto, hæc generi portendere debita nostræ
 Et sepe *Hesperiam*, sepe Itala regna vocare. 185
 Sed quis ad *Hesperias* venturos littora Teucros
 Crederet ? aut quem tum vates Cassandra moveret ?
 Cedamus Phœbo, et moniti meliora sequamur.”
 Sic ait : et cuncti dicto paremus ovantes.
 Hanc quoque deserimus sedem, paucisque relictis 190
 Vela damus vastumque cavâ trabe currimus æquor.
 Postquam altum tenuere rates, nec jam amplius ullæ
 Apparuit terræ ; cœlum undique, et undique pontus ;
 Tum mihi coruleus supra caput astitit imber,
 Noctem hiememque ferens ; et inhorruit unda tenebris. 195
 Continuo venti volvunt mare, magnaque surgunt
 Æquora ; dispersi jactamur gurgite vasto.
 Involvère dium nimbi, et nox humida cœlum
 Abstulit ; ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes :
 Executimur cursu, et cæcis erramus in undis, 200
 Ipse diem noctemque negat discernere cœle,

Nec meminisse viæ mediæ Palinurus in undâ.
 Tres adeo incertos cæcâ caligine soles
 Erramus pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes :
 Quarto terra die primum se attollere tandem
 Visa, aperire procul montes, ac volvere fumum.
 Vela cadunt ; remis insurgimus : haud mora, nautæ
 Adnixi torquent spumas et coerulea verrunt.
 Servatum ex undis Strophadum me littora primum
 Accipiunt : Strophades Graio stant nomine dictæ,
 Insulæ Ionio in magno, quas dira Celæno
 Harpyiæque colunt aliæ ; Phineïa postquam
 Clausa domus, mensasque metu liquere priores.
 Tristius haud illis monstrum, nec sævior ulla
 Pestis et ira Deum Stygiis sese extulit undis.
 Virginei volucrum vultus, foedissima ventris
 Proluvies, uncæque manus, et pallida semper
 Ora fame.

Huc ubi delati portus intravimus, ecce
 Læta boum passim campis armenta videmus
 Caprigenumque pecus, nullo custode, per herbas.
 Irruimus ferro, et Divos ipsumque vocamus
 In partem prædamque Jovem : tum littore curvo
 Extruiimusque toros, dapibusque epulamur opimis.

At subitæ horrifico lapsu de montibus adsunt
 Harpyiæ, et magnis quatunt clangoribus alas,
 Diripiuntque dapes, contactuque omnia fædant
 Immundo : tum vox teturum dira inter odorem.
 Rursum in secessu longo sub rupe cavatâ,
 Arboribus clausi circum atque horrentibus umbris,
 Instruimus mensas, arisque reponimus ignem :
 Rursum ex diverso cœli, cæcisque latebris,

Turba sonans prædam pedibus circumvolat uncis ;
 Polluit ore dapes. Sociis tunc, arma capessant,

Edico, et dirâ bellum cum gente gerendum.

Haud secus ac jussi faciunt, tectosque per herbam
 Disponunt enses, et scuta latentia condunt.

Ergo ubi delapsæ sonitum per curva dedere
 Littora, dat signum speculâ Misenus ab altâ
 Ære cavo : invadunt socii, et nova prælia tentant,
 Obscœnas pelagi ferro foedare volucres.

Sed neque vim plumis ullam, nec vulnera tergo
 Accipiunt ; celerique fugâ sub sidera lapsæ

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Semesam prædam et vestigia foeda relinquunt. 244
 Una in præcelsa consedit rupe Celæno,
 Infelix vates, rumpitque hanc pectore vocem :
 “ Bellum etiam pro cæde boum stratisque juvencis,
 Laomedontiadæ, bellumne inferre paratis,
 Et patrio insontes Harpyias pellere regno ?
 Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta : 250
 Quæ Phœbo pater omnipotens, mihi Phœbus Apollo
 Prædictis, vobis furiarum ego maxima pando :
 Italiam cursu petitis ; ventisque vocatis
 Ibitis Italianam, portusque intrare licebit :
 Sed non ante datam cingetis moenibus urbem, 254
 Quam vos dira famæ nostræaque injuria cedis
 Ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas.”
 Dixit : et in sylvam pennis ablata refugit.
 At sociis subitâ gelidus formidine sanguis
 Diriguit ; cecidere animi ; nec jam amplius armis,
 Sed votis precibusque jubent exposcere pacem, 260
 Sive Deæ, seu sint diræ obscenæaque volucres.
 At pater Anchises, passis de littore palmis,
 Numina magna vocat, meritosque indicit honores :
 “ Di, prohibete minas ; Di, tales avertite casum, 264
 Et placidi servate pios.” Tum littore funem
 Diripere, excusosque jubet laxare rudentes.
 Tendunt vela Noti : ferimur spumantibus undis,
 Qua cursum ventusque gubernatorque vocabant.
 Jam medio apparet fluctu nemorosa Zacynthos, 270
 Dulichiumque, Sameque, et Neritos ardua saxis.
 Effugimus scopulos Ithacæ, Laërtia regna,
 Et terram altricem sævi execramur Ulyssi.
 Mox et Leucatæ nimbosa cacumina montis,
 Et formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo. 276
 Hunc petimus fessi, et parvæ succedimus urbi ;
 Ancora de prorâ jacitur, stant littore puppes.
 Ergo insperatâ tandem tellure potiti,
 Lustramurque Jovi votisque incendimus aras ;
 Actiaque Iliacis celebramus littora ludis. 280
 Exercent patrias oleo labente palæstræs
 Nudati socii : juvat evasisse tot urbes
 Argolicas, mediosque fugam tenuisse per hostæ.
 Interæ magnum sol circumvolutur annum,
 Et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas. 284

*Ære cavo clypeum, magni gestamen Abantis,
Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo :*

Æneas hac de Danais victoribus arma.

Linquere tum portus jubeo, et considere transtris.
Certatim socii feriunt mare et sequora verrunt.
Protinus aërias Phœacum abscondimus arces,
Littoraque Epiri legimus, portuque subimus
Chaonio, et celsam Buthroti ascendimus urbem.

Hic incredibilis rerum fama occupat aures,
Priamiden Helenum Graias regnare per urbes,
Conjugio Æacidæ Pyrrhi sceptrisque potitum ;
Et patrio Andromachen iterum cessisse marito.
Obstupui ; miroque incensum pectus amore,
Compellare virum, et casus cognoscere tantos.

Progedior portu, classes et littora linquens.

Solemnies tum forte dapes et tristia dona

Ante urbem, in luco, falsi Simoëntis ad undam,
Libabat cineri Andromache, Manesque vocabat
Hectoreum ad tumulum ; viridi quem cespite inanem,
Et geminas, causam lacrymis, sacraverat aras.

Ut me conspexit venientem, et Troïa circum
Arma amens vidit, magnis exterrita monstris,
Diriguit visu in medio ; calor ossa reliquit ;
Labitur ; et longo vix tandem tempore fatur :

“ Verane te facies, verus mihi nuntius affers,
Nate Dea ? vivisne ? aut, si lux alma recessit,
Hector ubi est ? ” Dixit, lacrymasque effudit, et omnem
Implevit clamore locum. Vix pauca furenti
Subjicio, et raribz turbatus vocibus hisco :

“ Vivo euidem, vitamque extrema per omnia duco : 815
Ne dubita, nam vera vides.

Heu quis te casus dejectam conjuge tanto
Excipit ? aut quæ digna satis fortuna revisit ?
Hectoris Andromache, Pyrrhin' connubia servas ? ”

Dejicit vultum, et demissa voce locuta est :

“ O felix una ante alias Priameia virgo,
Hostilem ad tumulum Trojæ sub mœnibus altis
Jussa mori ; quæ sortitus non pertulit ullos,
Nec victoris heri tetigit captiva cubile !

Nos, patriæ incensæ, diversa per sequora vectæ,
Stirpis Achilleæ fastus juvenemque superbum
Servitio enixæ tulimus : qui deinde secutus

Ledæam Hermionen, Lacedæmoniosque Hymenæos,
 Me famulam famuloque Heleno transmisit habendam.
 Ast illum, eruptæ magno inflammatus amore 330
 Conjugis, et scelerum Furiis agitatus, Orestes
 Excipit incautum patriasque obruncat ad aras.
 Morte Neoptolemi regnorum redditæ cessit
 Para Heleno : qui Chaonios cognomine campos,
 Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit ;
 Pergamaque Iliacamque jugis hanc addidit arcen.
 Sed tibi qui cursum venti, quæ fata dedere ?
 Aut quis te ignarum nostris Deus appulit oris ?
 Quid puer Ascanius ? superatne, et vescitur auræ ?
 Quem tibi jam Trojæ—— 340
 Ecqua tamen puero est amissæ cura parentis ?
 Ecquid in antiquam virtutem animosque viriles,
 Et pater Æneas, et avunculus excitat Hector ?”
 Talia fundebat lacrymans, longosque ciebat
 Incassum fletus ; quum sese a moenibus heros 345
 Priamides multis Helenus comitantibus afferat,
 Agnoscitque suos, lætusque ad limina ducit ;
 Et multum lacrymas verba inter singula fundit.
 Procedo, et parvam Trojam, simulataque magnis
 Pergama, et arentem Xanthi cognomine rivum 350
 Agnosco, Scææque amplector limina portæ.
 Necnon et Teucri sociæ simul urbe fruuntur.
 Illos porticibus rex accipiebat in amplis :
 Aulai in medio libabant pocula Bacchi,
 Impositis auro dapibus, paterasque tenebant. 355
 Jamque dies alterque dies processit ; et auræ
 Vela vocant, tumidoque inflatur carbasus Austro.
 His vatem aggredior dictis, ac talia quæso :
 “ Trojugena interpres Divum, qui numina Phœbi,
 Qui tripodas, Clarii lauros, qui sidera sentis, 360
 Et volucrum linguas, et præpetis omnia pennæ,
 Fare age, (namque omnem cursum mihi prospera dixit
 Religio, et cuncti suaserunt numine Divi
 Italiam petere, et terras tentare repôstas :
 Sola novum dictuque nefas Harpyia Celæno 365
 Prodigium canit, et tristes denuntiat iras
 Obscenamque famem), quæ prima pericula vito ?
 Quidve sequens, tantos possum superare labores ?”
 Hic Helenus, cæsis primum de more juvencis,

Exorat pacem Divum, vittasque resolvit 37.
 Sacrati capit is, meque ad tua limina, Phoebus,
 Ipse manu multo suspensum numine dicit ;
 Atque haec deinde canit divino ex ore sacerdos :
 "Nate Dea, (nam te majoribus ire per altum
 Auspiciis manifesta fides : sic fata Deum rex 375
 Sortitur volvitque vices ; is vertitur ordo),
 Pauca tibi e multis, quo tutior hospita lustres
 Aequora et Ausionio possis considere portu,
 Expediam dictis ; prohibent nam cetera Parcae
 Scire Helenum, farique vetat Saturnia Juno : 380
 Principio Italiam (quam tu jam rere propinquam,
 Vicinosque, ignare, paras invadere portus)
 Longa procul longis via dividit invia terris.
 Ante et Trinacriæ lentandus remus in unda
 Et salis Ausionii lustrandum navibus æquor 385
 Infernique lacus Aæsæque insula Circæ,
 Quam tutæ possis urbem componere terræ.
 Signa tibi dicam, tu condita mente teneto.
 Quum tibi sollicito secreti ad fluminis undam
 Littoreis ingens inventa sub illicibus sus, 390
 Triginta capitum foetus enixa, jacebit,
 Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati ;
 Is locus urbis erit : requies ea certa laborum.
 Nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros :
 Fata viam invenient, aderitque vocatus Apollo. 395
 Has autem terras, Italique hanc littoris oram,
 Proxima quæ nostri perfunditur æquoris æstu,
 Effuge : cuncta malis habitantur moenia Graiis.
 Hic et Narycii posuerunt moenia Locri,
 Et Salentinos obsedit milite campos 400
 Lyctius Idomeneus : hic illa ducis Melibei
 Parva Philoctetæ subnixa Petelia muro.
 Quin, ubi transmissæ steterint trans æquora classes,
 Et, positis aris, jam vota in littore solves,
 Purpureo velare comas adopertus amictu ; 405
 Ne qua inter sanctos ignes in honore Deorum
 Hostilia facies occurrat, et omina turbet :
 Hunc socii morem sacrorum, hunc ipse teneto ;
 Hæc casti maneant in religione nepotes.
 Ast ubi digressum Siculæ te admoverit oræ 410
 Ventus, et angusti rarescent claustra Pelori.

Læva tibi tellus, et longo læva petantur
 Æquora circuitu : dextrum fuge littus et undas.
 Hæc loca, vi quondam et vastâ convulsa ruinâ,
 (Tantum ævi longinqua valet mutare vetustas) 412
 Dissiluisse ferunt, quum protinus utraque tellus
 Una foret : venit medio vi pontus, et undis
 Hesperium Siculo latus abscidit, arvaque et urbes
 Littore diductas angusto interluit æstu.
 Dextrum Scylla latus, lævum implacata Charybdis
 Obsidet ; atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos
 Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras
 Erigit alternos, et sidera verberat unda.
 At Scyllam cecis cohibet spelunca latebris,
 Ora exsertantem, et naves in saxa trahentem. 425
 Prima hominis facies, et pulchro pectore virgo
 Pube tenuis : postrema immani corpore pistrix,
 Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum.
 Præstat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni
 Cessantem, longos et circumflectere cursus, 430
 Quam semel informem vasto vidisse sub antro
 Scyllam et cœruleis canibus resonantia saxa.
 Præterea, si qua est Heleno prudentia, vati
 Si qua fides, animum si veris implet Apollo,
 Unum illud tibi, nate Dea, præque omnibus unum
 Prædicam, et repetens iterumque iterumque monebo : 435
 Junonis magnæ primum prece numen adora ;
 Junoni cane vota libens, dominamque potentem
 Supplicibus supera donis : sic denique vitor
 Trinaciâ fines Italos mittâre relictâ.
 Huc ubi delatus Cumæam accesseris urbem,
 Divinosque lacus et Averna sonantia sylvis,
 Insanam vatem aspicies, quæ rupe sub imâ
 Fata canit, foliisque notas et nomina mandat.
 Quæcumque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo, 440
 Digerit in numerum, atque antro seclusa relinquit ;
 Illa manent immota locis, neque ab ordine cedunt ;
 Verum eadem verso tenuis quum cardine ventus
 Impulit et teneras turbavit janua frondes,
 Nunquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo
 Nec revocare situs aut jungere carmina curat : 445
 Inconsulti abeunt, selemque odere Sibyllæ.
 Hic tibi ne qua moræ fuerint dispendia tanti,

Quamvis increpitent socii, et vi cursus in altum
 Vela vocet, possisque sinus implere secundos ; 455
 Quin adeas vatem, precibusque oracula poscas.
 Ipsa canat, vocemque volens atque ora resolvat.
 Illa tibi Italiae populos, venturaque bella,
 Et quo quemque modo fugiasque ferasque laborem,
 Expediet ; cursusque dabit venerata secundos. 460
 Hæc sunt, quæ nostræ liceat te voce moneri :
 Vade age, et ingentem factis fer ad æthera Trojam.”
 Quæ postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est,
 Dona dehinc auro gravia sectoque elephanto
 Imperat ad naves ferri, stipatque carinis 465
 Ingens argentum, Dodonæosque lebetas,
 Loricam consertam hamis auroque trilicem,
 Et conum insignis galeæ, cristasque comantes,
 Arma Neoptolemi : sunt et sua dona parenti.
 Addit equos, additque duces ; 470
 Remigium supplet ; socios simul instruit armis.
 Interea classem velis aptare jubebat
 Anchises, fieret vento mora ne qua ferenti :
 Quem Phœbii interpres multo compellat honore :
 “ Conjugio, Anchisa, Veneris dignate superbo, 475
 Cura Deum, bis Pergameis erexitte ruinis,
 Ecce tibi Ausoniæ tellus ; hanc arripe velia.
 Et tamen hanc pelago præterlabare necesse est :
 Ausoniæ pars illa procul, quam pandit Apollo.
 Vade,” ait, “ o felix nati pietate : quid ultra 480
 Provehor, et fando surgentes demoror Austros ? ”
 Nec minus Andromache, digressu mœsta supremo,
 Fert picturatas auri subtemine. vestes,
 Et Phrygiam Ascanio chlamydem : nec cedit honori ; 485
 Textilibusque onerat donis, ac talia fatur :
 “ Accipe et hæc, manuum tibi quæ monumenta mearum
 Sint, puer, et longum Andromachæ testentur amoreni
 Conjugis Hectoreæ : cape dona extrema tuorum,
 O mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago ! 490
 Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat :
 Et nunc æquali tecum pubesceret ævo.”
 Hos ego digrediens lacrymis affabar obortis :
 “ Vivite felices, quibus est fortuna peracta
 Jam sua : nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur.
 Vobis parta quies : nullum maris æquor arandum ; 495

Arva neque Ausonia semper cedentia retro
 Quærenda. Effigiem Xanthi, Trojamque videtis,
 Quam vestras fecere manus ; melioribus, opto,
 Auspiciis, et quæ fuerit minus obvia Graia. 500
 Si quando Tybrim vicinaque Tybridis arva
 Intraro, gentique mesæ data mœnia cernam ;
 Cognatasque urbes olim, populosque propinquos
 Epiro, Hesperia, (quibus idem Dardanus auctor,
 Atque idem casus), unam faciemus utramque
 Trojam animis : maneat nostros ea cura nepotes." 506
 Provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia juxta,
 Unde iter Italiam cursusque brevissimus undis.
 Sol ruit interea, et montes umbrantur opaci.
 Sternimur optatæ gremio telluris ad undam,
 Sortiti remos, passimque in littore sicco 510
 Corpora curamus : fessos sopor irrigat artus.
 Necdum orbem medium Nox horis acta subibat ;
 Haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus, et omnes
 Explorat ventos, atque auribus aëra captat :
 Sidera cuncta notat tacito labentia celo, 516
 Arcturum, pluviasque Hyadas, geminosque Triones,
 Armatumque auro circumpsicit Oriona.
 Postquam cuncta videt celo constare sereno,
 Dat clarum e puppi signum ; nos castra movemus,
 Tentamusque viam, et velorum pandimus alas. 520
 Jamque rubescet stellis Aurora fugatis,
 Quum procul obscuros colles humilemque videmus
 Italiam. *Italianam* primus conclamat Achates ;
Italianam læto socii clamore salutant.
 Tum pater Anchises magnum cratera corona 526
 Induit, implevitque mero, Divosque vocavit,
 Stans celsa in puppi :
 "Di, maris et terræ tempestatumque potentes,
 Ferte viam vento facilem, et spirate secundi."
 Crebrescunt optatæ auræ, portusque patescit 530
 Jam propior, templumque appetet in arce Minervæ.
 Vela legunt socii, et proras ad littora torquent.
 Portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum ;
 Objectæ salsa spumant aspergine cautes ;
 Ipse latet : gemino demittunt brachia muro 536
 Turriti scopuli, refugitque a littore templum.
 Quatuor hic, primum omen, equos in gramine vidi

Tondentes campum late candore nivali :
 Et pater Anchises : “ Bellum, o terra hospita, portas :
 Bello armantur equi : bellum hæc armenta minantur : 540
 Sed tamen idem olim curru succedere sueti
 Quadrupedes, et fræna jugo concordia ferre :
 Spes est pacis,” ait. Tum numina sancta precamur
 Palladis armisonæ, quæ prima accepit ovantes ;
 Et capita ante aras Phrygio velamur amictu ; 545
 Praeceptisque Heleni, dederat quæ maxima, rite
 Junoni Argivæ jussos adolemus honores.

Haud mora : continuo, perfectis ordine votis,
 Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum,
 Grajugenūmque domos, suspectaque linquimus arva. 550
 Hinc sinus Herculei, si vera est fama, Tarenti
 Cernitur. Attollit se diva Læcina contra,
 Caulonisque arces, et navifragum Scylacæum.
 Tum procul e fluctu Trinacria cernitur Aetna ;
 Et gemitum ingentem pelagi, pulsataque saxa 555
 Audimus longe, fractasque ad littora voces ;
 Exsultantque vada, atque æstu miscentur arenæ.
 Et pater Anchises : “ Nimirum hæc illa Charybdis :
 Hos Helenus scopulos, hæc saxa horrenda canebat :
 Eripite, o socii, pariterque insurgite remis.” 560
 Haud minus ac jussi faciunt : primusque rudentem
 Contorsit lævas proram Palinurus ad undas ;
 Lævam cuncta cohors remisque petivit.
 Tollimus in cælum curvato gurgite, et idem
 Subductæ ad Manes imos desidimus undæ. 565
 Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere ;
 Ter spumam elisam et rorantia vidimus astra.
 Interea fessos ventus cum sole reliquit ;
 Ignarique viæ Cyclopum allabimur oris.
 Portus ab accessu ventorum immotus et ingeus 570
 Ipse ; sed horrificis juxta tonat Aetna ruinis,
 Interdumque atram prorumpit ad æthera nubem,
 Turbina fumantem piceo et candente favillæ ;
 Attollitque globos flammamarum, et sidera lambit :
 Interdum scopulos avulsaque viscera montis 575
 Erigit eructans, liquefactaque saxa sub auras
 Cum gemiti glomerat, fundoque exæstuat imo.
 Fama est, Enceladi semiustum fulmine corpus
 Urgeri mole hæc, ingentemque insuper Aethiann

Impositam ruptis flammam exspirare caminis ; 680
 Et, fessum quoties mutat latus, intremere omnem
 Murmurè Trinacriam, et cœlum subtexere fumo.
 Noctem illam tecti sylvis immania monstra
 Perferimus : nec quæ sonitum det causa videmus.
 Nam neque erant astrorum ignes, nec lucidus æthræ
 Sidereæ polus ; obscurò sed nubila cœlo,
 Et lunam in nimbo nox intempesta tenebat.

Postera jamque dies primo surgebat Eoö,
 Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram ; 690
 Quum subito e sylvis, macie confecta supremæ,
 Ignoti nova forma viri miserandaque cultu
 Procedit, supplexque manus ad littora tendit.
 Respicimus. Dira illuvies, immissaque barba,
 Consertum tegmen spinis ; at cetera Graius,
 Et quondam patriis ad Trojam missus in armis. 695
 Isque ubi Dardanios habitus et Troia vidit
 Arma procul, paulum aspectu conterritis hesit,
 Continuitque gradum : mox sese ad littora præcepit
 Cum fletu precibusque tulit : “ Per sidera testor,
 Per superos atque hoc cœli spirabile lumen,
 699
 Tollite me, Teucri ; quascunque abducite terras :
 Hoc sat erit. Scio me Danais e classibus unum,
 Et bello Iliacos fateor petiisse Penates :
 Pro quo, si sceleris tanta est injuria nostri,
 Spargite me in fluctus vastoque immergite ponto.
 Si pereo, manibus hominum periisse juvabit.” 705
 Dixerat : et genua amplexus, genibusque volutans
 Hærebat. Qui sit, fari, quo sanguine cretus,
 Hortamur ; quæ deinde agitat fortuna, fateri.
 Ipse pater dextram Anchises, haud multa moratus,
 Dat juveni, atque animum præsenti pignore firmat. 710
 Ille hæc, deposita tandem formidine, fatur :
 “ Sum patriæ ex Ithacæ, comes infelicis Ulixii ;
 Nomen Achemenides ; Trojam genitore Adamasto
 Paupere (mansissetque utinam fortuna !) profectus.
 Hic me, dum trepidi crudelia limina linquunt,
 Immemores socii vasto Cyclopis in antro
 Deseruere. Domus sanie dapibusque cruentis,
 Intus opaca, ingens : ipse arduus, altaque pulsat
 Sidera, (Di, talem terris avertite pestem !)
 715
 Nec visu facilis, nec dictu affabilis ulli.

Visceribus miserorum, et sanguine vescitur atro. 625
 Vidi egomet, duo de numero quum corpora nostro,
 Prensa manu magnâ, medio resupinus in antro,
 Frangeret ad saxum, sanieque expersa natarent
 Limina: vidi, atro quum membra fluentia tabo
 Manderet, et tepidi tremerent sub dentibus artus:
 Haud impune quidem; nec talia passus Ulixes,
 Oblitus sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto. 630
 Nam simul expletus dapibus, vinoque sepultus,
 Cervicem inflexam posuit, jacuitque per antrum
 Immensus, saniem eructans ac frusta cruento
 Per somnum commixta mero; nos, magna precati
 Numina, sortitique vices, una undique circum
 Fundimur, et telo lumen terebramus acuto 635
 Ingens, quod torvâ solum sub fronte latebat,
 Argolici clypei aut Phœbeæ lampadis instar;
 Et tandem læti sociorum ulciscimur umbras.
 Sed fugite, ô miseri, fugite; atque ab littore funem
 Rumpite: 640
 Nam qualis quantusque cavo Polyphemus in antro
 Lanigeras claudit pecudes, atque ubera pressat:
 Centum alli curva hec habitant ad littora vulgo
 Infandi Cyclopes, et altis montibus errant.
 Tertia jam lunæ se cornua lumine complent, 645
 Quum vitam in sylvis, inter deserta ferarum
 Lustra domosque, traho, vastosque ab rupe Cyclopas
 Prospicio, sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco.
 Victum infelicem, baccas lapidosaque corna,
 Dant rami, et vulsis pascunt radicibus herbæ. 650
 Omnia collustrans, hanc primum ad littora classem
 Conspexi venientem: huic me, quæcunque fuisse,
 Addixi: satis est gentem effugisse nefandam.
 Vos animam hanc potius quocunque absumite leto." 655
 Vix ea fatus erat, summo quum monte videmus
 Ipsum inter pecudes vastâ se mole moventem
 Pastorem Polyphemum, et littora nota petentem:
 Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.
 Trunca manu pinus regit, et vestigia firmat.
 Lanigeræ comitantur oves: ea sola voluptas, 660
 Solamenque mali: de collo fistula pendet,
 Postquam altos tetigit fluctus, et ad æquora venit,
 Luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde cruentum,

Dentibus infrendens gemitu : graditurque per aequor
 Jam medium, necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit. 665

Nos procul inde fugam trepidi celerare, recepto
 Supplice sic merito, tacitique incidere funem ;
 Verrimus et proni certantibus aequora remis.
 Sensit, et ad sonitum vocis vestigia torsit.

Verum ubi nulla datur dextrâ affectare potestas, 670
 Nec potis Ioniis fluctus aequare sequendo,
 Clamorem immensum tollit, quo pontus et omnes
 Intremuere undæ, penitusque exterrita tellus
 Italæ, curvisque immugiit Ætna cavernis.

At genus e sylvis Cyclopum et montibus altis 675
 Excitum ruit ad portus, et littora complet.
 Cernimus astantes nequicquam lumine torvo
 Ætnæos fratres, cælo capita alta ferentes,
 Concilium horrendum : quales quum vertice celso
 Aëriæ quercus aut coniferæ cyparissi 680

Constiterunt, sylva alta Jovis, lucusve Dianæ.
 Præcipites metus acer agit quoquaque rudentes
 Excutere, et ventis intendere vela secundis.
 Contra jussa monent Heleni, Scyllam atque Charybdim
 Inter utramque viam, leti discriminæ parvo, 685

Ni teneant cursus : certum est dare linteæ retro.
 Ecce autem Boreas angustâ a sede Pelori
 Missus adest : vivo prætervehor ostia saxo
 Pantagiæ, Megarosque sinus, Thapsumque jacentem.
 Talia monstrabat relegens errata retrorsum 690

Littora Achemenides, comes infelicis Ulixii.
 Sicanio prætenta sinu jacet insula contra
 Plemmyrium undosum : nomen dixeræ priores
 Ortygiam. Alpheum fama est hic, Eliidis amnem,
 Occultas egisse vias subter mare ; qui nunc 695
 Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis.
 Jussi numina magna loci veneramur : et inde
 Exsupero præpingue solum stagnantis Helori.
 Hinc altas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni
 Radimus, et, fatis nunquam concessa moveri,
 Apparet Camarina procul, campique Geloi, 700
 Immanisque Gela, fluvii cognomine dicta.
 Arduus inde Acragas ostentat maxima longe
 Moenia, magnitudinum quondam generator equorum ;
 Teque datis linquo ventis, palmosa Selinus ; 705

Et vada dura lego saxis Lilybeia cæcis.
 Hinc Drepani me portus et illætabilis ora
 Accipit. Hic, pelagi tot tempestatibus actus,
 Heu ! genitorem, omnis curæ casusque levamen,
 Amitto Anchisen : hic me, pater optime, fessum
 Deseris, heu ! tantis nequicquam erepte periclis.
 Nec vates Helenus, quum multa horrenda moneret,
 Hos mihi prædictis luctus ; non dira Celsæno.
 Hic labor extremus, longarum hæc meta viarum.
 Hinc me digressum vestris Deus appulit oris.

Sic pater Aeneas, intentis omnibus, unus
 Fata renarrabat Divum, cursusque docebat.
 Conticuit tandem, factoque hic fine, quievit.

710

715

8

10

15

20

AENEIDOS

LIBER QUARTUS.

At regina, gravi jamdudum saucia cura,
 Vulnus alit venis et cæco carpitur igni.
 Multa viri virtus animo, multusque recursat
 Gentis honos : hærent infixi pectore vultus
 Verbaque ; nec placidam membris dat cura quietem.
 Postera Phœbea lustrabat lampade terras,
 Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram,
 Quum sic unanimam alloquitur male sana sororem :
 “ Anna soror, quæ me suspensam insomnia torrent ?
 Quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes ?
 Quem sese ore ferens ! quam forti pectore et armis !
 Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse Deorum :
 Degeneres animos timor arguit. Heu quibus ille
 Jactatus fatis ! quæ bella exhausta canebat !
 Si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet,
 Ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali,
 Postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit ;
 Si non pertæsum thalami tædæque fuisset ;
 Huic uni forsitan potui succumbere culpæ.
 Anna, fatebor enim, miseri post fata Sichei

Conjugis, et sparsos fraternal cede Penates,
 Solus hic inflexit sensus animumque labantem
 Impulit : agnosco veteris vestigia flammæ.
 Sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat,
 Vel Pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras,
 Pallentes umbras Erebi, noctemque profundam,
 Ante, Pudor, quam te violo, aut tua jura resolvo.
 Ille meos, primus qui me sibi junxit, amores
 Abstulit : ille habeat secum, servetque sepulcro.”
 Sic effata, sinum lacrymis impletiv obortis.
 Anna refert ; “ O luce magis dilecta sorori,
 Solane perpetuæ mœrens carpere juventu ?
 Nec dulces natos, Veneris nec præmia nôris ?
 Id cinerem, aut manes credis curare sepultos ?
 Esto : ægram nulli quondam flexere mariti ;
 Non Libyæ, non ante Tyro : despectus Iarbas,
 Ductoresque alii, quos Africa terra triumphis
 Dives alit : placitone etiam pugnabis amori ?
 Nec venit in mentem, quorum consederis arvis ?
 Hinc Getulæ urbes, genus insuperabile bello,
 Et Numidæ infræni cingunt, et inhospita Syrtis :
 Hinc deserta siti regio, lateque furentes
 Barcæi. Quid bella Tyro surgentia dicam,
 Germanique minas ?
 Dis equidem auspiciibus reor, et Junone secunda,
 Huc cursum Iliacas vento tenuisse carinas.
 Quam tu urbem, soror, hanc cernes ! quæ surgere regna
 Conjugio tali ! Teucrûm comitantibus armis,
 Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus !
 Tu modo posce Deos veniam, sacrisque litatis,
 Indulge hospitio, causasque innecte morandi ;
 Dum pelago desœvit hiems et aquosus Orion,
 Quassateeque rates, dum non tractabile cœlum.”
 His dictis incensum animum inflammat amore,
 Spemque dedit dubiæ menti, solvitque pudorem.
 Principio delubra audeunt, pacemque per aras
 Exquirunt : mactant lectas de more bidentes
 Legiferas Cereri, Phœboque, patrique Lyæo ;
 Junoni ante omnes, cui vincla jugalia curæ.
 Ipsa tenens dextrâ pateram pulcherrima Dido,
 Candentis vaccæ media inter cornua fundit ;
 Aut ante ora Deûm pingues spatiatur ad aras,

Instauratque diem donis, pecudumque reclusis
 Pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta.
 Heu vatum ignaræ mentes ! quid vota furentem,
 Quid delubra juvant ? est mollis flamma medullas
 Interea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus. 65
 Uritur infelix Dido, totaque vagatur
 Urbe furens : qualis conjecta cerva sagitta,
 Quam procul incautam nemora inter Cressia fixit
 Pastor agens telis, liquitque volatile ferrum
 Nescius ; illa fugâ sylva saltusque peragrat
 Dicteos ; hæret lateri lethalis arundo.
 Nunc media Ænean secum per moenia ducit,
 Sidoniasque ostentat opes, urbemque paratam. 75
 Incipit effari, mediisque in voce resistit.
 Nunc eadem, labente die, convivia querit,
 Iliacosque iterum demens audire labores
 Exposcit, pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore.
 Post, ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim
 Luna premit, suadentem cadentia sidera somnos,
 Sola domo moeret vacuâ, stratisque relictais
 Incubat : illum absens absentem auditque videtque ;
 Aut gremio Ascanium, genitoris imagine capta,
 Detinet, infandum si fallere possit amorem. 85
 Non cœptæ assurgunt turres, non arma juventus
 Exercet, portusve aut propugnacula bello
 Tuta parant : pendent opera interrupta, minæque
 Murorum ingentes, sequataque machina coelo.
 Quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri
 Cara Jovis conjux nec famam obstare furori,
 Talibus aggreditur Venerem Saturnia dictis :
 “ Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis,
 Tuque puerque tuus ; magnum et memorabile numen,
 Una dolo Divum si foemina victa duorum est. 95
 Nec me adeo fallit, veritam te moenia nostra
 Suspectas habuisse domos Carthaginis altæ.
 Sed quis erit modus ? aut quo nunc certamina tanta ?
 Quin potius pacem æternam pactosque hymenæos
 Exercemus ? habes tota quod mente petisti :
 Ardet amans Dido traxitque per ossa furorem.
 Communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus
 Auspiciis ; liceat Phrygio servire marito,
 Dotalesque tue Tyrios permettere dextræ.” 100

Olli (sensit enim simulatā mente locutam,
 Quo regnum Italīe Libycas averteret oras)
 Sic contra est ingressa Venus : “Quis talia demens
 Abnuat aut tecum malit contendere bello,
 Si modo, quod memoras, factum fortuna sequatur ?
 Sed fatis incerta feror, si Jupiter unam
 Esse velit Tyriis urbem Trojāque profectis ;
 Misericrive probet populos aut foedera jungi
 Tu conjux ; tibi fas animum tentare precando :
 Perge, sequar.” Tum sic exceptit regia Juno :
 “Mecum erit iste labor : nunc quā ratione, quod instat,
 Confieri possit, paucis (adverte) docebo.
 Venatum Aeneas, unaque miserrima Dido
 In nemus ire parant, ubi primos crastinus ortus
 Extulerit Titan radiisque retexerit orbem.
 His ego nigrantem commixtā grandine nimbum,
 Dum trepidant alæ saltusque indagine cingunt,
 Desuper infundam, et tonitru ccelum omne ciebo
 Diffugient comites et nocte tegentur opacā.
 Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem
 Devenient. Adero, et, tua si mihi certa voluntas,
 Connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo.
 Hic Hymenaeus erit.” Non adversata petenti
 Annuit, atque dolis risit Cytherea repertis.
 Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit :
 It portis, jubare exorto, delecta juventus ;
 Retia rara, plagæ, lato venabula ferro,
 Massylique ruunt equites, et odora canum vis.
 Reginam thalamo cunctantem ad limina primi
 Poenorum exspectant ; ostroque insignis et auro
 Stat sonipes, ac frena ferox spumantia mandit.
 Tandem progreditur, magnā stipante catervā,
 Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo :
 Cui pharetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum,
 Aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem.
 Necnon et Phrygi comites, et lætus Iulus,
 Incidunt. Ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnes
 Infert se socium Aeneas, atque agmina jungit :
 Qualis, ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluente
 Deserit ac Delum maternam invisit Apollo
 Instauratque choros, mixtique altaria circum
 Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt, pictaque Agathyrni ;

Ipse jugis Cynthi graditur, mollique fluentem
Fronde premit crinem fingens atque implicat auro ;
Tela sonant humeris. Haud illo segnior ibat
Aeneas ; tantum egregio decus enitet ore.

150

Postquam altos ventum in montes, atque invia lustra,
Ecce feræ, saxi dejectæ vertice, capræ
Decurrere jugis ; alia de parte patentes
Transmittunt cursu campos, atque agmina cervi
Pulverulent fugâ glomerant montesque relinquunt.

165

At puer Ascanius mediis in vallibus acri
Gaudet equo ; jamque hos cursu, jam præterit illos ;
Spumantemque dari pecora inter inertia votis
Optat aprum aut fulvum descendere monte leonem.

100

Interea magno misceri murmure cœlum
Incipit ; insequitur commixta grandine nimbus :
Et Tyrii comites passim, et Trojana juventus,
Dardaniusque nepos Veneris, diversa per agros

Tecta metu petiere : ruunt de montibus amnes.

Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem

168

Deveniunt : prima et Tellus et pronuba Juno
Dant signum : fulsere ignes et conscius æther
Connubiis ; summoque ululârunt vertice Nymphæ.
Ille dies primus leti primusque malorum
Causa fuit : neque enim specie famâve movetur,

170

Nec jam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem ;

Conjugium vocat ; hoc prætexit nomine culpam.

Extemplo Libyæ magnas it Fama per urbes :
Fama, malum quo non aliud velocius ullum ;
Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo.

175

Parva metu primo ; mox sese attollit in auras,
Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit.

Illam Terra parens, irâ, irritata Deorum,

Extremam (ut perhibent) Cœo Enceladoque sororem

180

Progenuit ; pedibus celerem et perniciibus alis ;

Monstrum horrendum, ingens : cui quot sunt corpore plumæ,

Tot vigilis oculi subter (mirabile dictu),

Tot linguæ, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures.

Nocte volat cœli medio terræque per umbram,

185

Stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno :

Luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti,

Turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes ;

Tam ficti pravique tenax, quam nuntia veri.

Hæc tum multiplici populos sermone replebat
Gaudens, et pariter facta atque infecta canebat : 190
Venisce Ænean Trojano a sanguine cretum,
Cui se pulchra viro dignetur jungere Dido ;
Nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere,
Regnorum immemores turpique cupidine captos.
Hæc passim Dea foeda virūm diffundit in ora. 196
Protinus ad regem cursus detorquet Ia'ban,
Incenditque animum dictis, atque aggerat iras.
Hic Ammone satus, raptā Garamantide Nymphā,
Templa Jovi centum latis immania regnis, 200
Centum aras posuit, vigilemque sacraverat ignem,
Excubias Divūm æternas, pecudumque cruore
Pingue solum, et variis florentia limina sertis.
Isque, amens animi et rumore accensus amaro,
Dicitur ante aras, media inter numina Divūm,
Multa Jovem manibus supplex orāsse supinis :
“ Jupiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis
Gens epulata toris Lenæsum libat honorem,
Aspicis hæc ? an te, genitor, quum fulmina torques,
Nequicquam horremus ? cæcique in nubibus ignes 210
Terrificant animos, et inania murmura miscent ?
Fœmina, quæ nostris errans in finibus urbem
Exiguam pretio posuit ; cui littus arandum,
Cuique loci leges dedimus ; connubia nostra
Repulit, ac dominum Ænean in regna recepit.
Et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu, 216
Mæoniā mentum mitrā crinemque madentem
Subnexus, rapto potitur ; nos munera templis
Quippe tuis ferimus, famamque fovemus inanem.”
Talibus orantem dictis, arasque tenentem,
Audiit omnipotens ; oculosque ad mcenia torsit 220
Regia, et oblitos famæ melioris amantes.
Tum sic Mercurium alloquitur, ac talia mandat :
“ Vade age, nate, voca Zephyros, et labere pennis ;
Dardaniumque ducem, Tyriā Carthagine qui nunc 226
Expectat, fatisque datas non respicit urbes,
Alloquere, et celeres defer mea dicta per auras.
Non illum nobis genitrix pulcherrima talem
Promisit, Graiūmque ideo bis vindicat armis :
Sed fore, qui gravidam imperiis belloque frementem 232
Italiā regeret, genus alto a sanguine Teucrī

Proderet, ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem.
 Si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum
 Nec super ipse suā molitur laude laborem,
 Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces ?
 Quid struit, aut quā spe inimicā in gente moratur ?
 Nec prolem Ausoniā et Lavinia respicit arva ?
 Naviget.—Hæc summa est, hic nostri nuntius esto.”

Dixerat. Ille patris magni parere parabat
 Imperio : et primum pedibus talaria nectit
 Aurea ; quæ sublimem alis, sive æquora supra,
 Seu terram, rapido pariter cum flamme portant.
 Tum virgam capit : hæc animas ille evocat Oeo
 Pallentes ; alias sub tristia Tartara mittit ;
 Dat somnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat :
 Illa fretus agit ventos, et turbida tranat

Nubila. Jamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit
 Atlantis duri, colum qui vertice fulcit,

Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atris
 Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbrī ;
 Nix humeros infusa tegit; tum fumina mento
 Präcipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba.
 Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis

Constituit ; hinc toto præceps se corpore ad undas
 Misit ; avi similis, quæ circum littora, circum
 Piscosos scopulos, humili volat æquora juxta.

Haud aliter terras inter columque volabat ;
 Littus arenosum Libyæ ventosque secabat
 Materno veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles.

Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,
 Aenean fundantem arces, ac tecta novantem
 Conspicit : atque illi stellatus iaspide fulvā
 Ensis erat, Tyrioque ardebat murice lœna,
 Demissa ex humeris ; dives quæ munera Dido
 Fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro.

Continuo invadit : “ Tu nunc Carthaginis altæ
 Fundamenta locas, pulchramque uxorius urbem
 Extruis, heu regni rerumque oblite tuarum !
 Ipse Deūm tibi me claro demittit Olympo
 Regnator, ccelum et terras qui numine torquet ;
 Ipse hæc ferre jubet celeres mandata per auras :—
Quid struis, aut quā spe Libycia teris otia terris ?
Si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum,

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Nec super ipse tuā moliris laude laborem,
Ascanium surgentem, et spes hæredis Itili
Respice ; cui regnum Italæ Romanaque tellus 276
Debentur." Tali Cyllenius ore locutus
Mortales visus medio sermone reliquit,
Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.
At vero *Æneas* aspectu obmutuit amens ;
Arrectæque horrore comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit. 280
Ardet abire fuga, dulcesque relinquere terras,
Attonitus tanto monitu imperioque Deorum.
Heu quid agat ? quo nunc reginam ambire furentem
Audeat affatu ? quæ prima exordia sumat ?
Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc : 285
In partesque rapit varias, perque omnia versat.
Hæc alternanti potior sententia visa est.
Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat, fortemque Cloanthum :
Classem aptent taciti, sociosque ad littora cogant ;
Arma parent ; et, quæ sit rebus causa novandis, 290
Dissimulent ; sese interea, quando optima Dido
Nesciat, et tantos rumpi non speret amores,
Tentaturum aditus, et quæ mollissima fandi
Tempora, quis rebus dexter modus. Ocyus omnes
Imperio læti parent, ac jussa facessunt. 295

At regina dolos (quis fallere possit amantem !)
Præsensit, motusque exceptit prima futuros,
Omnia tuta timens. Eadem impia fama furenti
Detulit armari classem, cursumque parari.
Sævit inops animi, totamque incepsa per urbem 300
Bacchatur ; qualis commotis excita sacris
Thyas, ubi auditu stimulant trieterica Baccho
Orgia, nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithæron.
Tandem his *Ænean* compellat vocibus ultiro :
" Dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum 305
Posse nefas, tacitusque meā decadere terrā ?
Nec te noster amor, nec te data dextera quondam,
Nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido ?
Quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem,
Et mediis properas Aquilonibus ire per altum, 310
Crudelis ? Quid ? si non arva aliena domosque
Ignatas peteros, et Troja antiqua maneret,
Troja per undosum peteretur classibus æquo :
Mene fugis ? per ego has lacrymas dextramque tuam, te

(Quando aliud mihi jam miserae nihil ipsa reliqui),
 Per connubia nostra, per inceptos Hymenæos ;
 Si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quicquam
 Dulce meum ; miserere domus labentis, et istam,
 Oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem.
 Te propter Libycæ gentes, Nomadumque tyranni
 Odere, infensi Tyrii : te propter eundem
 Extinctus pudor, et, quæ solæ sidera adibam,
 Fama prior. Cui me moribundam deseris, hospes ?
 Hoc solum nomen quoniam de coniuge restat.
 Quid moror ? an mea Pygmalion dum moenia frater
 Destruat ? aut captam ducat Getulus Iarbas ?
 Saltem si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset
 Ante fugam soboles ; si quis mihi parvulus aulâ
 Luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret ;
 Non equidem omnino capta aut deserta viderer.”

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Dixerat. Ille Jovis monitis immots tenebat
 Lumina, et obnixus curam sub corde premebat.
 Tandem pauca refert : “Ego te, quæ plurima fando
 Enumerare vales, nunquam, regina, negabo
 Promeritam ; nec me meminisse pigebit Elisæ,
 Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus.
 Pro re pauca loquar. Nec ego hanc abscondere furto
 Speravi, ne finge, fugam ; nec conjugis unquam
 Prætendi tædas, aut hæc in foedera veni.
 Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam
 Auspiciis, et sponte mea componere curas,
 Urbem Trojanam primum dulcesque meorum
 Reliquias colerem ; Priami tecta alta manerent ;
 Et recidiva manu posuisse Pergama victis.
 Sed nunc Italiam magnam Grynæus Apollo,
 Italiam Lyciæ jussere capessere sortes.
 Hic amor, hæc patria est. Si te Carthaginis arces
 Phœnissam, Libycæque aspectus detinet urbis,
 Quæ tandem Ausoniâ Teucros considere terrâ
 Invidia est ? et nos fas extera quærere regna.
 Me patris Anchisæ, quoties humentibus umbris
 Nox operit terras, quoties astra ignea surgunt,
 Admonet in somnis et turbida terret imago :
 Me puer Ascanius, capitisque injuria cari,
 Quem regno Hesperiæ fraudo et fatalibus arvis.
 Nunc etiam interpres Divum, Jove missus ab ipso,

(Testor utrumque caput) celeres mandata per auras
 Detulit. Ipse Deum manifesto in lumine vidi
 Intranem muros, vocemque his auribus hausi.
 Desine, meque tuis incendere, teque querelis : 360
 Italianam non sponte sequor."

Talia dicentem jamdudum aversa tuetur,
 Huic illuc volvens oculos, totumque pererrat
 Luminibus tacitis, et sic accensa profatur :
 " Nec tibi Diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor, 365
 Perfide ; sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens
 Caucasus, Hyrcanæque admôrunt ubera tigres.
 Nam quid dissimulo ? aut quæ me ad majora reservo ?
 Num fletu ingemuit nostro ? num lumina flexit ?
 Num lacrymas victus dedit ? aut miseratus amantem est ? 370
 Quæ quibus anteferam ? jam jam nec maxima Juno
 Nec Saturnius hæc oculis pater aspicit æquis.
 Nusquam tutæ fides. Ejectum littore, egentem
 Excepi, et regni demens in parte locavi ; 375
 Amissam classem, socios a morte reduxi.
 Heu ! Furiis incensa feror. Nunc augur Apollo,
 Nunc Lyciae sortes, nunc et Jove missus ab ipso
 Interpres Divum fert horrida jussa per auras :
 Scilicet is Superis labor est, ea cura quietos
 Sollicitat. Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello. 380
 I, sequare Italianam ventis ; pete regna per undas.
 Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,
 Supplicia hausurum scopolis, et nomine Dido
 Sæpe vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens ;
 Et, quum frigida mors animâ seduxerit artus, 385
 Omnibus umbra locis adero : dabis, improbe, poenas :
 Audiam, et hæc manes veniet mihi fama sub imos."
 His medium dictis sermonem abrumpit, et auras
 Ægra fugit, seque ex oculis avertit et aufert,
 Linquens multa metu cunctantem et multa parantem 390
 Dicere. Suscipiunt famulæ, collapsaque membra
 Marmoreo referunt thalamo stratisque reponunt.

At pius Æneas, quanquam lenire dolentem
 Solando cupid et dictis avertere curas,
 Multa gemens, magnoque animum labefactus amore ; 395
 Jussa tamen Divum exsequitur, classemque revisit.
 Tum vero Teucri incumbunt, et littore celsas
 Deducunt toto naves ; natat uncta carina ;

Frondentesque ferunt remos, et robora sylvis
 Infabricata, fugæ studio. 400
 Migrantes cernas, totâque ex urbe ruentes :
 Ac veluti ingentem formicæ farris acervum
 Quum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt,
 It nigrum campis agmen, prædamque per herbas
 Convectant calle angusto ; pars grandia trudunt 405
 Obnixæ frumenta humeris ; pars agmina cogunt,
 Castigantque moras : opere omnis semita fervet.
 Quis tibi tunc, Dido, cernenti talia sensus ?
 Quosve dabas gemitus, quum littora fervere late
 Prospiceres arce ex summâ, totumque videres 410
 Misceri ante oculos tantis clamoribus æquor ?
 Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis ?
 Ire iterum in lacrymas, iterum tentare precando
 Cogitur, et supplex animos submittere amori ;
 Ne quid inexpertum, frustra moritura, relinquat. 415
 “Anna, vides toto properari littore ; circum
 Undique convenere ; vocat jam carbasus auras,
 Pupibus et læti nautes imposuere coronas.
 Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem,
 Et perferre, soror, potero : miseræ hoc tamen unum 420
 Exsequere, Anna, mihi : solam nam perfidus ille
 Te colere, arcanos etiam tibi credere sensus ;
 Sola viri molles aditus et tempora nôras.
 I, soror, atque hostem supplex affare superbum.
 Non ego cum Danais Trojanam excindere gentem 425
 Aulide juravi, classemve ad Pergama misi ;
 Nec patris Anchisæ cineres manesve revelli :
 Cur mea dicta negat duras demittere in aures ?
 Quo ruit ? extremum hoc miseræ det munus amanti :
 Exspectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes. 430
 Non jam conjugium antiquum, quod prodidit, oro ;
 Nec pulchro ut Latio careat, regnumque relinquat :
 Tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori ;
 Dum mea me victimam doceat fortuna dolere.
 Extremam hanc oro veniam, (miserere sororis !), 435
 Quam mihi quum dederis, cumulatam morte remittam.”
 Talibus orabat, talesque miserrima fletus
 Fertque refertque soror : sed nullis ille movetur
 Fletibus, aut voces ullas tractabilis audit.
 Fata obstant, placidasque viri Deus obstruit aures. 440

Ac velut, annoso validam quum robore querum
 Alpini Boreæ nunc hinc, nunc flatibus illinc
 Eruere inter se certant, it stridor, et alte
 Consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes ;
 Ipsæ hæret scopolis ; et quantum vertice ad suras
 Ætherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit :
 Haud secus assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros
 Tunditur, et magno persentit pectore curas :
 Mens immota manet ; lacrymæ volvuntur inanes.

Tum vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido
 Mortem orat ; tædet cœli convexa tueri
 Quo magis incepsum peragat, lucemque relinquat,
 Vedit, thuricremis quum dona imponeret aris,
 (Horrendum dictu) latices nigrescere sacros,
 Fusaque in obscoenum se vertere vina cruentum.

Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori.

Præterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum
 Conjugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat,
 Velleribus niveis et festâ fronde revinctum :

Hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis

Visa viri, nox quum terras obscura teneret ;

Solaque culmiibus ferali carmine bubo

Sepe queri, et longas in fletum ducere voces ;

Multaque præterea vatum prædicta piorum

Terribili monitu horrificant ; agit ipse furentem

In somnis ferus Æneas ; semperque relinquat

Sola sibi, semper longam incomitata videtur

Ire viam, et Tyrios desertâ quærere terrâ :

Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus,

Et solem geminum, et duplices se ostendere Thebas ;

Aut Agamemnonius scenis agitatus Orestes,

Armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris

Quum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Diræ.

Ergo, ubi concepit Furias evicta dolore,

Decrevitque mori, tempus secum ipsa modumque

Exigit, et, incestam dictis aggressa sororem,

Consilium vultu tegit, ac spem fronte serenat :

“ Inveni, germana, viam (gratare sorori),

Quæ mihi reddat eum, vel eo me solvat amantem.

Oceani finem juxta, solemque cadentem,

Ultimus Æthiopum locus est ; ubi maximus Atlas

Äxem humero torquet stellæ ardentibus aptum.

Hinc mihi Massylæ gentis monstrata sacerdos,
 Hesperidum templi custos, epulasque draconi
 Quæ dabat, et sacros servabat in arbore ramos,
 Spargens humida mella soporiferumque papaver. 485
 Hæc se carminibus promittit solvere mentes,
 Quas velit ; ast aliis duras immittere curas,
 Sistere aquam fluviis, et vertere sidera retro ;
 Nocturnosque ciet manes. 490
 Mugire videbis
 Sub pedibus terram, et descendere montibus ornos.
 Testor, cara, Deos, et te, germana, tuumque
 Dulce caput, magicas invitam accingier artes.
 Tu secreta pyram tecto interiore sub auras
 Erige ; et arma viri, thalamo quæ fixa reliquit
 Impius, exuviasque omnes, lectumque jugalem,
 Quo perii, superimponas. 495
 Abolere nefandi
 Cuncta viri monumenta jubet monstratque sacerdos.”
 Hæc effata silet ; pallor simul occupat ora :
 Non tamen Anna novis prætexere funera sacris
 Germanam credit, nec tantos mente furores
 Concipit, aut graviora timet, quam morte Sichæi.
 Ergo jussa parat.
 At Regina, pyrà penetrali in sede sub auras 500
 Erectâ ingenti, tædis atque ilice sectâ,
 Intenditque locum sertis, et fronde coronat
 Funereâ : super, exuvias,ensemque relictum,
 Effigiemque toro locat, haud ignara futuri.
 Stant aræ circum ; et crines effusa sacerdos
 Tercentum tonat ore Deos, Erebumque, Chaosque, 510
 Tergeminamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Dianæ.
 Sparserat et latices simulatos fontis Averni ;
 Falcibus et messæ ad lunam queruntur ahenis
 Pubentes herbæ, nigri cum lacte veneni ;
 Quæritur et nascentis equi de fronte revulsus, 515
 Et matri præreptus amor.
 Ipsa molâ manibusque piis, altaria juxta,
 Unum exuta pedem vinclis, in veste recinctâ,
 Testatur moritura Deos, et conscia fati
 Sidera : tum, si quod non æquo födere amantes 520
 Curæ numen habet justumque memorque, precatur.
 Nox erat, et placidum carpebant fessa soporem
 Corpora per terras, sylvæque et sœva quiérant
 Æquora ; quum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu ;

Quum taceat omnis ager ; pecudes, pictæque volucres,
 Quæque lacus late liquidos, quæque aspera dumis
 Rura tenent, somno positæ sub nocte silenti
 Lenibant curas, et corda oblita laborum.

At non infelix animi Phoenissa ; neque unquam

Solvitur in somnos, oculisve aut pectore noctem

Accipit : ingeminant curæ, rursusque resurgens

Sævit amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat æstu.

Sic adeo insistit, secumque ita corde volutat :

“ En ! quid ago ? rursusne procos irrisa priores

Experiar ? Nomadumque petam connubia supplex,

Quos ego sim toties jam designata maritos ?

Iliacas igitur classes atque ultima Teucrûm

Jussa sequar ? quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos,

Et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti ?

Quis me autem, fac velle, sinet ? ratibusve superbis

Invisam accipiet ? nescis, heu, perdita, necdum

Laomedontæ sentis perjuria gentis ?

Quid tum ? sola fugâ nautas comitabor ovantes ?

An Tyriis, omnique manu stipata meorum

Inferar ? et, quos Sidoniâ vix urbe revelli,

Rursus agam pelago, et ventis dare vela jubebo ?

Quin morere, ut merita es ; ferroque averte dolorem.

Tu lacrymis evicta meis, tu prima furentem

His, germana, malis oneras, atque objicis hosti.

Non licuit thalami expertem sine crimine vitam

Degere more feræ, tales nec tangere curas ?

Non servata fides cineri promissa Sichæo.”

Tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questus.

Æneas celsa in puppi, jam certus eundi,

Carpebat somnos, rebus jam rite paratis.

Huic se forma Dei vultu redeuntis eodem

Obtulit in somnis, rursusque ita visa monere est ;

Omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque, coloremque,

Et crines flavos, et membra decora juventæ :

“ Nate Deæ, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos ?

Nec, quæ circum stent te deinde pericula, cernis ?

Demens ! nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos ?

Illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat,

Certa mori, varioque irarum fluctuat æstu.

Non fugis hinc præceps, dum præcipitare potestas ?

Jam mare turbari trabibus, sevasque videbis

Collucere faces, jam fervere littora flammis,
 Si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem.
 Eia age, rumpe moras : varium et mutabile semper
 F'cmina." Sic fatus nocti se immiscuit atrae. 570
 Tum vero Aeneas, subitis exterritus umbris,
 Corripit e somno corpus, sociosque fatigat :
 " Præcipes vigilate, viri, et considite transtris :
 Solvite vela citi. Deus, æthere missus ab alto,
 Festinare fugam, tortosque incidere funes, 575
 Ecce iterum stimulat. Sequimur te, sancte Deorum,
 Quisquis es, imperioque iterum paremus ovantes.
 Adsis o, placidusque juves, et sidera coelo
 Dextra feras." Dixit : vaginâque eripit ensem
 Fulmineum, strictoque ferit retinacula ferro. 580
 Idem omnes simul ardor habet ; rapiuntque, ruuntque ;
 Littora deseruere ; latet sub classibus æquor ;
 Adnixi torquent spumas, et coerulea verrunt.
 Et jam prima novo spargebat lumine terras
 Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile : 585
 Regina e speculis ut primum albescere lucem
 Vedit, et æquatis classem procedere velis,
 Littoraque, et vacuos sensit sine remige portus,
 Terque quaterque manu pectus percussa decorum,
 Flaventesque abscissa comas : " Proh Jupiter ! ibit 590
 Hic," ait, " et nostris illuserit advena regnis ?
 Non arma expedient, totaque ex urbe sequentur,
 Diripientque rates alii navalibus ? ite,
 Ferte citi flammis, date vela, impellite remos.
 Quid loquor ? aut ubi sum ? quæ mentem insaniam mutat ? 595
 Infelix Dido ! nunc te facta impia tangunt ?
 Tum decuit, quum sceptra dabas. En dextra fidesque !
 Quem secum patrios aiunt portare Penates !
 Quem subiisse humeris confectum ætate parentem !
 Non potui abreptum divellere corpus, et undis 600
 Spargere ? non socios, non ipsum absumere ferro
 Ascanium, patriisque epulandum ponere mensis ?
 Verum anceps pugnæ fuerat fortuna ! Fuisset ;
 Quem metui moritura ? faces in castra tulisse, 605
 Implèssemque foros flammis, natumque patremque
 Cum genere extinxem : memet super ipsa dedisse.
 Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras,
 Tuque harum interpres curarum, et consicia Juno,

Nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes,
 Et Diræ ultrices, et Di morientis Elisæ, 610
 Accipite hæc, meritumque malis advertite numen,
 Et nostras audite preces. Si tangere portus
 Infandum caput, ac terris adnare necesse est ;
 Et sic fata Jovis poscunt; hic terminus hæret ;
 At bello audacis populi vexatus et armis, 618
 Finibus extorris, complexu avulsu Iuli,
 Auxilium imploret, videatque indigna suorum
 Funera : nec, quum se sub leges pacis iniquæ
 Tradiderit, regno aut optatæ luce fruatur ;
 Sed cadat ante diem, mediæque inhumatus arena. 620
 Hæc precor : hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine fundo.
 Tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum
 Exercete odis ; cinerique hæc mittite nostro
 Munera. Nullus amor populis, nec foedera sunto.
 Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ulti, 628
 Qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colono,
 Nunc, olim, quoconque dabunt se tempore vires.
 Littora littoribus contraria, fluctibus undas
 Imprecor, arma armis : pugnent ipsique nepotesque.”
 Hæc ait, et partes animum versabat in omnes, 630
 Invisam quærens quamprimum abrumpere lucem.
 Tum breviter Barcen nutricem affata Sichæi
 (Namque suam patriâ antiquâ cinis ater habebat) :
 “ Annam, cara, mihi, nutrix, huc siste sororem :
 Dic corpus properet fluviali spargere lymphâ, 636
 Et pecudes secum et monstrata piacula ducat.
 Sic veniat ; tuque ipsa piâ tege tempora vittâ.
 Sacra Jovi Stygio, que rite incepta paravi,
 Perficere est animus ; finemque imponere curis ;
 Dardanique rogum capitis permittere flammæ.” 640
 Sic ait. Illa gradum studio celerabat anilem.
 At trepida et cœptis immanibus effera Dido,
 Sanguineam volvens aciem, maculisque trementes
 Interfusa genas, et pallida morte futurâ,
 Interiora domûs irrumpit limina, et altos 645
 Conscendit furibunda rogos, ensemque recludit
 Dardanium, non hos quæsitum munus in usus.
 Hic, postquam Iliacas vestes notumque cubile
 Conspergit, paullum lacrymis et mente morata,
 Incubuitque toro, dixitque novissima verba : 650

“ Dulces exuviae, dum fata Deusque sinebant,
 Accipite hanc animam, meque his exsolvite curis.
 Vixi ; et, quem dederat cursum fortuna, peregi ;
 Et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago.
 Urbem præclararam statui : mea mœnia vidi : 664
 Ulta virum, poenas inimico a fratre recepi :
 Felix, heu nimium felix ! si littora tantum
 Nunquam Dardanisæ tetigissent nostra carinæ.”
 Dixit ; et, os impressa toro, “ Moriemur inultæ :
 Sed moriamur ! ” ait ; “ sic, sic juvat ire sub umbras. 660
 Hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto
 Dardanus, et nostra secum ferat omnia mortis.”
 Dixerat : atque illam media inter talia ferro
 Collapsam aspiciunt comites, ensemque cruento
 Spumantem, sparsaque manus. It clamor ad alta 665
 Atria, concussam bacchatur fama per urbem.
 Lamentis gemituque et foemineo ululatu
 Tecta fremunt ; resonat magnis plangoribus æther :
 Non aliter quam si immissis ruat hostibus omnis
 Carthago, aut antiqua Tyros ; flammæque furentes 670
 Culmina perque hominum volvantur perque Deorum
 Audiit exanimis, trepidoque exterrita cursu,
 Unguis ora soror foedans et pectora pugnis,
 Per medios ruit, ac morientem nomine clamat :
 “ Hoc illud, germana, fuit ? me fraude petebas ? 675
 Hoc rogus iste mihi, hoc ignes aræque parabant ?
 Quid primum deserta querar ? comitemne sororem
 Sprevisti moriens ? eadem me ad fata vocasses :
 Idem ambas ferro dolor, atque eadem hora tulisset.
 His etiam struxi manibus, patriosque vocavi 680
 Voce Deos, sic te ut positâ crudelis abessem ?
 Exstincti me teque, soror, populumque, patresque
 Sidonios, urbemque tuam. Date, vulnera lymphis
 Abluam ; et, extremus si quis super halitus errat,
 Ore legam.” Sic fata, gradus evaserat altos, 685
 Semianimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat
 Cum gemitu, atque atros siccabat veste cruentes.
 Illa, graves oculos conata attollere, rursus
 Deficit : infixum stridit sub pectore vulnus. 690
 Ter sese attollens, cubitoque innixa, levavit ;
 Ter revoluta toro est ; oculisque errantibus alto
 Quæsivit cœlo lucem, ingemuitque reperta.

Tum Juno omnipotens, longum miserata dolorem,
 Difficilesque obitus, Irim deruit Olymbo,
 Quæ luctantem animam nexæque resloveret artua. 666
 Nam (quia nec fato meritæ nec morte peribat
 Sed misera ante diem subitoque accensa furore),
 Nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem
 Abstulerat, Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco.
 Ergo Iris croceis per cœlum roscida pennis,
 Mille trahens varios adverso Sole colores,
 Devolat, et supra caput astitit : "Hunc ego Diti
 Sacrum jussa fero, teque isto corpore solvo."
 Sic ait, et dextræ crinem secat : omnis et una
 Dilapsus calor, atque in ventos vita recessit. 703
705

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER QUINTUS.

INTEREA medium Æneas jam classe tenebat
 Certus iter, fluctusque atros Aquilone secabat ;
 Moenia respiciens, quæ jam infelcis Elise
 Colludent flammis. Quæ tantum accenderit ignem,
 Causa latet ; duri magno sed amore dolores
 Polluto, notumque furens quid foemina possit,
 Triste per augurium Teucrorum pectora ducunt.

Ut pelagus tenuere rates, nec jam amplius ulla
 Occurrit tellus, cœlum undique et undique pontus,
 Olli coeruleus supra caput astitit imber 10
 Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebria.
 Ipse gubernator puppi Palinurus ab altâ :
 "Heu ! quianam tanti cinixerunt æthera nimbi ?
 Quidve, pater Neptune, paras ?" Sic deinde locutus,
 Colligere arma jubet validisque incumbere remis ;
 Obliquatque sinus in ventum, ac talia fatur :
 "Magnanime Ænea, non, si nihi Jupiter auctor
 Spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere cœlo.
 Mutati transversa fremunt, et vespere ab atro

Consurgunt venti ; atque in nubem cogitur aër :
 Nec nos obniti contra, nec tendere tantum
 Sufficimus : superat quoniam Fortuna, sequamur ;
 Quoque vocat, vertamus iter. Nec littora longe
 Fida reor fraterna Erycis, portusque Sicanos ;
 Si modo rite memor servata remetior astra.”

Tum pius Aeneas : “ Evidem sic poscere ventos
 Jamdudum, et frustra cerno te tendere contra :
 Flecte viam velis. An sit mihi gratior ulla,
 Quove magis fessas optem dimittere naves,
 Quam quæ Dardanum tellus mihi servat Acesten,
 Et patris Anchise gremio complectitur ossa ? ”
 Hæc ubi dicta, petunt portus, et vela secundi
 Intendunt Zephyri : fertur cita gurgite classis :
 Et tandem læti notæ advertuntur arenae.

At procul exceiso miratus vertice montis
 Adventum, sociasque rates, occurrit Acestes,
 Horridus, in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursæ ;
 Troia Crimiso conceptum flumine mater
 Quem genuit. Veterum non immemor ille parentum,
 Gratatur reduces, et gazæ lætus agresti
 Excipit, ac fessos opibus solatur amicis.

Postera quum primo stellas oriente fugaræt
 Clara dies, socios in cœtum littoræ ab omni
 Advocat Aeneas, tumulique ex aggere fatur :
 “ Dardanidæ magni, genus alto a sanguine Divum,
 Annus exactis completur mensibus orbis,
 Ex quo reliquias divinique ossa parentis
 Condidimus terræ, mœstasque sacravimus aras.
 Jamque dies, ni fallor, adest, quem semper acerbum,
 Semper honoratum (sic Di voluistis) habebo.
 Hunc ego Gætulis agerem si syrtibus exsul,
 Argolicove mari deprensus, et urbe Mycenæ ;
 Annua vota tamen, solemnesque ordine pompas
 Exsequerer ; strueremque suis altaria donis.
 Nunc ultro ad cineres ipsius et ossa parentis,
 Haud equidem sine mente, reor, sine numine Divum,
 Adsumus ; et portus delati intramus amicos.
 Ergo agite, et lætum cuncti celebremus honorem ;
 Poscamus ventos ; atque hæc me sacra quotannis
 Urbe velit positæ templis sibi ferre dicatis.
Bina houm vobis Trojæ generatus Acestes

Dat numero capita in naves : adhibete Penates
 Et patrios epulis, et quos colit hospes Acestes.
 Præterea, si nona diem mortalibus alnum
 Aurora extulerit, radiisque retexerit orbem, 65
 Prima citæ Teucris ponam certamina classis ;
 Quique pedum cursu valet, et qui, viribus audax,
 Aut jaculo incedit melior, levibusve sagittis,
 Seu crudo fudit pugnam committere cæstum,
 Cuncti adsint, meritæque exspectent præmia palmæ, 70
 Ore favete omnes, et cingite tempora ramis."

Sic fatus, velat maternâ tempora myrto :
 Hoc Helymus facit, hoc ævi maturus Acestes,
 Hoc puer Ascanius ; sequitur quos cetera pubes. 75
 Ille e concilio multis cum millibus ibat
 Ad tumulum, magnâ medius comitante catervâ.
 Hic duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho
 Fundit humi, duo lacte novo, duo sanguine sacro ;
 Purpureosque jacit flores, ac talia fatur :
 " Salve, sancte parens : iterum salvete, recepti 80
 Nequicquam cineres, animæque umbræque paternæ !
 Non licuit fines Italos, fataliaque arva,
 Nec tecum Ausonium, quicunque est, querere Tybrim."
 Dixerat hæc ; adytis quum lubricus anguis ab imis
 Septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit, 85
 Amplexus placide tumulum, lapsusque per aras ;
 Cœruleæ cui terga notæ, maculosus et auro
 Squamam incendebat fulgor : ceu nubibus arcus
 Mille trahit varios adverso sole colores.
 Obstupuit visu Æneas : ille agmine longo 90
 Tandem inter pateras et levia pocula serpens,
 Libavitque dapes, rursusque innoxius imo
 Successit tumulo, et depasta altaria liquit.
 Hoc magis inceptos genitori instaurat honores ;
 Incertus, geniumne loci, famulumne parentis 95
 Esse putet : cœdit quinas de more bidentes,
 Totque sues, totidem nigrantes terga juvencos ;
 Vinaque fundebat pateris ; animamque vocabat
 Anchise magni, manesque Acheronte remissos.
 Nec non et socii, quæ cuique est copia, læti 100
 Dona ferunt ; onerantque aras, mactantque juvencos :
 Ordine ahena locant alii ; fusique per herbam
 Subjiciunt veribus prunas, et viscera torrent.

Exspectata dies aderat, nonamque serena
 Auroram Phaëthontis equi jam luce vchobant ; 106
 Famaque finitimos et clari nomen Acestæ
 Excierat : læto complérant littora cœtu,
 Visuri Aeneadas ; pars et certare parati.
 Munera principio ante oculos, circoque locantur
 In medio : sacri tripodes, viridesque coronæ, 110
 Et palmae, pretium victoribus ; armaque, et ostro
 Perfuse vestes, argenti aurique talenta :
 Et tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos.
 Prima pares ineunt gravibus certamina remis
 Quatuor ex omni delectæ classe carinæ. 114
 Velocem Mnestheus agit acri remige Pristin,
 Mox Italus Mnestheus, genus a quo nomine Memmi ;
 Ingentemque Gyas ingenti mole Chimæram,
 Urbis opus, triplici pubes quam Dardana versu
 Impellunt, terno consurgunt ordine remi ; 120
 Sergestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen,
 Centauro invehitur magnæ ; Scyllaque Cloanthus
 Cœrulea, genus unde tibi, Romane Clienti.
 Est procul in pelago saxum, spumantia contra
 Littora, quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim 124
 Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera Cori :
 Tranquillo silet, immotaque attollitur unda
 Campus, et apricis statio gratissima mergis.
 Hic viridem Aeneas frondenti ex ilice metam
 Constituit, signum nautis, pater ; unde reverti
 Scirent, et longos ubi circumflectere cursus. 130
 Tum loca sorte legunt ; ipsique in pupibus auro
 Ductores longe effulgent ostroque decori :
 Cetera populea velatur fronde juventus,
 Nudatosque humeros oleo perfusa nitescit. 134
 Considunt transtris, intentaque brachia remis ;
 Intenti exspectant signum ; exsultantaque haurit
 Corda pavor pulsans, laudumque arrecta cupido.
 Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes
 (Haud mora) prosluere suis ; ferit æthera clamor 140
 Nauticus ; adductis spumant freta versa lacertis ;
 Infindunt pariter sulcos ; totumque dehiscit,
 Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus, æquor :
 Non tam præcipites bijugo certamine campum
 Corripuere, ruuntque effusi carcere, currus ; 144

Nec sic immissis aurigæ undantia lora
 Concussere jugis, pronique in verbera pendent.
 Tum plausu fremituque virûm studiisque faventûm
 Consonat omne nemus, vocemque inclusa volunt
 Littora ; pulsati colles clamore resultant. 150
 Effugit ante alios, primusque elabitur undis
 Turbam inter fremitumque Gyas : quem deinde Cloanthus
 Consequitur, melior remis ; sed pondere pinus
 Tarda tenet. Post hos æquo discrimine Pristis
 Centaurusque locum tendunt superare priorem : 165
 Et nunc Pristis habet ; nunc victam præterit ingens
 Centaurus ; nunc una ambe junctisque feruntur
 Frontibus, et longâ sulcant vada salsa carinâ.
 Jamque propinquabant scopulo, metamque tenebant ;
 Quum princeps medioque Gyas in gurgite vitor 160
 Rectorem navis compellat voce Menceten :
 "Quo tantum mihi dexter abis ? huc dirige gressum ;
 Littus ama ; et lævas stringat, sine, palmula cautes :
 Altum alii teneant." Dixit : sed cæca Menœtes
 Saxa timens, proram pelagi detorquet ad undas. 165
 "Quo diversus abis ? iterum, pete saxa, Mencete ?"
 Cum clamore Gyas revocabat ; et ecce ! Cloanthum
 Respicit instantem tergo et propiora tenentem.
 Ille inter navemque Gyæ scopulosque sonantes
 Radit iter lævum interior, subitusque priorem 170
 Præterit, et metis tenet æquora tuta relicta.
 Tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens,
 Nec lacrymis caruere genæ ; segnemque Menceten,
 Oblitus decorisque sui sociumque salutis,
 In mare præcipitem puppi deturbat ab altâ. 175
 Ipse gubernacio rector subit, ipse magister,
 Hortaturque viros, clavumque ad littora torquet.
 At gravis ut fundo vix tandem redditus imo est
 Jam senior, madidâque fluens in veste, Menœtes
 Summa petit scopuli siccâque in rupe reseedit : 180
 Illum et labentem Teucri, et risere natantem ;
 Et salsos rident revomentem pectore fluctus.
 Hic læta extremis spes est accensa duobus,
 Sergesto Mnestheique, Gyan superare morantem.
 Sergestus capit ante locum, scopuloque propinquat : 185
 Nec totâ tamen ille prior præeunte carinâ ;
 Parte prior ; partem rostro premit semula Pristis.

At media socios incedens nave per ipsos
 Hortatur Mnestheus : " Nunc, nunc insurgite remis,
 Hectorei socii, Trojæ quos sorte suprema
 Delegi comites ; nunc illas promite vires,
 Nunc animos, quibus in Gætulis syrtibus usi,
 Ioniisque mari, Maleæque sequacibus undis.
 Non jam prima peto Mnestheus, neque vincere certo ;
 Quanquam o ! sed superent, quibushoc, Neptune, dedisti ;¹⁹⁵
 Extremos pudeat rediisse : hoc vincite, cives,
 Et prohibete nefas." Olli certamine summo
 Procumbunt : vastis tremit ictibus ærea puppis,
 Subtrahiturque solum ; tum creber anhelitus artus
 Aridaque ora quatit ; sudor fluit undique rivis.
 Attulit ipse viris optatum casus honorem :
 Namque furens animi dum proram ad saxa suburret
 Interior, spatioque subit Sergestus iniquo,
 Infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesit.
 Concusse cautes, et acuto in murice remi
 Obnixi crepûre, illisaque prora peperit.
 Consurgunt nautæ, et magno clamore morantur ;
 Ferratasque sudes et acutæ cuspide contos
 Expediunt, fractosque legunt in gurgite remos.
 At lætus Mnestheus, successuque acrior ipso,
 Agmine remorum celeri, ventisque vocatis,
 Prona petit maria, et pelago decurrit aperto.
 Qualis speluncâ subito commota columba,
 Cui domus et dulces latebroso in pumice nidi,
 Fertur in arva volans, plausumque exterrita pennis
 Dat tecto ingentem ; mox aëre lapsa quieto,
 Radit iter liquidum, celeres neque commovet alas :
 Sic Mnestheus, sic ipsa fugâ secat ultima Pristis
 Æquora : sic illam fert impetus ipse volantem.
 Et primum in scopulo luctantem deserit alto
 Sergestum brevibusque vadis, frustraque vocantem
 Auxilia, et fractis discentem currere remis :
 Inde Gyan, ipsamque ingenti mole Chimæram
 Consequitur ; cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est :
 Solus jamque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus ;
 Quem petit, et summis adnixus viribus urget.
 Tum vero ingeminat clamor, cunctique sequentem
 Instigant studiis, resonatque fragoribus æther.
Hi proprium decus et partum *indignantur honorem,*

190

200

205

210

215

220

225

Ni teneant ; vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci :
 Hos successus alit ; possunt, quia posse videntur : 230
 Et fors sequatis cepissent præmia rostris ;
 Ni palmas ponto tendens utrasque Cloanthus
 Fudissetque preces, Divosque in vota vocasset :
 “Di, quibus imperium est pelagi, quorum æquora curro, 235
 Vobis laetus ego hoc carentem in littore taurum
 Constituam ante aras voti reus, extaque salsos
 Porriciam in fluctus, et vina liquentia fundam.”
 Dixit : eumque imis sub fluctibus audiit omnis
 Nereidum Phorcique chorus, Panopeaque virgo ; 240
 Et pater ipse manu magnâ Portunus euntem
 Impulit : illa Noto citius volucrique sagittâ
 Ad terram fugit, et portu se condidit alto.
 Tum satus Anchisâ, cunctis ex more vocatis,
 Victorem magnâ præconis voce Cloanthum 245
 Declarat, viridique advelat tempora lauro :
 Muneraque in naves ternos optare juvencos,
 Vinaque, et argenti magnum dat ferre talentum.
 Ipsi præcipios ductoribus addit honores :
 Victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum 250
 Purpura Maæandro duplici Melibœa cucurrit ;
 Intextusque puer frondosâ regius Idâ
 Veloces jaculo cervos cursuque fatigat,
 Acer, anhelanti similis ; quem præpes ab Idâ
 Sublimem pedibus rapuit Jovis armiger uncis : 255
 Longævi palmas nequicquam ad sidera tendunt
 Custodes ; sævitque canum latratus in auras.
 At, qui deinde locum tenuit virtute secundum,
 Levibus huic hamis consertam auroque trilicem
 Loricam, quam Demoleo detraxerat ipse 260
 Victor apud rapidum Simoënta sub Ilio alto,
 Donat habere viro, decus et tutamen in armis.
 Vix illam famuli Phegeus Sagarisque ferebant
 Multiplicem, connixi humeris ; indutus at olim
 Demoleus cursu palantes Troas agebat. 265
 Tertia dona facit geminos ex aere lebetas,
 Cymbiaque argento perfecta, atque aspera signis.
 Jamque adeo donati omnes, opibusque superbi,
 Puniceis ibant evincti tempora tæniis ;
 Quum sævo e scopolu multâ vix arte revulsus, 270
 Amissis remis, atque ordine debilis uno,

Irrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat.
 Qualis s^epe via deprensua in aggere serpens,
 Ærea quem obliquum rota transiit, aut gravis ictu
 Seminecem liquit saxo lacerumque viator ; 275
 Nequicquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus ;
 Parte ferox, ardensque oculis, et sibila colla
 Arduus attollens ; pars vulnere clauda retentat
 Nexantem nodis, seque in sua membra plicantem :
 Tali remigio navis se tarda movebat ; 280
 Vela facit tamen, et plenis subit ostia velis.
 Sergestum Æneas promisso munere donat,
 Servatam ob navem laetus sociosque reductos.
 Olli serva datur, operum haud ignara Minervæ,
 Cressa genus, Pholoë ; geminique sub ubere nati. 285

Hoc pius Æneas misso certamine tendit
 Gramineum in campum, quem colibus undique curvis
 Cingebant sylvæ ; mediæque in valle theatri
 Circus erat, quo se multis cum millibus heros
 Consessu medium tulit, exstructoque resedit. 290
 Hic, qui forte velint rapido contendere cursu,
 Invitat pretiis animos, et præmia ponit.
 Undique conveniunt Teucri, mixtique Sicani ;
 Nisus et Euryalus, primi ; 295
 Euryalus formâ insignis viridique juventâ ;
 Nisus amore pio pueri : quos deinde secutus
 Regius egregiâ Priami de stirpe Diores :
 Hunc Salius, simul et Patron ; quorum alter Acarnan ;
 Alter ab Arcadiâ, Tegeæ sanguine gentis : 300
 Tum duo Trinacrii juvenes, Helymus Panopesque,
 Assueti sylvis, comites senioris Aceste :
 Multi præterea, quos fama obscura recondit.
 Æneas quibus in mediis sic deinde locustus :
 “ Accipite hæc animis, lætasque adverteite mentes : 305
 Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit.
 Gnossia bina dabo levato lucida ferro
 Spicula, cælatamque argento ferre bipennem ;
 Omnibus hic erit unus honos. Tres præmia primi
 Accipient, flavâque caput nectentur olivâ.
 Primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto : 310
 Alter Amazoniam pharetram, plenamque sagittis
 Threiciis ; lato quam circum amplectitur auro
 Balteus, et tereti subnectit fibula gemmâ :

Tertius Argolicus hæc galea contentus abito."

Hæc ubi dicta, locum capiunt, signoque repente

315

Corripiunt spatia audito, limenque relinquunt

Effusi, nimbo similes ; simul ultima signant.

Primus abit, longeque ante omnia corpora Nisus

Emicat, et ventis et fulminis ocyor alis :

Proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo,

320

Insequitur Salius : spatio post deinde relicto

Tertius Euryalus :

Euryalumque Helymus sequitur : quo deinde sub ipso

Ecce volat, calcemque terit jam calce Diores,

325

Incumbens humero : spatia et si plura supersint,

Transeat elapsus prior, ambiguumve relinquat.

Jamque fere spatio extremo fessique sub ipsam

Finem adventabant, levi quum sanguine Nisus

Labitur infelix ; cæsis ut forte juvencis

Fusus humum viridesque super madefecerat herbas.

330

Hic juvenis, jam victor ovans, vestigia presso

Haud tenuit titubata solo ; sed pronus in ipso

Concidit immundoque fimo sacroque cruento.

Non tamen Euryali, non ille oblitus amorum :

Nam sese opposuit Salio, per lubrica surgens ;

335

Ille autem spissa jacuit revolutus arena.

Emicat Euryalus, et munere victor amici

Prima tenet, plausuque volat fremituque secundo.

Post Helymus subit, et nunc tertia palma Diores.

340

Hic totum caveæ concessum ingentis, et ora

Prima patrum, magnis Salius clamoribus implet ;

Ereptumque dolo reddi sibi poscit honorem.

Tutatur favor Euryalum, lacrymæque decoræ,

Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus.

345

Adjuvat, et magna proclamat voce Diores,

Qui subiit palmæ ; frustraque ad præmia venit

Ultima, si primi Salio redduntur honores.

Tum pater Æneas : "Vestra," inquit, "munera vobis

Certa manent, pueri, et palmam movet ordine nemo :

Me liceat casus misereri insontis amici."

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Sic fatus, tergum Gaetuli immane leonis

Dat Salio, villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis.

Hic Nisus, "Si tanta," inquit, "sunt præmia victis,

Et te lapsorum miseret ; quæ munera Niso

Digna dabis, primam merui qui laude coronam ;

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Ni me, quæ Salium, fortuna inimica tulisset ?”
 Et simul his dictis faciem ostentabat, et udo
 Turpia membra fimo. Risit pater optimus olli,
 Et clypeum efferri jussit, Didymaonis artes,
 Neptuni sacro Danais de poste refixum.
 Hoc juvenem egregium præstanti munere donat.

Post, ubi confecti cursus, et dona peregit :
 “ Nunc, si cui virtus animusque in pectore præsens,
 Adsit, et evinctis attollat brachis palmis.”

Sic ait, et geminum pugnæ proponit honorem :
 Victor velatum auro vittisque juvencum ;
 Ensem atque insignem galeam, solatia victo.
 Nec mora : continuo vastis cum viribus effert
 Ora Dares, magnoque virûm se murmure tollit :
 Solus qui Paridem solitus contendere contra ;
 Idemque ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector,
 Victorem Buten immanni corpore, qui se
 Bebryciâ veniens Amyci de gente ferebat,
 Perculit, et fulvâ moribundum extendit arenâ.
 Talis prima Dares caput altum in prælia tollit,
 Ostenditque humeros latos, alternaque jactat
 Brachia protendens, et verberat ictibus auras.

Quæritur huic alius : nec quisquam ex agmine tanto
 Audet adire virum, manibusque inducere cæstus.
 Ergo alacris, cunctosque putans excedere palma,
 Aeneas stetit ante pedes ; nec plura moratus,
 Tum lœvâ taurum cornu tenet, atque ita fatur :

“ Nata Dea, si nemo audet se credere pugnæ,
 Quæ finis standi ? quo me decet usque teneri ?
 Ducere dona jube.” Cuncti simul ore fremebant
 Dardanidæ, reddique viro promissa jubebant.
 Hic gravis Entellum dictis castigat Acestes,
 Proximus ut viridante toro conserderat herbæ :

“ Entelle, heroum quondam fortissime frustra,
 Tantane tam patiens nullo certamine tolli
 Dona sines ? ubi nunc nobis Deus ille, magister
 Nequicquam memoratus, Eryx ? ubi fama per omnem
 Trinacriam, et spolia illa tuis pendentia tectis ?”
 Ille sub haec : “ Non laudis amor, nec gloria cessit
 Pulsa metu ; sed enim gelidus tardante senectâ
 Sanguis hebet, frigentque effectæ in corpore vires.
 Si mihi, quæ quondam fuerat, quâque improbus iste

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Exsultat fidens, si nunc foret illa juventa,
 Haud equidem pretio inductus pulchroque juvenco
 Venissem : nec dona moror." Sic deinde locutus,
 In medium geminos immani pondere cæstus
 Projectit : quibus acer Eryx in prælia suetus
 Ferre manum, duroque intendere brachia tergo.
 Obstupuere animi : tantorum ingentia septem
 Terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant ;
 Ante omnes stupet ipse Dares, longeque recusat :
 Magnanimusque Anchisiades et pondus et ipsa
 Huc illuc vinclorum immensa volumina versat.
 Tum senior tales referebat pectore voces :
 " Quid, si quis cæstus ipsius et Herculis arma
 Vidisset, tristemque hoc ipso in littore pugnam ?
 Hæc germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat.
 Sanguine cernis adhuc sparsoque infecta cerebro.
 His magnum Alciden contra stetit : his ego suetus,
 Dum melior vires sanguis dabat, æmula necdum
 Temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus.
 Sed si nostra Dares hæc Troius arma recusat,
 Idque pio sedet Æneæ, probat auctor Acestes,
 Æquemus pugnas : Erycis tibi terga remitto ;
 Solve metus : et tu Trojanos exue cæstus."
 Hæc fatus, duplicum ex humeris dejicit amictum ;
 Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa, lacertosque
 Exuit, atque ingens media consitit arena.
 Tum satus Anchisæ cæstus pater extulit æquos,
 Et paribus palmas amborum innexit armis.
 Constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque,
 Brachiaque ad superas interritus extulit auras.
 Abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu ;
 Immiscentque manus manibus, pugnamque lacescant :
 Ille, pedum melior motu, fretusque juventa ;
 Hic, membris et mole valens ; sed tarda trementi
 Genua labant, vastos quatit æger anhelitus artus.
 Multa viri nequicquam inter se vulnera jactant ;
 Multa cavo lateri iugeminant, et pectore vastos
 Dant sonitus ; erratque aures et tempora circum
 Crebra manus ; duro crepitant sub vulnere malæ.
 Stat gravis Entellus, nisusque immotus eodem
 Corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit.
 Ille, velut celsam oppugnat qui molibus urbem,

Aut montana sedet circum castella sub armis, 444
 Nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, omnemque pererrat
 Arte locum, et variis assultibus irritus urget.
 Ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus, et alte
 Extulit: ille ictum venientem a vertice velox
 Prævidit, celerique elapsus corpore cessit. 445
 Entellus vires in ventum effudit, et ulti
 Ipse gravis graviterque ad terram pondere vasto
 Concidit: ut quondam cava concidit, aut Erymantho,
 Aut Idæ in magnâ, radicibus eruta pinus.
 Consurgunt studiis Teucri et Trinacia pubes; 446
 It clamor ccelo: primusque accurrit Acestes,
 Æquævumque ab humo miserans attollit amicum.
 At non tardatus casu, neque territus heros
 Acrior ad pugnam redit, ac vim suscitat irâ:
 Tum pudor incendit vires, et conscientia virtus; 447
 Præcipitemque Daren ardens agit æquore toto;
 Nunc dextrâ ingeminans ictus, nunc ille sinistrâ
 Nec mora, nec requies: quam multâ grandine nimbi
 Culminibus crepitant, sic densis ictibus heros
 Creber utrâque manu pulsat versatque Daretæ.
 Tum pater Æneas procedere longius iras,
 Et sevire animis Entellum haud passus acerbis
 Sed finem imposuit pugnæ; fessumque Daretæ
 Eripuit, mulcens dictis, ad talia fatur:
 “Infelix! quæ tanta animum dementia cepit? 448
 Non vires alias, conversaque numina sentis?
 Cede Deo.” Dixitque, et prælia voce diremit.
 Ast illum fidi æquales, genua ægra trahentem,
 Jactantemque utroque caput, crassumque cruentem
 Ore rejectantem mixtosque in sanguine dentes, 476
 Ducunt ad naves; galeamque ensemque vocati
 Accipiunt; palmam Entello taurumque relinquunt
 Hic victor, superans animis, tauroque superbus:
 “Nate Deæ, vosque, hæc,” inquit, “cognoscite Teucri,
 Et mihi quæ fuerint juvenili in corpore vires, 475
 Et quæ servetis revocatum a morte Daretæ.”
 Dixit, et adversi contra stetit ora juvenci,
 Qui donum astabat pugnæ; durosque reductæ
 Libravit dextrâ media inter cornua cæstus
 Arduus, effractoque illisit in ossa cerebro. 480
 Sternitur, exanimisque tremens procumbit humi boa.

Ille super tales effundit pectore voces :
 " Hanc tibi, Eryx, meliorem animam pro morte Daretis
 Persolvo : hic vixor caestus artemque repono." 480

Protinus *Aeneas* celeri certare sagitta
 Invitat qui forte velint, et præmia ponit :
 Ingentique manu malum de nave Seresti
 Erit ; et volucrem trajecto in fune columbam,
 Quo tendant ferrum, malo suspendit ab alto. 490

Convenere viri, dejectamque ærea sortem
 Accepit galea ; et primus clamore secundo
 Hyrtacidae ante omnes exit locus Hippocoöntis :
 Quem modo navalii Mnestheus certamine vixor
 Consequitur, viridi Mnestheus evinctus olivâ : 495

Tertius Eurytion, tuus, o clarissime, frater,
 Pandare ; qui quondam, jussus confundere foedus,
 In medios telum torsisti primus Achivos :
 Extremus galeaque imâ subaudit Acestes,
 Ausus et ipse manu juvenum tentare laborem. 500

Tum validis flexos incurvant viribus arcus,
 Pro se quisque, viri, et depromunt tela pharetris :
 Primaque per coelum nervo stridente sagitta
 Hyrtacidae juvenis volucres diverberat auras ;
 Et venit, adversique infigitur arbore mali : 505

Intremuit malus, timuitque exterrita pennis
 Ales, et ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu.
 Post acer Mnestheus adducto constitit arcu,
 Alta petens, pariterque oculos telumque tetendit :
 Ast ipsam miserandus avem contingere ferro 510

Non valuit ; nodos et vincula linea rupit,
 Queis innixa pedem malo pendebat ab alto :
 Illa Notos atque atra volans in nubila fugit.
 Tum rapidus jamdudum arcu contenta parato
 Tela tenens, fratrem Eurytion in vota vocavit ; 515

Jam vacuo lætam oculo speculatus et alis
 Plaudentem nigrâ figit sub nube columbam.
 Decidit exanimis, vitamque reliquit in astris
 Aëriis, fixamque refert delapsa sagittam.

Amissâ solus palma superabat Acestes :
 Qui tamen æthereas telum contorsit in auras,
 Ostentans artemque pater arcumque sonantem.
 Hic oculis subito objicitur magnoque futurum
 Augurio monstrum : docuit post exitus ingens,

Seraque terrifici cecinerunt omnia vates.
 Namque volans liquidis in nubibus arsit arundo, 529
 Signavitque viam flammis, tenuesque recessit
 Consumpta in ventos : ccelo ceu saepe refixa
 Transcurrunt, crinemque volantia sidera ducunt.
 Attonitis haesere animis superosque precati
 Trinacrii Teucrique viri : nec maximus omen 530
 Abnuit Aeneas ; sed lætum amplexus Acesten
 Muneribus cumulat magnis, ac talia fatur :
 " Sume, pater ; nam te voluit rex magnus Olympi
 Talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honores.
 Ipsius Anchisæ longævi hoc munus habebis ; 536
 Cratera impressum signis, quem Thracius olim
 Anchisæ genitori in magno munere Cisseus
 Ferre sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris."
 Sic fatus, cingit viridanti tempora lauro,
 Et primum ante omnes victorem appellat Acesten : 540
 Nec bonus Eurytion prælato invidit honori,
 Quamvis solus avem cælo dejecit ab alto.
 Proximus ingreditur donis, qui vincula rupit ;
 Extremus, volucri qui fixit arundine malum.
 At pater Aeneas, nondum certamine misso, 546
 Custodem ad sese comitemque impubis Iuli
 Epytiden vocat, et fidam sic fatur ad aurem :
 " Vade age ; et Ascanio, si jam puerile paratum
 Agmen habet secum, cursusque instruxit equorum,
 Ducat avo turmas, et sese ostendat in armis, 550
 Dic," ait. Ipse omnem longo decadere circu
 Infusum populum et campos jubet esse patentes.
 Incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum
 Frenatis lucent in equis ; quos omnis eunt
 Trinacriæ mirata fremit Trojæque juventus. 555
 Omnibus in morem tonsa coma pressa corona :
 Cornea bina ferunt prefixa hastilia ferro ;
 Pars leves humero pharetras ; it pectore summo
 Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri.
 Tres equitum numero turmæ, ternique vagantur 560
 Ductores ; pueri bis seni quemque secuti
 Agmine partito fulgent paribusque magistris.
 Una acies juvenum, dicit quam parvus ovantem,
 Nomen avi referens, Priamus, tua clara, Polite,
 Progenies, auctura Italos : quem Thracius albia 566

Portat equus bicolor maculis, vestigia primi
 Alba pedis, frontemque ostentans arduus albam.
 Alter Atys, genus unde Atti duxere Latini ;
 Parvus Atys pueroque puer dilectus Iulo.
 Extremus formaque ante omnes pulcher Iulus
 Sidonio est in vectus equo, quem candida Dido
 Esse sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris.
 Cetera Trinacrii pubes senioris Aceste
 Fertur equis.
 Excipti plausu pavidos, gaudentque tuentes
 Dardanidæ, veterumque agnoscunt ora parentum.
 Postquam omnem læti consessum oculosque suorum
 Lustravere in equis, signum clamore paratis
 Epytides longe dedit, insonuitque flagello.
 Olli discurrere pares, atque agmina terni
 Diductis solvete choris ; rursusque vocati
 Convertare vias, infestaque tela tulere.
 Inde alios ineunt cursus, aliosque recursus,
 Adversis spatiis ; alternosque orbibus orbes
 Impediunt, pugnæque cinct simulacra sub armis :
 Et nunc terga fugâ nudant, nunc spicula vertunt
 Infensi, factæ pariter nunc pace feruntur.
 Ut quondam Cretæ fertur Labyrinthus in altâ
 Parietibus textum cæcias iter, ancipitemque
 Mille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendi
 Falleret indepresus et irremeabilis error.
 Haud aliter Teucrûm nati vestigia cursu
 Impediunt, texuntque fugas et prælia ludo :
 Delphinum similes, qui per maria humida nando
 Carpathium Libycumque secant, luduntque per undas.
 Hunc morem cursus atque hæc certamina primus
 Ascanius, Longam muris quum cingeret Albam,
 Rettulit, et priscos docuit celebrare Latinos ;
 Quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troia pubes :
 Albani docuere suos, hinc maxima porro
 Accepit Roma, et patrium servavit honorem ;
 Trojaque nunc pueri Trojanum dicitur agmen.
 Hac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri.
 Hic primum Fortuna fidem mutata novavit.
 Dum variis tumulo referunt solemnia ludis,
 Irim de celo misit Saturnia Juno
 Iliacam ad classem, ventosque aspirat eundam ;

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Multa movens, neandum antiquum saturata dolorem.
 Illa, viam celerans per mille coloribus arcum,
 Nulli visa cito decurrit tramite virgo : 610
 Conspicit ingentem concursum ; et, littora lustrana,
 Desertosque videt portus, classeisque relictam.
 At procul in solâ secretâ Troades actâ
 Amissum Anchisen fabant, cuncteque profundum
 Pontum aspectabant fentes : " Heu ! tot vada fessis, 615
 Et tantum superesse maris :" vox omnibus una.
 Urbem orant ; tædet pelagi perferre laborem.
 Ergo inter medias sese haud ignara nocendi
 Conjicit, et faciemque Deæ vestemque reponit ;
 Fit Beroë, Ismarii conjux longæva Dorycli, 620
 Cui genus et quondam nomen natique fuissent :
 Ac sic Dardanidum mediam se matribus infert.
 " O miseræ, quas non manus," inquit, " Achaïca bello
 Traxerit ad letum, patriæ sub mœnibus ! o gens 625
 Infelix ! cui te exitio fortuna reservat ?
 Septima post Trojæ excidium jam vertitur æstas ;
 Quum freta, quum terras omnes, tot inhospita saxa
 Sideraque emense ferimur ; dum per mare magnum
 Italiam sequimur fugientem, et volvimur undis. 630
 Hic Erycis fines fraterni atque hospes Acestes :
 Quis prohibit muros jacere et dare civibus urbem ?
 O patria, et rapti nequicquam ex hoste Penates !
 Nullane jam Trojæ dicentur mœnia ? nusquam
 Hectoreos amnes, Xanthum et Simoënta, videbo ? 635
 Quin agite, et mecum infaustas exurite puppes ;
 Nam mihi Cassandrae per somnum vatis imago
 Ardentes dare visa faces : hic querite Trojam ;
 Hic domus est, inquit, vobis : jam tempus agi res.
 Nec tantis mora prodigiis ; en quatuor aræ 640
 Neptuno ! Deus ipse faces animumque ministrat."
 Hæc memorans, prima infensum vi corripit ignem ;
 Sublatæque procul dextrâ connixa coruscat,
 Et jacit. Arrectæ mentes, stupefactaque corda
 Iliadum. Hic una e multis, que maxima natu,
 Pyrgo, tot Priami natorum regia nutrix : 645
 " Non Beroë vobis ; non hæc Rhœteia, matres,
 Est Dorycli conjux : divini signa decoris
 Ardentæque notate oculos : qui spiritus illi,
 Qui vultus, vocisve annus, vel gressus eunti.

Ipsa egomet dudum Beroen digressa reliqui 666
 Aegram, indignantem tali quod sola careret
 Munere, nec meritos Anchisee inferret honores.”
 Haec effata.
 At matres primo ancipites, oculisque malignis
 Ambiguae, spectare rates, miserum inter amorem 668
 Presentis terrae fatisque vocantia regna ;
 Quum Dea se paribus per ccelum sustulit alia,
 Ingentemque fugam secuit sub nubibus arcum.
 Tum vero attonitae monstris actaeque furore,
 Conclamant, rapiuntque focus penetralibus ignem : 670
 Pars spoliant aras, frondem ac virgulta facesque
 Conjiciunt : furit immissis Vulcanus habenis
 Transtra per et remos et pictas abieta puppes.
 Nuntius Anchisee ad tumulum cuneosque theatri
 Incensas perfert naves Eumelus : et ipsi 672
 Respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam.
 Primus et Ascanius, cursus ut laetus equestres
 Ducebat, sic aer equo turbata petivit
 Castra ; nec exanimes possunt retinere magistri.
 “Quis furor iste novus ? quo nunc, quo tenditis,” inquit, 674
 “Heu miseræ cives ? non hostem inimicaque castra
 Argivum ; vestras spes uritis. En, ego vester
 Ascanius ! ” Galeam ante pedes projectit inanem,
 Qua ludo indutus belli simulacra ciebat.
 Accelerat simul Aeneas, simul agmina Teucrum. 676
 Ast illæ diversa metu per littora passim
 Diffugiunt ; sylvasque et sicubi concava furtim
 Saxa petunt : piget incepti lucisque ; suosque
 Mutate agnoscent ; excussaque pectore Juno est.
 Sed non idcirco flammæ atque incendia vires
 Indomitas posuere : udo sub robore vivit
 Stupa uomens tardum fumum, lentusque carinas
 Est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis ;
 Nec vires herorum infusaque flumina prosunt.
 Tum pius Aeneas humeris absindere vestem, 680
 Auxilioque vocare Deos, et tendere palmas :
 “Jupiter omnipotens, si nondum exosus ad unum
 Trojanos, si quid pietas antiqua labores
 Respicit humanos ; da flammam evadere classi
 Nunc, Pater, et tenues Teucrum res eripe leto : 682
 Vel tu, quod superest, infesto fulmine morti,

Si mereor, demitte ; tuaque hic obrue dextrâ."
 Vix hæc ediderat, quum effusis imbribus atra
 Tempestas sine more furit ; tonitruque tremiscunt
 Ardua terrarum, et campi ; ruit æthere toto
 Turbidus imber aquâ, densisque nigerrimus Austris ;
 Implenturque super puppes ; semiusta maledicunt
 Robora : restinctus donec vapor omnis ; et omnes,
 Quatuor amissis, servatæ a peste carinæ.

At pater Aeneas, casu concussus acerbo, 695
 Nunc huc ingentes, nunc illuc, pectore curas
 Mutabat ; versans, Siculisne resideret arvis
 Oblitus fatorum, Italasne capesseret oras.
 Tum senior Nautes, unum Tritonia Pallas
 Quem docuit, multaque insignem reddidit arte, 700
 Hæc responsa dabat ; vel quæ portenderet ira
 Magna Deum, vel quæ fatorum posceret ordo.
 Isque, his Aenean solatus vocibus, infit :
 "Nate Dea, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur :
 Quicquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est. 705
 Est tibi Dardanii divinæ stirpis Acestes :
 Hunc cape consiliis socium, et conjunge volentem ;
 Huic trade, amissis superant qui navibus, et quos
 Pertæsum magni incepti rerumque tuarum est,
 Longævosque senes, ac fessas æquore matres ; 710
 Et quicquid tecum invalidum, metuensque pericli est,
 Delige ; et his habeant terris, sine, menia fessi.
 Urbem appellabunt permisso nomine *Aestam.*"

Talibus incensus dictis senioris amici.
 Tunc vero in curas animus deducitur omnes : 720
 Et Nox atra polum bigis subvecta tenebat.
 Visa dehinc cœlo facies delapsa parentis
 Anchisæ subito tales effundere voces :
 "Nate, mihi vitâ quondam, dum vita manebat,
 Care magis ; nate, Iliacis exercite fatis ; 725
 Imperio Jovis hoc venio, qui classibus ignem
 Depulit, et cœlo tandem miseratus ab alto est.
 Consiliis pare, quæ nunc pulcherrima Nautes
 Dat senior : lectos juvenes, fortissima corda,
 Defer in Italiam : gens dura, atque aspera cultu, 730
 Debellanda tibi Latio est. Ditis tamen ante
 Infernas accede domos, et Averna per alta
 Congressus pete, nate, meos : non nra impia namque

Tartara habent tristesque umbræ ; sed amcena piorum
 Concilia Elysiumque colo. Huc casta Sibylla 735
 Nigrarum multo pecudum te sanguine ducet.
 Tum genus omne tuum, et quæ dentur monia, disces.
 Jamque vale : torquet medios Nox humida cursus ;
 Et me sævus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis.”
 Dixerat ; et tenues fugit, ceu funus, in auras. 740
 Æneas : “ Quo deinde ruis ? quo proripis ? ” inquit,
 “ Quem fugis ? aut quis te nostris complexibus arcit ? ”
 Hæc memorans, cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes ;
 Pergameumque Larem, et canæ penetralia Vestæ
 Farre pio et plenâ supplex veneratur acerrâ. 745
 Extemplo socios primumque arcessit Acesten,
 Et Jovis imperium et cari præcepta parentis
 Edocet ; et quæ nunc animo sententia constet.
 Haud mora consiliis, nec jussa recusat Acestes.
 Transcribunt urbi matres, populumque volentem 750
 Deponunt, animos nil magnæ laudis egentes.
 Ipsa transtra novant, flammisque ambesa reponunt
 Robora navigiis ; aptant remosque rudentesque ;
 Exigui numero, sed bello vivida virtus.
 Interea Æneas urbem designat aratro, 755
 Sortiturque domos : hoc *Ilium*, et hæc loca *Trojam*,
 Esse jubet : gaudet regno Trojanus Acestes,
 Indicbitque forum, et patribus dat jura vocatis.
 Tum vicina astris Erycino in vertice sedes
 Fundatur Veneri Idalizæ ; tumuloque sacerdos 760
 Et lucus late sacer additur Anchiseo.
 Jamque dies epulata novem gens omnis, et aris
 Factus honos ; placidi straverunt sequora venti ;
 Creber et aspirans rursus vocat Auster in altum.
 Exoritur procurva ingens per littora fletus ; 765
 Complexi inter se noctemque diemque morantur ;
 Ipsæ jam matres ; ipsi, quibus aspera quondam
 Visa maris facies et non tolerabile nomen ;
 Ire volunt, omnemque fugæ perferre laborem :
 Quos bonus Æneas dictis solatur amicis, 770
 Et consanguineo lacrymans commendat Acestæ.
 Tres Eryci vitulos, et Tempestatibus agnam
 Cædere deinde jubet, solisque ex ordine funem.
 Ipse, caput tonsæ foliis evinctus olivæ,
 Stans procul in prora, pateram tenet, extaque salutem 775

Porrit in fluctus, ac vina liquentia fundit.
Prosequitur surgena a puppi ventus euntes :
Certatim socii feriunt mare, et aequora verrunt.

At Venus interea Neptunum exercita curis
Alloquitur, talesque effundit pectore questus : 780
“ Junonis gravis ira et inexsaturabile pectus
Cogunt me, Neptune, preces descendere in omnes :
Quam nec longa dies, pietas nec mitigat ulla ;
Nec Jovis imperio fatisve infracta quiescit.

Non media de gente Phrygum exedisse nefandis
Urbem odiis satiis est, nec poenam traxe per omnem
Reliquias ; Trojæ cineres atque ossa peremptæ
Insequitur: causas tanti sciatis illa furoris.
Ipse mihi nuper Libycis tu testis in undis
Quam molem subito excierit : maria omnia coelo 788
Miscuit, Aëliis nequicquam freta procellis ;
In regnis hoc ausa tuis.
Per scelus ecce etiam Trojanis matribus actis
Exussit foede puppes, et classe subegit

Amissa socios ignotæ linquere terræ.
Quod superest, oro, liceat dare tuta per undas
Vela tibi ; liceat Laurentem attingere Tybrim :
Si concessa peto, si dant ea moenia Parcae.”

Tum Saturnius hæc domitor maris edidit alti :
“ Fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, 790
Unde genus ducis ; merui quoque : sæpe furores
Compressi, et rabiem tantam coelique marisque.
Nec minor in terris (Xanthum Simoëntaque testor)

Aeneas mihi cura tui. Quum Troia Achilles
Exanimata sequens impingeret agmina muris,
Millia multa daret leto, gemententque repleti
Amnes, nec reperire viam atque evolvere posset
In mare se Xanthus ; Pelidæ tunc ego forti
Congressum Aenean, nec Dis nec viribus aequis,
Nube cavâ rapui : cuperem quum vertere ab imo 803
Structa meis manibus perjuræ moenia Trojæ.

Nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi : pelle timorem.
Tutus, quos optas, portus accedet Averni :
Unus erit tantum, amissum quem gurgite quæret ;
Unum pro multis dabitur caput.” 815
His ubi læta Dæs permulsa pectora dictis,
Jungit equos auro genitor, spumantiaque addit

Frena feris, manibusque omnes effundit habenas.
Cœruleo per summa levis volat æquora curru :
Subsidunt undæ, tumidumque sub axe tonanti
Sternitur æquor aquis; fugiunt vasto æthere nimbi.
Tum variae comitum facies; innmania cete,
Et senior Glauci chorus, Inotiaque Palæmon,
Tritonesque citi, Phorcique exercitus omnia.
Læva tenent Thetis, et Melite, Panopeaque virgo,
Nesæ, Spioque, Thaliaque, Cymodoceque.

Hic patris Ænæs suspensam blanda vicissim
Gaudia pertentant mentem: jubet ocyus omnes
Attolli malos, intendi brachia velis.
Una omnes fecere pedem; pariterque sinistros,
Nunc dextros, solvère sinus; una ardua torquent
Cornua detorquentque: ferunt sua flamina classem.
Princeps ante omnes densum Palinurus agebat
Agmen: ad hunc alii cursum contendere jussi.
Jamque fere mediam coeli Nox humida metam
Contigerat; placidâ laxârant membra quiete
Sub remis fusi per dura sedilia nautæ;
Quum levis æthereis delapsus Somnus ab astris
Æra dimovit tenebrosum, et dispulit umbras,
Te, Palinure, petens; tibi tristia somnia portans
Insonti; puppique Deus consedit in altâ,
Phorbanti similis, fuditque has ore loquelas:
“Iaside Palinure, ferunt ipsa æquora classem;
Æquate spirant auræ; datur hora quieti:
Pone caput, fessosque oculos furare labori.
Ipse ego paulisper pro te tua munera inibo.”
Cui vix attollens Palinurus lumina fatur:
“Mene salis placidi vultum fluctusque quietos
Ignorare jubes? mene huic confidere monstro?
Ænean credam quid enim fallacibus Austris,
Et coeli toties deceptus fraude sereni?”
Talia dicta dabat: clavumque affixus et hærens
Nusquam amittebat, oculosque sub astra tenebat.
Ecce Deus ramum Lethæo rore madentem,
Vique soporatum Stygiâ, super utraque quassat
Tempora; cunctantique natantia lumina solvit.
Vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus;
Et super incumbens, cum puppis parte revulsâ,
Cumque gubernaclo, liquidas projectit in undas

Præcipitem, ac socios nequicquam sæpe vocantem.
 Ipse volans tenues se sustulit ales in auras.
 Currit iter tutum non secius sequore classis,
 Promissisque patris Neptuni interrita fertur.
 Jamque adeo scopulos Sirenum advects subibat,
 Difficiles quondam, multorumque ossibus albos;
 Tum rauca assiduo longe sale saxa sonabant:
 Quum pater amissio fluitantem errare magistro
 Sensit, et ipse ratem nocturnis rexit in undis,
 Multa gemens, casuque animum concussus amici:
 “O nimium cælo et pelago confise sereno,
 Nudus in ignotâ, Palinure, jacebis arenâ !”

880

886

870

AENEIDOS

LIBER SEXTUS.

Sic fatur lacrymans, classique immittit habenas;
 Et tandem Euboicis Cumarum allabitur oris.
 Obvertunt pelago proras; tum dente tenaci
 Ancora fundabat naves, et littora curvæ
 Prætexunt puppes: juvenum manus emicat ardens
 Littus in Hesperium: quærit pars semina flammæ
 Abstrusa in venis silicis; pars densa ferarum
 Tecta rapit sylvas, inventaque flumina monstrat.
 At pius Aeneas arcet, quibus altus Apollo
 Præsidet, horrendæque procul secreta Sibyllæ,
 Antrum immane, petit: magnam cui mentem animumque
 Delius inspirat vates, aperitque futura.
 Jam subeunt Trivæ lucos, atque aurea tecta
 Dædalus, ut fama est, fugiens Minoia regna,
 Præpetibus pennis ausus se credere cœlo,
 Insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos,
 Chalcidicâque levis tandem superstítit arce.
 Redditus his primum terris, tibi, Phœbe, sacravit
 Remigium alarum, posuitque immania templa.
 In foribus, letum Androgei: tum pendere poenas
 Cecropidæ jussi (miserum !) septena quotannis

8

10

15

20

Corpora natorum ; stat ductis sortibus urna.
 Contra, elata mari, respondet Gnossia tellus.
 Hic crudelis amor tauri, suppostaque furto
 Pasiphaë, mixtumque genus, prolesque biformis 25
 Minotaurus inest, Veneris monumenta nefanda.
 Hic labor ille domus, et inextricabilis error :
 Magnum reginæ sed enim miseratus amorem
 Dædalus, ipse dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit,
 Cœca regens filo vestigia. Tu quoque magna
 Partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberet.
 Bis conatus erat casus effingere in auro :
 Bis patriæ cecidere manus. Quin protinus omnia
 Perlegerent oculis, ni jam præmissus Achates
 Afforet; atque una Phœbi Trivæque sacerdos, 35
 Deiphobe Glauci, fatur quæ talia regi :
 " Non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit :
 Nunc grege de intacto septem mactare juvencos
 Præstiterit, totidem lectas de more bidentes."
 Talibus affata Ænean (nec sacra morantur 40
 Jussa viri) Teucros vocat alta in templo sacerdos,
 Excisum Euboicæ latus ingens rupis in antrum ;
 Quo lati ducunt aditus centum, ostia centum ;
 Unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sihyllæ.
 Ventum erat ad limen, quum virgo, " Poscere fata
 Tempus," ait: " Deus, ecce ! Deus." Cui talia fanti
 Ante fores, subito non vultus, non color unus,
 Non comptæ manus comæ; sed pectus anhelum,
 Et rabie fera corda tument; majorque videri,
 Nec mortale sonans; afflata est numine quando 50
 Jam propiore Dei. " Cessas in vota precesque,
 Tros," ait, " Ænea ? cessas ? neque enim ante dehiscent
 Attonitæ magna ora domus !" Et talia fata
 Conticuit: gelidus Teucris per dura cucurrit
 Ossa tremor; fuditque preces rex pectore ab imo : 55
 " Phœbe, graves Trojæ semper miseratae lahores
 Dardana qui Paridis direxti tela manusque
 Corpus in Æacidæ, magnas obeuntia terras
 Tot maria intravi, duce te, penitusque repostas
 Massylum gentes, prætentaque Syrtibus arva : 60
 Jam tandem Italæ fugientis prendimus oras.
 Hac Trojana tenus fuerit fortuna secuta.
 Vos quoque Pergamæ iam fas est parcere genti,

Di que Deæque omnes, quibus obstitit Ilium, et ingens
 Gloria Dardanæ. Tuque, o sanctissima vates, æ
 Præscia venturi, da (non indebita posco
 Regna meis fatis) Latio considere Teucros,
 Errantesque Deos, agitataque numina Trojæ.
 Tum Phœbo et Trivie solidi de marmore templæ
 Instituam, festosque dies de nomine Phœbi. 70
 Te quoque magna manent regnis penetralia nostris :
 Hic ego namque tuas sortes, arcanaque fata
 Dicta meæ genti, ponam ; lectosque sacrabo,
 Alma, viros : foliis tantum ne carmina manda,
 Ne turbata volent rapidis ludibria ventis : 75
 Ipsa canas, oro." Finem dedit ore loquendi.
 At, Phœbi nondum patiens, immanis in antro
 Bacchatur vates, magnum si pectore possit
 Excussisse Deum : tanto magis ille fatigat
 Os rabidum, fera corda domans, fingitque premendo. 80
 Ostia jamque domus patuere ingentia centum
 Sponte suâ, vatisque ferunt responsa per auras :
 " O tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periclis !
 Sed terrâ graviora manent. In regna Lavini
 Dardanides venient ; mitte hanc de pectore curam : 85
 Sed non et venisse volent. Bella, horrida bella,
 Et Tybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno.
 Non Simoës tibi, nec Xanthus, nec Dorica castra
 Defuerint. Alius Latio jam partus Achilles,
 Natus et ipse Dea : nec Teucris addita Juno 90
 Usquam aberit. Quum tu supplex in rebus egenis
 Quas gentes Italum, aut quas non oraveris urbes !
 Causa mali tanti conjux iterum hospita Teucris ;
 Externique iterum thalami. 95
 Tu ne cede malis ; sed contra audentior ito,
 Qua tua te fortuna sinet. Via prima salutis,
 Quod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe." 100
 Talibus ex adyto dictis Cumæa Sibylla
 Horrendas canit ambages, antroque remugit,
 Obscuris vera involvens : ea fræna furenti
 Concutit, et stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo.
 Ut primum cessit furor, et rabida ora quiérunt,
 Incipit Æneas heros : " Non ulla laborum,
 O virgo, nova mi facies inopinave surgit ;
 Omnia præcepi, atque animo mecum ante peregi. 105

Unum oro: quando hic inferni janua regis
 Dicitur, et tenebrosa palus Acheronte refuso,
 Ire ad conspectum cari genitoris et ora
 Contingat: doceas iter, et sacra ostia pandas.
 Illum ego per flamas et mille sequentia tela
 Eripui his humeris, medioque ex hoste recepi:
 Ille meum comitatus iter, maria omnia mecum,
 Atque omnes pelagique minas coelique ferebat
 Invalidus, vires ultra sortemque senectæ.
 Quin, ut te supplex peterem et tua limina adirem,
 Idem orans mandata dabat. Natiq[ue] patrisque,
 Alma, precor, miserere: potes namque omnia; nec te
 Nequicquam lucis Hecate p[re]fecit Avernus.
 Si potuit manes arcessere conjugis Orpheus,
 Threiciā fretus cithā fidibusque canoris;
 Si fratrem Pollux alternā morte redemit,
 Itque reditque viam toties: quid Thesea, magnum
 Quid memorem Alciden? et mi genus ab Jove summo.¹²⁴
 Talibus orabat dictis, arasque tenebat.
 Tunc sic orsa loqui vates: "Sate sanguine Divūm,
 Tros Anchisiade, facilis descensus Averno;
 Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis:
 Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras,
 Hoc opus, hic labor est. Pauci, quos æquus amavit
 Jupiter, aut ardens evexit ad a[et]hera virtus,
 Dis geniti, potuere. Tenent media omnia sylvæ,
 Cocytusque sinu labens circumvenit atro.
 Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupido est,
 Bis Stygios innare lacus, bis nigra videre
 Tartara; et insano juvat indulgere labori;¹²⁵
 Accipe quæ peragenda prius. Latet arbore opacā
 Aureus et foliis et lento vimine ramus,
 Junoni infernæ dictus sacer: hunc tegit omnis
 Lucus, et obscuris claudunt convallibus umbræ:
 Sed non ante datur telluris operta subire,
 Auricomos quam quis decerpserit arbore foetus.
 Hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus
 Instituit. Primo avulso non deficit alter
 Aurer[is]; et simili frondescit virga metallo.
 Ergo alte vestiga oculis, et rite repertum
 Carpe manu: namque ipse volens facilisque sequetur
 Si te fate vocant; aliter, non viribus ullis

Vincere, nec duro poteris convellere ferro.
 Præterea jacet exanimum tibi corpus amici,
 (Heu nescis) totamque incestat funere classem ;
 Dum consulta petis, nostroque in limine pendes.
 Sedibus hunc refer ante suis, et conde sepulcro.
 Duc nigras pecudes : ea prima piacula sunto.
 Sic demum lucos Stygios, regna invia vivis,
 Aspicies." Dixit ; pressoque obmutuit ore.

Aeneas, moesto defixus lumina vultu,
 Ingreditur, linquens antrum ; cæcosque volutat
 Eventus animo secum : cui fidus Achates
 It comes, et paribus curis vestigia figit.
 Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant ;
 Quem socium examinem vates, quod corpus humandum,
 Diceret. Atque illi Misenum in littore sicco,
 Ut venere, vident indigna morte peremptum ;
 Misenum Æoliden, quo non præstantior alter
 Ære ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu.
 Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes ; Hectora circum
 Et littuo pugnas insignis obibat et hastæ.
 Postquam illum victor vitæ spoliavit Achilles,
 Dardanio Aeneas sese fortissimus heros
 Addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus.
 Sed tum, forte cavâ dum personat æquora conchâ,
 Demens, et cantu vocat in certamina Divos,
 Æmulus exceptum Triton (si credere dignum est)
 Inter saxa virum spumosâ immerserat undâ.
 Ergo omnes magno circum clamore fremebant ;
 Præcipue pius Aeneas. Tum jussa Sibyllæ
 (Haud mora) festinant flentes ; aramque sepulcri
 Congerere arboribus, cæloque educere certant.

Itur in antiquam sylvam, stabula alta ferarum :
 Procumbunt piceæ ; sonat icta securibus ilex,
 Fraxineæque trabes ; cuneis et fissile robur
 Scinditur ; advolvunt ingentes montibus ornos.
 Necnon Aeneas opera inter talia primus
 Hortatur socios, paribusque accingitur armis :
 Atque hec ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat,
 Aspectans sylvam immensam, et sic voce precatur :
 " Si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus
 Ostendat nemore in tanto ! quando omnia vere
 Heu nimium de te vates, Misene, locuta est."

Vix ea fatus erat, geminæ quum forte columbæ 180
 Ipsa sub ora viri coelo venâre volantes,
 Et viridi sedâre solo : tum maximus heros
 Maternas agnoscit aves, lætusque precatur :
 “ Este duces, o, si qua via est, cursumque per auras
 Dirigate in lucos, ubi pinguem dives opacat 185
 Ramus humum : tuque, o, dubiis ne defice rebus,
 Diva parens.” Sic effatus vestigia pressit,
 Observans quæ signa ferant, quo tendere pergent.
 Pascentes illæ tantum prodire volando,
 Quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum : 200
 Inde ubi venâre ad fauces graveolentis Averni,
 Tollunt se celeres, liquidumque per aëra lapsæ,
 Sedibus optatis geminæ super arbore sidunt,
 Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refusit.
 Quale solet sylvia brumali frigore viscum 205
 Fronde virere novâ, quod non sua seminat arbos,
 Et croceo fætu teretes circumdare trunco :
 Talis erat species auri frondentis opacæ
 Illice ; sic leni crepitabat bractea vento.
 Corripit extemplo Æneas, avidusque refringit 210
 Cunctantem, et vatis portat sub tecta Sibyllæ.
 Nec minus interea Misenum in littore Teucri
 Flebant, et cineri ingrato suprema ferebant.
 Principio pinguem tædâ et robore secto
 Ingentem struxere pyram : cui frondibus atris 215
 Intexunt latera, et ferales ante cupressos
 Constituunt, decorantque super fulgentibus armis.
 Pars calidos latices et aëna undantia flammis
 Expediunt ; corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt.
 Fit gemitus. Tum membra toro deflata reponunt, 220
 Purpureasque super vestes, velamina nota,
 Conjiciunt. Pars ingenti subière feretro,
 (Triste ministerium !) et subjectam more parentum
 Aversi tenuière facem : congesta cremantur
 Thurea dona, dapes, fuso crateres olivo. 225
 Postquam collapsi cineres, et flamma quievit,
 Reliquias vino et bibulam lavâre favillam
 Ossaque lecta cado texit Corynæus aëno.
 Idem ter socios purâ circumtulit undâ,
 Spargens rore levi et ramo felicis olivæ : 230
 Lustravitque viros, dixitque novissima verba.

At pius *Aeneas* ingenti mole sepulcrum
 Imponit, suaque arma viro, remumque, tubamque,
 Monte sub aërio, qui nunc *Misenus* ab illo
 Dicitur, aeternumque tenet per secula nomen.
 His actis propere exequitur precepta Sibyllæ.

235

Spelunca alta fuit, vastoque immanis hiatu,
 Scrupea, tuta lacu nigro nemorumque tenebris :
 Quam super haud ullæ poterant impune velantes
 Tendere iter pennis ; talis sese halitus atris
 Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat ;
 Unde locum Graii dixerunt nomine *Aornon*.
 Quatuor hic primum nigrantes terga juvencos
 Constituit, frontique invergit vina sacerdos ;
 Et, summas carpens media inter cornua setas,
 Ignibus imponit sacris libamina prima,
 Voce vocans Hecaten cceloque Ereboque potentem.
 Supponunt alii cultros, tepidumque cruentem
 Suscipiunt pateris. Ipse atri velleris agnam
Aeneas matri Eumenidum magnæque sorori
 Ense ferit ; sterilemque tibi, Proserpina, vaccam.
 Tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras,
 Et solida imponit taurorum viscera flammis,
 Pingue super oleum infundens ardentibus extis.
 Ecce autem, primi sub lumina Solis et ortus,
 Sub pedibus mugire solum, et juga copta moveri
 Sylvarum ; visæque canes ululare per umbram,
 Adventante Deâ. “ Procul o, procul este, profani,”
 Conclamat vates, “ totoque absistite luco.
 Tuque invade viam, vaginâque eripe ferrum ;
 Nunc animis opus, *Aenea*, nunc pectore firmo.”
 Tantum effata, furens antro se immisit aperto :
 Ille ducem haud timidis vadentem passibus æquat.

245

250

255

260

265

Di, quibus imperium est animarum, Umbræque silentes,
 Et Chaos, et Phlegethon, loca nocte silentia late,
 Sit mihi fas audita loqui : sit numine vestro
 Pandere res altâ terrâ et caligine mersas.

265

Ibant obscuri solâ sub nocte per umbram,
 Perque domos Ditis vacuas, et inania regna :
 Quale per incertam lunam sub luce malignâ
 Est iter in sylvis ; ubi cœlum condidit umbrâ
Jupiter, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem.
Vestibulum ante ipsum, primisque in 'aucibus Orci,

270

Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curse :
 Pallentesque habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus,
 Et Metus, et malesuada Fames, et turpis Egestas,
 Terribiles visu formæ ; Letumque, Labosque ;
 Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor, et mala mentis
 Gaudia, mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum,
 Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Discordia demens,
 Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis.

278

In medio ramos annosaque brachia pandit
 Ulmus opaca, ingens ; quam sedem Somnia vulgo
 Vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus hærent.
 Multaque præterea variarum monstra ferarum,
 Centauri in foribus stabulant, Scyllæque biformes,
 Et centumgeminus Briareus, ac bellua Lernæ
 Horrendum stridens, flammisque armata Chimæra,
 Gorgones, Harpyiæque, et forma tricorporis umbræ.
 Corripit hic subitæ trepidus formidine ferrum
 Æneas, strictamque aciem venientibus offert ;
 Et, nî docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas
 Admoneat volitare cavâ sub imagine formæ,
 Irruat, et frustra ferro diverberet umbras.

288

290

Hinc via Tartarei que fert Acherontis ad undas.

298

Turbidus hic coeno vastaque voragine gurges
 Æstuat, atque omnem Cocyo eructat arenam.
 Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
 Terribili squalore Charon : cui plurima mento
 Canities inulta jacet ; stant lumina flammâ ;
 Sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus.
 Ipse ratem conto subigit, velisque ministrat,
 Et ferrugineâ subvectat corpora cymbâ ;
 Jam senior ; sed cruda Deo viridisque senectus.
 Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat ;
 Matres, atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita
 Magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptæque puellæ,
 Impositique rogi juvenes ante ora parentum.
 Quam multa in sylvis autumni frigore primo
 Lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto
 Quam multæ glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
 Trans pontum fugat, et terris immittit apricis ;
 Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum,
 Tendebantque manus ripæ ulterioris amore :
 Navita sed tristis nunc hos, nunc accipit illos ;

300

308

310

314

Ast alios longe summotos arcet arenā.
 Aeneas (miratus enim, motusque tumultu),
 “ Dic,” ait, “ o virgo, quid vult concursus ad amnem ?
 Quidve petunt animæ ? vel quo discrimine ripas
 Hæ linquunt, illæ remis vada livida verrunt ? ” 230
 Olli sic breviter fata est longæva sacerdos :
 “ Anchisæ generate, Deum certissima proles,
 Cocytus stagna alta vides, Stygiamque paludem,
 Di cuius jurare timent et fallere numen.
 Hæc omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est : 235
 Portitor ille, Charon : hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti ;
 Nec ripas datur horrendas nec rauca fluenta
 Transportare prius quam sedibus ossa quietunt.
 Centum errant annos, volitantque hæc littora circum :
 Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt.” 240
 Constitit Anchisæ satus, et vestigia pressit,
 Multa putans, sortemque animo miseratus iniquam.
 Cernit ibi incestos, et mortis honore carentes,
 Leucaspim, et Lycæ ductorem classis Orontem :
 Quos simul a Trojâ ventosa per sequora vectos 245
 Obruit Auster, aquâ involvens navemque virosque.
 Ecce gubernator sese Palinurus agebat :
 Qui Libyco nuper cursu, dum sidera servat,
 Exciderat puppi, mediis effusus in undis.
 Hunc, ubi vix multâ moestum cognovit in umbrâ, 250
 Sic prior alloquitur : “ Quis te, Palinure, Deorum
 Eripuit nobis, medioque sub sequore mersit ?
 Dic, age : namque mihi, fallax haud ante repertus,
 Hoc uno responso animum delusit Apollo ;
 Qui fore te ponto incolumem, finesque canebat 255
 Venturum Ausonios. En ! hæc promissa fides est ? ”
 Ille autem : “ Neque te Phœbii cortina fefellit,
 Dux Anchisiada, nec me Deus sequore mersit :
 Namque gubernaculum multâ vi forte revulsum,
 Cui datus hærebam custos, cursusque regebam, 260
 Præcipitans traxi mecum. Maria aspera juro,
 Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem ;
 Quam tua ne spoliata armis excussa magistro,
 Deficeret tantis navis surgentibus undis.
 Tres Notus hibernas immensa per sequora nectes 265
 Vexit me violentus aquâ : vix lumine quarto
 Prospexi Italiam, summâ sublimis ab undâ.

Paulatim adnabam terræ; jam tuta tenebam;
Nî gens crudelis madidâ cum veste gravatum,
Prensantemque uncis manibus capita aspera montis,
Ferro invasisset, prædamque ignara putasset.

Nunc me fluctus habet, versantque in littore venti.
Quod te per celi jucundum lumen et auras,
Per genitorem oro, per spem surgentis Itili,
Eripe me his, invictæ, malis: aut tu mihi terram
Injice (namque potes), portusque require Velinos,
Aut tu, si qua via est, si quam tibi Diva creatrix
Ostendit (neque enim, credo, sine numine Divum
Flumina tanta paras Stygiamque innare paludem),
Da dextram misero, et tecum me tolle per undas,
Sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam.”

Talia fatus erat, coepit quum talia vates:
“ Unde hæc, o Palinure, tibi tam dira cupido?
Tu Stygias inhumatus aquas, amnemque severum
Eumenidum aspicies? ripamve injussus adibis?
Desine fata! Deum flecti sperare precando.
Sed cape dicta memor, duri solatia casus:
Nam tua finitimi, longe lateque per urbes
Prodigii acti cœlestibus, ossa piabunt,
Et statuent tumulum, et tumulo solemnia mittent;
Æternumque locus Palinuri nomen habebit.”

Hic dictis curæ emotæ, pulsusque parumper
Corde dolor tristi: gaudet cognomine terra.

Ergo iter inceptum peragunt, fluvioque propinquant:
Navita quos jam inde ut Stygia prospexit ab undâ
Per tacitum nemus ire, pedemque advertere ripæ,
Sic prior aggreditur dictis, atque increpat ultro:
“ Quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,
Fare age, quid venias; jam, istinc, et comprime gressum.
Umbrarum hic locus est, Somni, Noctisque soporæ:
Corpora viva nefas Stygiæ vectare carinæ.
Nec vero Alciden me sum lætatus euntem
Accepisse lacu, nec Thesea, Pirithoiumque;
Dis quanquam geniti, atque invicti viribus essent.
Tartareum ille manu custodem in vincla petivit,
Ipsius a solio regis traxitque trementem:
Hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti.”
Quæ contra breviter fata est Amphrysia vates:
“ Nullæ hic insidie tales, absiste moveri;

Nec vim tela ferunt: licet ingens janitor antro 400
 Aeternum latrans exsangues terreat umbras;
 Casta licet patrui servet Proserpina limen.
 Troius Aeneas, pietate insignis et armis,
 Ad genitorem imas Erebì descendit ad umbras.
 Si te nulla movet tantæ pietatis imago, 405
 At ramum hunc"—aperit ramum qui veste latebat—
 "Agnoscas." Tumida ex ira tum corda residunt;
 Nec plura his. Ille admirans venerabile donum
 Fatalis virgæ, longo post tempore visum,
 Coeruleam advertit puppim, ripæque propinquat. 410
 Inde alias animas, quæ per juga longa sedebant,
 Deturbat, laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo
 Ingentem Aenean: gemuit sub pondere cyma
 Sutilis, et multam accepit rimosa paludem.
 Tandem trans fluvium incolumes vatemque virumque 415
 Informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulvâ.
 Cerberus hæc ingens latratu regna trifauci
 Personat, adverso recubans immanis in antro.
 Cui vates, horrere videns jan colla colubris,
 Melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus offam 420
 Objicit: ille, fame rabida tria guttura pandens,
 Corripit objectam, atque immania terga resolvit
 Fusus humi, totoque ingens extenditur antro.
 Occupat Aeneas aditum, custode sepulto,
 Evaditque celer ripam irremeabilis undæ. 425
 Continuo auditæ voces, vagitus et ingens,
 Infantumque animæ flentes in limine primo;
 Quos dulcis vitæ exsortes, et ab ubere raptos
 Abstulit atra dies, et funere mersit acerbo.
 Hos juxta falso damnati criminis mortis. 430
 Nec vero hæc sine sorte datæ, sine judice, sedes.
 Quæsitor Minos urnam movet: ille silentum
 Conciliumque vocat, vitasque et crimina discit.
 Proxima deinde tenent moesti loca, qui sibi letum
 Insontes peperere manu, lucemque perosi 435
 Projecere animas. Quam vellent æthere in alto
 Nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores!
 Fas obstat, tristique palus inamabilis undæ
 Alligat, et novies Styx interfusa coërcet.
 Nec procul hinc partem fusi monstrantur in omnem 440
 Lugentes campi: sic illos nomine dicunt.

Hic, quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit,
 Secreti celant calles, et myrtea circum
 Sylva tegit : curæ non ipsa in morte relinquunt.
 His Phœdram Procrinque locis, moestamque Eriphylen
 Crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera, cernit,
 Evadnenque, et Pasiphaën : his Laodamia
 It comes ; et juvenis quondam, nunc foemina, Cœnis,
 Rursus et in veterem fato revoluta figuram.
 Inter quas Phœnissa recens a vulnera Dido
 Errabat sylvæ in magnâ : quam Troïus heros
 Ut primum juxta stetit, agnovitque per umbram
 Obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense
 Aut videt aut vidiisse putat per nubila lunam,
 Demisit lacrymas, dulcique affatus amore est :
 “ Infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo
 Venerat extinctam, ferroque extrema secutam !
 Funeris heu tibi causa fui ! per sidera juro,
 Per superos, et si qua fides tellure sub imâ est,
 Invitus, regina, tuo de littore cessi.
 Sed me jussa Deum, quæ nunc has ire per umbras,
 Per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,
 Imperiis egere suis ; nec credere quivi
 Hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.
 Siste gradum, teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro.
 Quem fugis ? extremum fato, quod te alloquor, hoc est.”
 Talibus Aeneas ardentem et torva tuentem
 Lenibat dictis animam, lacrymasque ciebat.
 Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat ;
 Nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur,
 Quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.
 Tandem corripuit sese, atque inimica refugit
 In nemus umbriferum ; conjux ubi pristinus illi
 Respondet curis, æquatque Sychæus amorem.
 Nec minus Aeneas, casu percussus iniquo,
 Prosequitur lacrymans longe, et miseratur euntem.
 Inde datum molitur iter : jamque arva tenebant
 Ultima, quæ bello clari secreta frequentant.
 Hic illi occurrit Tydeus, hic inclytus armis
 Parthenopæus, et Adrasti pallentis imago.
 Hic multum fleti ad superos, belloque caduci,
 Dardanidæ : quos ille omnes longo ordine cernens,
 Ingemuit ; Glaucomque, Medontaque, Thersilochumque,

Tres Antenoridas, Cererique sacrum Polyphœten,
 Idœumque, etiam currus, etiam arma tenentem. 485
 Circumstant animæ dextrâ lœvâque frequentes.
 Nec vidisse semel satis est: juvat usque morari,
 Et conferre gradum, et veniendi discere causas.
 At Danaum proceres, Agamemnoniæque phalanges,
 Ut videre virum fulgentiaque arma per umbras, 490
 Ingenti trepidare metu: pars vertere terga,
 Ceu quondam petiere rates; pars tollere vocem
 Exiguam; inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes.
 Atque hic Priamiden laniatum corpore toto
 Deiphobum vidit, lacerum crudeliter ora; 495
 Ora, manusque ambas, populataque tempora raptis
 Auribus, et truncas in honesto vulnere nares.
 Vix adeo agnovid pavitatem, et dira tegentem
 Supplicia; et notis compellat vocibus ultro:
 "Deiphobe armipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teucri, 500
 Quis tam crudeles optavit sumere poenas?
 Cui tantum de te licuit? Mihi fama supremâ
 Nocte tulit, fessum vastâ te cæde Pelasgum
 Procubuisse super confuse stragis acervum.
 Tunc egomet tumulum Rhœteo in littore inanem 505
 Constitui, et magnâ Manes ter voce vocavi.
 Nomen et arma locum servant: te, amice, nequivi
 Conspicere, et patriâ decedens ponere terrâ."
 Ad quæ hæc Priamides: "Nihil o tibi, amice, relictum est:
 Omnia Deiphobo solvisti, et funeris umbris. 510
 Sed me fata mea et scelus exitiale Laceæ
 His mersere malis: illa hæc monumenta reliquit.
 Namque, ut supremam falsa inter gaudia noctem
 Egerimus, nôsti; et nimium meminisse necesse est.
 Quum fatalis equus saltu super ardua venit 515
 Pergama, et armatum peditem gravis attulit alvo,
 Illa, chorum simulans, Evantes orgia circum
 Ducebat Phrygias: flamمام media ipsa tenebat
 Ingentem, et summâ Danaos ex arce vocabat.
 Tum me confectum curis, somnoque gravatum, 520
 Infelix habuit thalamus, pressitque jacentem
 Dulcis et alta quies, placidæque simillima morti.
 Egregia interea conjux arma omnia tectis
 Emovet, et fidum capiti subduxerat ensem;
 Intra tecta vocat Menelaum, et limina pandit: 525

Scilicet id magnum sperans fore munus amanti,
Et famam extingui veterum sic posse malorum.
Quid moror? irrumpunt thalamo; comes additur una
Hortator scelerum *Æolides*. Dī, talia Graii
Instaurate, pio si poenas ore reposco. 530
Sed te qui vivum casus, age, fare vicissim,
Attulerint: pelagine venis erroribus actus?
An monitu Divū? an quæ te fortuna fatigat,
Ut tristes sine sole domos, loca turbida, adires?"
Hac vice sermonum roseis Aurora quadrigis
Jam medium æthereo cursu trajecerat axem;
Et fors omne datum traherent per talia tempus;
Sed comes admonuit, breviterque affata Sibylla est:
"Nox ruit, *Ænea*, nos flendo ducimus horas.
Hic locus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas:
Dextera, quæ Ditis magni sub moenia tendit;
Hac iter Elysium nobis: at lœva malorum
Exercet poenas, et ad impia Tartara mittit."
Deiphobus contra: "Ne sœvi, magna sacerdos:
Discedam, explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris. 545
I, decus, i, nostrum: melioribus utere fatis."
Tantum effatus, et in verbo vestigia torsit.
Respicit *Æneas* subito, et sub rupe sinistra
Moenia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro:
Quæ rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis
Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque sonantia saxa. 550
Porta adversa ingens, solidoque adamante columnæ;
Vis ut nulla virtù, non ipsi exscindere ferro
Cælicolæ valeant: stat ferrea turris ad auras:
Tisiphoneque sedens, pallâ succincta cruentâ,
Vestibulum exsommis servat noctesque diesque. 555
Hinc exaudiri gemitus, et sœva sonare
Verbera: tum stridor ferri, tractæque catenæ.
Constitit *Æneas*, strepitumque exterritus hausit:
"Quæ scelerum facies, o virgo, effare, quibusve
Urgentur poenis? quis tantus plangor ad auras?"
Tum vates sic orsa loqui: "Dux inclyte Teucrūm,
Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen;
Sed me, quum lucis Hecate præfecit Avernus,
Ipse Dēūm poenas docuit, perque omnia duxit. 560
Gnossius hæc Rhadamanthus habet durissima regna,
Castigatque, auditque dolos, subigitque fateri

Quæ quis apud superos, furto lœtatus inani,
 Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem.
 Continuo sontes ultrix accincta flagello 570
 Tisiphone quatit insultans, torvosque sinistrâ
 Intentans angues, vocat agmina sœva sororum.
 Tum demum horrisono stridentes cardine sacræ
 Panduntur portæ. Cernis, custodia qualis
 Vestibulo sedeat ? facies quæ limina servet ?
 Quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus hydra 475
 Sævior intus habet sedem : tum Tartarus ipse
 Bis patet in præceps tantum, tenditque sub umbras,
 Quantus ad æthereum coeli suspectus Olympum.
 Hic genus antiquum terræ, Titania pubes,
 Fulmine dejecti, fundo volvuntur in imo. 580
 Hic et Alcidas geminos, immania vidi
 Corpora ; qui manibus magnum rescindere cœlum
 Aggressi, superisque Jovem detrudere regnis.
 Vidi et crudeles dantem Salmones poenas,
 Dum flamas Jovis et sonitus imitatur Olympi. 585
 Quatuor hic inventus equis, et lampada quassans,
 Per Graiūm populos mediæque per Elidie urbem
 Ibat ovans, Divumque sibi poscebat honorem ;
 Demens, qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen
 Äre et cornipedum cursu simulârat equorum ! 590
 At pater omnipotens densa inter nubila telum
 Contorsit (non ille faces, nec fumea tædis
 Lumina), præcipitemque immani turbine adegit.
 Neo non et Tityon, Terræ omniparentis alumnūm,
 Cernere erat : per tota novem cui jugera corpus 595
 Porrigitur ; rostroque immanis vultur obuncō
 Immortale jecur tondens, fecundaque penīs
 Viscera, rimaturque epulis, habitatque sub alto
 Pectore : nec fibris requies datur ulla renatis.
 Quid memorem Læpithas, Ixiona, Pirithoimque ? 600
 Quos super atra silex jamjam lapsura, cadentique
 Imminet assimilia. Lucent genialibus altis
 Aurea fulcra toris, epulæque ante ora paratæ
 Regifico luxu : Furiarum maxima juxta
 Accubat, et manibus prohibet contingere mensas,
 Exsurgitque facem attollens, atque intonat ore.
 Hic quibus invisi fratres, dum vita manebat,
 Pulsatusve parens, et fraus innexa clienti ;

Aut qui divitiis soli incubuere repertis, 610
 Nec partem posuere suis, quæ maxima turba est ;
 Quique ob adulterium cæsi, quique arma secuti
 Impia, nec veriti dominorum fallere dextras ;
 Inclusi poenam exspectant. Ne quere doceri
 Quam poenam, aut quæ forma viros fortunave mersit : 615
 Saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisque rotarum
 Districti pendent ; sedet æternumque sedebit
 Infelix Theseus, Phlegyasque miserrimus omnes
 Admonet, et magnâ testatur voce per umbras :
 “ Discite justitiam moniti, et non temnere Divos.” 620
 Vendidit hic auro patriam, dominumque potentem
 Imposuit ; fixit leges pretio atque refixit :
 Hic thalamum invasit natæ, vetitosque hymenæos :
 Ausi omnes immane nefas, ausoque potiti.
 “ Non, mihi si linguae centum sint, oraque centum, 625
 Ferrea vox, omnes scelerum comprehendere formas,
 Omnia poenarum percurrere nomina possim.”
 Hæc ubi dicta dedit Phœbi longæva sacerdos :
 “ Sed Jain age, carpe viam, et susceptum perfice munus :
 Acceleremus,” ait ; “ Cyclopum educta caminis 630
 Moenia conspicio, atque adverso fornice portas,
 Hæc ubi nos pœcepta jubent deponere dona.”
 Dixerat : et pariter gressi per opaca viarum
 Corripiunt spatium medium, foribusque propinquant.
 Occupat Æneas aditum, corpusque recenti 635
 Spargit aquâ, ramumque adverso in limine figit.
 His demum exactis, perfecto munere Divæ,
 Devenere locos lætos, et amena vireta
 Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque beatas.
 Largior hic campos æther et lumine vestit 640
 Purpureo ; soleisque suum, sua sidera nôrunt.
 Pars in gramineis exercent membra palæstris,
 Contendunt ludo, et fulvâ luctantur arenâ ;
 Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas, et carmina dicunt.
 Nec non Threïcius longâ cum veste sacerdos 645
 Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum ;
 Jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno.
 Hic genus antiquum Teucri, pulcherrima proles,
 Magnanimi heroës, nati melioribus annis ;
 Ilusque, Assaracusque, et Trojæ Dardanus auctor. 650
 Arma procul, currusque virûm miratur inanes

Stant terra defixæ hastæ, passimque soluti
 Per campos pascuntur equi : quæ gratia currūm
 Armorumque fuit vivis, quæ cura nitentes
 Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure reposos. 655
 Conspicit, ecce, alios dextrâ lœvâque per herbam
 Vescentes, lœtumque choro paenæ canentes,
 Inter odoratum lauri nemus ; unde superne
 Plurimus Eridani per sylvam volvitur amnis.
 Hic manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi ; 660
 Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat ;
 Quique pii vates, et Phœbo digna locuti ;
 Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes ;
 Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo :
 Omnibus his nivea cinguntur tempora vitta. 665
 Quos circumfusos sic est affata Sibylla,
 Musæum ante omnes ; medium nam plurima turba
 Hunc habet, atque humeris extantem suspicit altis :
 “ Dicite, felices animæ, tuque, optime vates,
 Quæ regio Anchisen, quis habet locus ? illius ergo 670
 Venimus, et magnos Erebi tranavimus amnes.”
 Atque huic responsum paucis ita reddidit heros :
 Nulli certa domus : lucis habitamus opacis,
 Riparumque toros et prata recentia rivis
 Incolimus : sed vos, si fert ita corde voluntas, 675
 Hoc superate jugum, et facili jam tramite sistam.”
 Dixit ; et ante tulit gressum, camposque nitentes
 Desuper ostentat : dehinc summa cacumina linquunt.
 At pater Anchises penitus convalle virenti
 Inclusas animas, superumque ad lumen ituras, 680
 Lustrabat studio recolens ; omnemque suorum
 Forte recensebat numerum, carosque nepotes,
 Fataque, fortunasque virtum, moresque, manusque.
 Isque ubi tendentem adversum per gramina vidit
 Ænean, alacris palmas utrasque tetendit ; 685
 Effusæque genis lacrymæ ; et vox excidit ore :
 “ Venisti tandem, tuaque expectata parenti
 Vicit iter durum pietas ? datur ora tueri,
 Nate, tua, et notas audire et reddere voces ?
 Sic equidem ducebam animo, rebarque futurum, 690
 Tempora dinumerans ; nec me mea cura fefellit.
 Quas ego te terras et quanta per æquora vectum
 Accipio ! quantis jactatum, nate, periclis !

Quam metui, ne quid Libyæ tibi regna nocerent !”

Ille autem : “ Tua me, genitor, tua tristis imago,

696

Sæpius occurrens, haec limina tendere adegit.

Stant sale Tyrrheno classes. Da jungere dextram,

Da, genitor ; teque amplexu ne subtrahe nostro.”

Sic memorans, largo fletu simul ora rigabat :

Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum ;

700

Ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago,

Par levibus ventis, volucrique simillima somno.

Interea videt Æneas in valle reducta

Seclusum nemus, et virgulta sonantia sylvis,

704

Lethæumque, domos placidas qui prænatat, amnem.

Hunc circum innumeræ gentes populique volabant ;

Ac veluti in pratis, ubi apes æstate serena

Floribus insidunt variis, et candida circum

Lilia funduntur ; strepit omnis murmure campus.

710

Horrescit visu subito, causasque requirit .

Inscius Æneas ; quæ sint ea flumina porro,

Quive viri tanto complérint agmine ripas.

Tum pater Anchises : “ Animæ, quibus altera fato

Corpora debentur, Lethæi ad fluminis undam

Securos latices et longa oblia potant.

714

Has equidem memorare tibi atque ostendere coram,

Jampridem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum ;

Quo magis Italiâ mecum lætere repertâ.”

“ O pater, anne aliquas ad cœlum hinc ire putandum est

718

Sublimes animas, iterumque ad tarda reverti

Corpora ? quæ lucis miseris tam dira cupido ?”

“ Dicam equidem, nec te suspensum, nate, tenebo : ”

Suscipit Anchises, atque ordine singula pandit.

“ Principio cœlum, ac terras, camposque liquefentes,

724

Lucentemque globum Lunæ, Titaniaque astra

Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus

Mens agitat molem, et magno se corpore miscet.

Inde hominum pecudumque genus, vitæque volantūm,

Et quæ marmoreo fert monstra sub æquore pontus.

Igneus est ollis vigor et cœlestis origo

728

Seminibus, quantum non noxia corpora tardant,

Terrenique hebetant artus, moribundaque membra.

Hinc metuunt, cupiuntque ; dolent, gaudentque ; neque auras

Dispiciunt, clausæ tenebris et carcere cæco.

Quin et supremo quum lumine vita reliquit,

732

Non tamen omne malum miseris, nec funditus omnes
 Corporeæ excedunt pestes ; penitusque necesse est
 Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris.
 Ergo exercentur poenis, veterumque malorum
 Supplicia expendunt : aliæ panduntur inanes 740
 Suspensaæ ad ventos ; aliis sub gurgite vasto
 Infectum eluitur scelus, aut exuritur igni.
 Quisque suos patimur Manes. Exinde per amplum
 Mittitur Elysium, et pauci læta arva tenemus :
 Donec longa dies, perfecto temporis orbe, 745
 Concretam exemit labem, purumque reliquit
 Æthereum sensum, atque aural simplicis ignem.
 Has omnes, ubi mille rotam volvère per annos,
 Lethæum ad fluvium Deus evocat agmine magno ;
 Scilicet immemores supera ut convexa revisant, 750
 Rursus et incipiant in corpora velle reverti.”
 Dixerat Anchises ; natumque, unaque Sibyllam,
 Conventus trahit in medios turbamque sonantem ;
 Et tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine possit
 Adversos legere, et venientum discere vultus. 755
 “ Nunc age, Dardaniam prolem quæ deinde sequatur
 Gloria, qui maneant Italâ de gente nepotes,
 Illustres animas, nostrumque in nomen ituras,
 Expediam dictis, et te tua fata docebo :—
 Ille, (vides ?), pura juvenis qui nititur hastâ, 760
 Proxima sorte tenet lucis loca : primus ad auras
 Æthereas Italo commixtus sanguine surget
 Sylvius, Albanum nomen, tua postuma proles :
 Quem tibi longævo serum Lavinia conjux
 Educet sylvis regem, regumque parentem : 765
 Unde genus Longâ nostrum dominabitur Albâ.
 Proximus ille Procas, Trojanæ gloria gentis,
 Et Capys, et Numitor, et, qui te nomine reddet,
 Sylvius Aeneas ; pariter pietate vel armis
 Egregius, si unquam regnandam acceperit Albam. 770
 Qui juvenes quantas ostentant, aspice, vires !
 Atque umbrata gerunt civili tempora queru :
 Hi tibi Nomentum, et Gabios, urbemque Fidenam ;
 Hi Collatinas imponent montibus arces
 Laude pudicitiæ celebres, addentque superbos 775
 Pometios, Castrumque Inui, Bolamque, Coramque.
 Hæc tum nomina erunt, nunc sunt sine nomine terræ.

Quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet
 Romulus, Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater
 Educet. Viden' ut geminæ stant vertice cristæ,
 Et pater ipse suo superflū jam signat honore ?
 En hujus, nate, auspiciis illa inclyta Roma
 Imperium terris, animos sequabit Olympo,
 Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces,
 Felix prole virū : qualis Berecynthia mater
 Invehitur curru Phrygias turrita per urbes,
 Læta Deūm partu, centum complexa nepotes,
 Omnes coelicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes.
 Huc geminas nunc flecte acies ; hanc aspice gentem,
 Romanosque tuos : hic Cæsar, et omnis Iuli
 Progenies, magnum cœli ventura sub axem.
 Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti sæpius audis,
 Augustus Cæsar, Divi genus ; aurea condet
 Sæcula qui rursus Latio, regnata per arva
 Saturno quondam, super et Garamantas et Indos
 Proferet imperium : jacet extra sidera tellus,
 Extra anni solisque vias, ubi coelifer Atlas
 Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum.
 Hujus in adventu jam nunc et Caspia regna
 Responsis horrent Divūm, et Mæotia tellus,
 Et septengemini turbant trepida ostia Nili.
 Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit,
 Fixerit særipedem cervam licet, aut Erymanthi
 Pacarit nemora, et Lernam tremefecerit arcu :
 Nec, qui pampineis victor juga flectit habenis,
 Liber, agens celso Nisæ de vertice tigres.
 Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factis ?
 Aut metus Ausoniæ prohibet consistere terrâ ?
 Quis procul ille autem, ramis insignis olivæ,
 Sacra ferens ? nosco crines incanaque menta
 Regis Romani ; primus qui legibus urbem
 Fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terrâ
 Missus in imperium magnum. Cui deinde subibit,
 Otia qui rumpet patriæ, residesque movebit
 Tullus in arma viros, et jam desueta triumphis
 Agmina. Quem juxta sequitur jactantior Ancus,
 Nunc quoque jam nimium gaudens popularibus auris.
 Vis et Tarquinios reges, animamque superbam
 Ultoris Brutii, facesque videre receptos ?

780

785

790

795

800

805

810

815

Consulis imperium hic primus sævasque secures 820
 Accipiet ; natosque pater, nova bella moventes,
 Ad poenam pulchrâ pro libertate vocabit :
Infelix ! Utcunque ferent ea facta minores,
 Vincet amor patriæ laudumque immensa cupido. 824
 Quin Decios, Drusosque procul, sævumque securi
 Aspice Torquatum, et referentem signa Camillum.
 Illæ autem, paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis,
 Concordes animæ nunc, et dum nocte premuntur,
 Heu quantum inter se bellum, si lumina vitæ 828
 Attigerint, quantas acies stragemque ciebunt !
 Aggeribus sacer Alpinis atque arce Monceci
 Descendens ; gener adversis instructus Eoia.
 Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella ;
 Neu patriæ validas in viscera vertite vires.
 Tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympo ; 832
 Projice tela manu, sanguis meus.
 Ille triumphat Capitolia ad alta Corintho
 Victor aget currum, cæsis insignis Achivis :
 Eruet ille Argos, Agamemnoniasque Mycenæ,
 Ipsumque Æaciden, genus armipotentis Achillei ; 836
 Ultus avos Trojæ, templa et temerata Minerva.
 Quis te, magne Caⁿo, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat ?
 Quis Gracchi genus ? aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,
 Scipiadas, cladem Libyæ ? parvoque potentem
 Fabricium ? vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem ? 840
 Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii ? Tu Maximus ille es,
 Unus qui nobis cunctando restituas rem :
 Excudent alii spirantia mollius æra,
 Credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore vultus :
 Orabunt causas melius ; cœlique meatus 844
 Desribent radio ; et surgentia sidera dicent :
 Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento :
 Hæ tibi erunt artæ ; pacisque imponere morem,
 Parcere subjectis, et debellere superbos.”
 Sic pater Anchises ; atque hæc mirantibus addit : 848
 “ Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis
 Ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnes !
 Hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu,
 Sistet ; eques sternet Poenos, Gallumque rebellem ;
 Tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino. 852
 Atque hic Æneas (una namque ire videbat

Egregium formâ juvenem et fulgentibus armis,
 Sed frons lœta parum, et dejecto lumina vultu) :
 “ Quis, pater, ille virum qui sic comitatur euntem ?
 Filius ? anne aliquis magnâ de stirpe nepotum ? 265
 quis strepitus circa comitum ! quantum instar in ipso est !
 Sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbrâ.”
 Tum pater Anchises lacrymis ingressus obortis :
 “ O nate, ingentem luctum ne quære tuorum ;
 Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra 270
 Esse sinent. Nimiū vobis Romana propago
 Visa potens, superi, propria hæc si dona fuissent.
 Quantos ille virūm magnam Mavortis ad urbem
 Campus aget gemitus ! vel quæ, Tiberine, videbis
 Funera, quum tumulum præterlabere recentem ! 275
 Nec puer Iliacâ quisquam de gente Latinos
 In tantum spe tollet avos ; nec Romula quondam
 Ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno.
 Heu pietas ! heu prisca fides ! invictaque bello
 Dextera ! non illi quisquam se impune tulisset 280
 Obvius armato ; seu quum pedes iret in hostem,
 Seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos.
 Heu miserande puer ! si qua fata aspera rumpas,
 Tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plenis :
 Purpureos spargam flores, animamque nepotis 285
 His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
 Munere.” Sic totâ passim regione vagantur
 Aëria in campis latis, atque omnia lustrant.
 Quæ postquam Anchises natum per singula duxit,
 Incenditque animum famæ vénientis amore, 290
 Exin bella viro memorat quæ deinde gerenda ;
 Laurentesque docet populos, urbemque Latini ;
 Et quo quemque modo fugiatque feratque laborem.
 Sunt geminæ Somni portæ : quarum altera fertur
 Cornea, quâ veris facilis datur exitus umbris ; 295
 Altera, candenti perfecta nitens elephanto ;
 Sed falsa ad cœlum mittunt insomnia manæ.
 His ubi tum natum Anchises unaque Sibyllam
 Prosequitur dictis, portâque emittit eburnâ,
 Ille viam secat ad naves, sociosque revisit ; 300
 Tum se ad Caietæ recto fert limite portum.
 Ancora de prorâ jacitur ; stant littore puppes.



VIRGIL'S ÆNEID

PART II.

BOOKS VII.—XII.

AENEIDOS

LIBER SEPTIMUS.

Tu quoque littoribus nostris, *Aenea* nutrix,
Aeternam moriens famam, Caieta, dedisti ;
 Et nunc servat honos sedem tuus ; ossaque nomen
 Hesperia in magna, si qua est ea gloria, signat.
 At pius exsequiis *Aeneas* rite solutis,
 Aggere composito tumuli, postquam alta quiérunt
Aequora, tendit iter velis portumque relinquit.
 Aspirant auræ in noctem ; nec candida cursum
 Luna negat ; splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus.
 Proxima Circæa raduntur littora terræ ;
 Dives inaccessos ubi Solis filia lucos
 Assiduo resonat cantu, tectisque superbis
 Urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum,
 Arguto tenues percurrent pectine telas.
 Hinc exaudiri gemitus, iræque leonum
 Vincla recusantum, et seræ sub nocte rudentum ;
 Setigerique sues, atque in præsepibus ursi
 Sævire, ac formæ magnorum ululare luporum :
 Quos hominum ex facie Dea sæva potentibus herbis
 Induerat Circe in vultus ac terga ferarum.
 Quæ ne monstra pii paterentur talia Troës
 Delati in portus, neu littora dira subirent,
 Neptunus ventis implevit vela secundis,
 Atque fugam dedit, et præter vada fervida vexit.
 Jamque rubescet radiis marc, et æthere ab alto
 Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis ;
 Quum venti posuere, omnisque repente resedit
 Flatus, et in lento luctantur marmore tonsæ.
 Atque hic *Aeneas* ingentem ex æquore lucum
 Prospicit : hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amoeno,
 Vorticibus rapidis, et multâ flavus arenâ,
 In mare prorumpit. Variae circumque supraque
 Assuetæ ripæ volucres et fluminis alveo

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Aethera mulcebant cantu, lucoque volabant. 33
Flectere iter sociis, terraeque advertere proras,
Imperat ; et laetus fluvio succedit opaco.

Nunc age, qui reges, Erato, quæ tempora rerum,
 Quis Latio antiquo fuerit status, advena classem
 Quum primum Ausoniis exercitus appulit oris,
 Expodiam, et primæ revocabo exordia pugnæ : 40
 Tu vatem, tu, Diva, mone. Dicam horrida bella ;
 Dicam acies, actosque animis in funera reges,
 Tyrrhenamque manum, totamque sub arma coactam
 Hesperiā. Major rerum mihi nascitur ordo ;
 Majus opus moveo. Rex arva Latinus et urbes 45
 Jam senior longa placidas in pace regebat.
 Hunc Fauno et nymphā genitum Laurentē Maricā
 Accipimus : Fauno Picus pater : isque parentem
 Te, Saturne, refert : tu sanguinis ultimus auctor.
 Filius huic, fato Divū, prolesque virilis 50
 Nulla fuit ; primāque oriens erepta juventā est :
 Sola domum et tantas servabat filia sedes,
 Jam matura viro, jam plenis nubilis annis.
 Multi illam magno e Latio totāque petebant
 Ausoniā : petit ante alios pulcherrimus omnes 55
 Turnus, avis atavisque potens : quem regia conjux
 Adjungi generum miro properabat amore ;
 Sed variis portenta Deū terroribus obstant.
 Laurus erat tecti medio, in penetralibus altis,
 Sacra comam, multosque metu servata per annos ; 60
 Quam pater inventam, primas quum conderet arces,
 Ipse ferebatur Phœbo sacrâsse Latinus ;
 Laurentisque ab eā nomen posuisse colonis.
 Hujus apes summum densæ (mirabile dictu !), 65
 Stridore ingenti liquidum trans aethera vectæ,
 Obsedere apicem ; et, pedibus per mutua nexit,
 Examen subitum ramo frondente peperdit.
 Continuo vates : “ Externum cernimus,” inquit,
 “ Adventare virum, et partes petere agmen easdem
 Partibus ex isdem, et summâ dominarier arce.” 70
 Præterea castis adolet dum altaria tredis,
 Et juxta genitorem adstat Lavinia virgo,
 Visa (nefas) longis comprehendere crinibus ignem,
 Atque omnem ornatum flammâ crepitante cremari,
 Regalesque accensa comas, accensa coronam 75

Insignem gemmis ; tum fumida lumine fulvo
 Involvi, ac totis Vulcanum spargere tectis.
 Id vero horrendum ac visu mirabile ferri :
 Namque fore illustrem famam fatisque canebant
 Ipsam, sed populo magnum portendere bellum.
 At rex, sollicitus monstris, oracula Fauni,
 Fatidici genitoris, adit, lucosque sub alta
 Consulit Albuneam ; nemorum quae maxima sacro
 Fonte sonat, saevamque exhalat opaca mephitim.
 Hinc Italæ gentes omnisque (Enotria tellus
 In dubiis responsa petunt : *huc dona sacerdos*
 Quum tulit, et cæsarum ovium sub nocte silenti
 Pellibus incubuit stratis, somnosque petivit,
 Multa modis simulacra videt volitantia miris,
 Et varias audit voces, fruiturque Deorum
 Colloquio, atque imis Acheronta affatur Avernus.
 Hic et tum pater ipse, petens responsa, Latinus
 Centum lanigeras mactabat rite bidentes,
 Atque harum effultus tergo stratisque jacebat
 Velleribus. Subita ex alto vox redditæ luco est :
 “ Ne pete connubiis natam sociare Latinis,
 O mea progenies ; thalamis neu crede paratis :
 Externi veniunt generi, qui sanguine nostrum
 Nomen in astra ferant ; quorumque a stirpe nepotes
 Omnia sub pedibus, qua Sol utrumque recurrens
 Aspicit Oceanum, vertique regique videbunt.”
 Hæc responsa patris Fauni, monitusque silenti
 Nocte datos, non ipso suo premit ore Latinus ;
 Sed circum late volitans jam Fama per urbes
 Ausonias tulerat, quum Laomedontia pubes
 Gramineo ripæ religavit ab aggere classem.
 Aeneas, primique duces, et pulcher Iulus,
 Corpora sub ramis deponunt arboris altæ ;
 Instituuntque dapes, et ad ore liba per herbam
 Subjiciunt epulis (sic Jupiter ille monebat),
 Et Cereale solum pomis agrestibus augent.
 Consumptis hic forte aliis, ut vertere morsus
 Exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi,
 Et violare manu malisque audacibus orbem
 Fatalis crusti, patulis nec parcere quadris :
 “ Heus ! etiam mensas consumimus ? ” inquit Iulus,
 Nec plura, alludens. Ea vox audita laborum

88

89

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95

Prima tulit finem ; primamque loquentis ab ore
 Eripuit pater, ac, stupefactus numine, pressit.
 Continuo : " Salve, fatis mihi debita tellus ; 130
 Vosque," ait, " o fidi Trojæ salvete Penates.
 Hic domus, hæc, patria est. Genitor mihi talia (namque
 Nunc repoto) Anchises fatorum arcana reliquit :
 Quum te, nate, fames, ignota ad littora vectum,
 Accisis coget dapibus consumere mensas, 135
 Tum sperare domos defessus, ibique memento
 Prima locare manu, molirique aggere, tecta.
 Hæc erat illa famæ ; hæc nos suprema manebat,
 Exitiis positura modum.
 Quare agite, et primo læti cum lumine Solis, 140
 Quæ loca, quive habeant homines, ubi mœnia gentis,
 Vestigemus, et a portu diversa petamus.
 Nunc pateras libate Jovi, precibusque vocate
 Anchisen genitorem, et vina reponite mensis."
 Sic deinde effatus, frondenti tempora ramo
 Implicat, et Geniumque loci, primamque Deorum
 Tellurem, Nymphasque, et adhuc ignota precatur
 Numina : tum Noctem, Noctisque orientia Signa,
 Idæumque Jovem, Phrygiamque ex ordine matrem,
 Invocat, et duplices Cœloque Ereboque parentes. 145
 Hic pater omnipotens ter cœlo clarus ab alto
 Intonuit, radiisque ardenter lucis et auro
 Ipse manu quatiens ostendit ab æthore nubem.
 Diditur hic subito Trojana per agmina rumor,
 Advenisse diem, quo debita mœnia condant. 150
 Certatim instaurant epulas, atque omine magno
 Crateras læti statuunt, et vina coronant.
 Postera quum primâ lustrabat lampade terras
 Orta dies, urbem, et fines, et littora gentis
 Diversi explorant ; hæc fontis stagna Numici,
 Hunc Tybrim fluvium, hic fortæ habitare Latinos. 155
 Tum satus Anchisæ delectos ordine ab omni
 Centum oratores augusta ad mœnia regis
 Ire jubet, ramis velatos Palladis omnes,
 Donaque ferre viro, pacemque exposcere Teucris.
 Haud mora : festinant jussi, rapidisque feruntur
 Passibus. Ipse humili designat mœnia fossa,
 Moliturque locum, primasque in littore sedes,
 Castrorum in morem, pinnis atque aggere cingit.

Jainque iter emensi, turres ac tecta Latinorum 160
 Ardua cernebant juvenes, muroque subibant.
 Ante urbem pueri et primævo flore juventus
 Exercentur equis, domitantque in pulvere currus :
 Aut acres tendunt arcus, aut lenta lacertis
 Spicula contorquent, cursuque ictuque lacessunt. 166
 Quum prævectus equo longævi regis ad aures
 Nuncius ingentes ignotæ in ueste reportat
 Advenisse viros ; ille intra tecta vocari
 Imperat, et solio medius consedit avito.
 Tectum augustum, ingens, centum sublime columnis, 170
 Urbe fuit summâ, Laurentis regia Pici,
 Horrendum sylvis et religione parentum.
 Hic sceptra accipere, et primos attollere fasces
 Regibus omen erat : hoc illis curia, templum :
 Hæc sacris sedes epulis : hic, ariete cæso, 175
 Perpetuis soliti patres considere mensis.
 Quin etiam veterum effigies ex ordine avorum
 Antiquâ e cedro, Italusque, paterque Sabinus
 Vitisator, curvam servans sub imagine falcem,
 Saturnusque senex, Janique bifrontis imago, 180
 Vestibulo astabant ; aliquie ab origine reges,
 Martiaque ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi.
 Multaque præterea sacris in postibus arma,
 Captivi pendent currus, curvaeque secures,
 Et cristæ capitum, et portarum ingentia claustra, 185
 Spiculaque, clypeique, ereptaque rostra carinis.
 Ipse Quirinali lituo parvâque sedebat
 Succinctus trabeâ, lævâque ancile gerebat
 Picus, equum domitor : quem capta cupidine conjux, 190
 Aureâ percussum virgâ, versumque venenis,
 Fecit avem Circe, sparsitque coloribus alas.
 Tali intus templo Divum, patriaque Latinus
 Sede sedens, Teucros ad sese in tecta vocavit ;
 Atque hæc ingressis placido prior edidit ore : 195
 “ Dicite, Dardanidæ, (neque enim nescimus et urbem
 Et genus, auditique advertitis æquore cursum),
 Quid petitis ? quæ causa rates, aut cujus egentes,
 Littus ad Ausonium tot per vada coerulea vexit ?
 Sive errore viæ, seu tempestatibus acti,
 (Qualia multa mari nautæ patiuntur in alto) 200
 Fluminis intrâstis ripas, portuque sedetis,

Ne fugite hospitium; neve ignorate Latinos
 Saturni gentem, haud vinclo nec legibus aequam,
 Sponte sua veterisque Dei se more tenentem.
 Atque equidem memini (fama est obscurior annis) 20
 Auruncos ita ferre senes, his ortus ut agris
 Dardanus Idæas Phrygiae penetravit ad urbes,
 Threiciamque Samum, quæ nunc *Samothracia* fertur.
 Hinc illum, Corythi Tyrrhenæ ab sede profectum,
 Aurea nunc solio stellantis regia cœli 21
 Accipit, et numerum Divorum altaribus addit.”
 Dixerat : et dicta Ilioneus sic voce secutus :
 “Rex, genus egregium Fauni, nec fluctibus actos
 Atra subigit hiems vestris succedere terris,
 Nec sidus regione viæ, littusve fefellit : 22
 Consilio hanc omnes animisque volentibus urbem
 Afferimur, pulsi regnis, quæ maxima quondam
 Extremo veniens Sol aspiciebat Olympo.
 Ab Jove principium generis ; Jove Dardana pubes
 Gaudet avo ; rex ipse Jovis de gente supremâ 23
 Troïus Æneas tua nos ad limina misit.
 Quanta per Idæos sævis effusa Mycenis
 Tempestas ierit campos, quibus actus uterque
 Europæ atque Asiæ fatis concurrerit orbis,
 Audiit ; et si quem tellus extrema refuso 24
 Submovet Oceano, et si quem extenta plagarum
 Quatuor in medio dirimit plaga solis iniqui.
 Diluvio ex illo tot vasta per æquora vecti
 Dis sedem exiguum patriis littusque rogamus
 Innocuum, et cunctis undamque auramque patentem. 25
 Non erimus regno indecores ; nec vestra feretur
 Fama levis, tantive abolescat gratia facti ;
 Nec Trojam Ausonius gremio excepti se pigebit.
 Fata per Æneas juro, dextramque potentem.
 Sive fide, sua quis bello est expertus et armis 26
 Multi nos populi, multæ—ne temne, quod ulti
 Praferimus manibus vittas ac verba precantia—
 Et petiere sibi et voluere adjungere gentes :
 Sed nos fata Deum vestras exquirere terras
 Imperiis egere suis. Hinc Dardanus ortus 27
 Huc repetit, jussisque ingentibus urget Apollo
 Tyrrhenum ad Tybrim, et fontis vada sacra Numici.
 Dat tibi præterea fortunæ parva prioris

Munera, reliquias Trojā ex ardēnte receptas.
Hoc pater Anchises auro libabat ad aras ;
Hoc Priami gestamen erat, quum jura vocatis
More daret populis ; sceptrumque, sacerque tiaras,
Iliadumque labor, vestes.”

245

Talibus Ilionei dictis defixa Latinus
Obtutu tenet ora, soloque immobilis hæret,
Intentos volvens oculos : nec purpura regem
Picta movet, nec sceptra movent Priameia tantum,
Quantum in connubio natæ thalamoque moratur,
Et veteris Fauni volvit sub pectore sortem :—

250

Hunc illum fatis externā a sede profectum
Portendi generum, paribusque in regna vocari
Auspiciis ; huic progeniem virtute futuram
Egregiam, et totum quæ viribus occupet orbem.
Tandem latus ait : “ Dī nostra incepta secundent
Auguriumque suum. Dabitur, Trojane, quod optas,
Munera nec sperno. Non vobis, rege Latino,
Divitis uber agri Trojæve opulentia deerit.
Ipse modo Æneas, nostri si tanta cupido est,
Si jungi hospitio properat, sociusque vocari,
Adveniat ; vultus neve exhorrescat amicos.

260

Pars mihi pacis erit dextram tetigisse tyranni.
Vos contra regi mea nunc mandata referete.
Est mihi nata, viro gentis quam jungere nostræ
Non patrio ex adyto sortes, non plurima cœlo
Monstra sinunt : generos externis affore ab oris,
Hoc Latio restare canunt, qui sanguine nostrum
Nomen in astra ferant. Hunc illum poscere fata
Et reor, et, si quid veri mens augurat, opto.”

270

Hæc effatus, equos numero pater eligit omni ;
(Stabant ter centum nitidi in præsepibus altis :)
Omnibus extemplo Teucris jubet ordine duci
Instratos ostro alipedes pictisque tapetis ;
Aurea pectoribus demissa monilia pendent ;
Tecti auro, fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum.
Absent Æneas currum geminosque jugales,
Semine ab ætherio, spirantes naribus ignem,
Illorum de gente, patri quos Dædala Circe
Supposita de matre nothos furata creavit.
Talibus Æneadæ donis dictisque Latini
Sublimes in equis redeunt, pacemque reportant.

275

280

285

Ecce autem Inachiis sese referebat ab Argis
 Sæva Jovis conjux, aurasque invecta tenebat :
 Et lætum Ænean classemque ex æthere longe
 Dardaniam Siculo prospexit ab usque Pachyno.
 Moliri jam tecta videt, jam fidere terræ,
 Deseruisse rates : stetit acri fixa dolore : 290
 Tum quassans caput, hæc effudit pectore dicta :
 “ Heu stirpem in visam, et fatis contraria nostris
 Fata Phrygum ! num Sigis occumbere campis,
 Num capti potuere capi ? num incensa cremavit
 Troja viros ? medias acies, mediosque per ignes
 Invenere viam. At, credo, mea numina tandem
 Fessa jacent, odiis aut exsaturata quievi :
 Quin etiam patriæ excussois infesta per undas
 Aussa sequi, et profugis toto me opponere ponto. 300
 Absumptæ in Teucros vires cœlique marisque.
 Quid Syrtes, aut Scylla mihi, quid vasta Charybdis
 Profuit ? optato conduntur Tybridis alveo,
 Securi pelagi atque mei. Mars perdere gentem
 Immanem Lapithum valuit : concessit in iras
 Ipse Deum antiquam genitor Calydonia Dianæ : 306
 Quod scelus aut Lapithas tantum, aut Calydonia merentem ?
 Ast ego, magna Jovis conjux, nil linquere inausum
 Quæ potui infelix, quæ memet in omnia verti,
 Vincor ab Æneâ. Quod si mea numina non sunt 310
 Magna satis, dubitem haud equidem implorare quod usquam est ;
 Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo.
 Non dabitur regnis (estò) prohibere Latinis,
 Atque immota manet fatis Lavinia conjux :
 At trahere, atque moras tantis licet addere rebus ; 316
 At licet amborum populos excindere regum.
 Hæc gener atque socer coëant mercede suorum.
 Sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo ;
 Et Bellona manet te prouuba : nec face tantum
 Cisseis prægnans ignes enixa jugales ; 320
 Quin idem Veneri partus suus, et Paris alter,
 Funestæque iterum recidiva in Pergama tædæ.”
 Hæc ubi dicta dedit, terras horrenda petivit :
 Luctificam Allæcto dirarum ab sede sororum
 Infernisque ciet tenebris ; cui tristia bella,
 Iræque, insidieque, et crimina noxia, cordi.
 Odit et ipse pater Pluton, odore sorores 326

Tartareæ monstrum ; tot sese vertit in ora,
 Tam sœvæ facies, tot pullulat atra colubris.
 Quam Juno his acuit verbis, ac talia fatur : 280
 “ Hunc mihi da proprium, virgo sata nocte, labore,
 Hanc operam : ne noster honos, infractave cedat
 Fama loco ; neu connubii ambire Latinum
 Aeneadæ possant, Italosve obsidere fines.
 Tu potes unanimos armare in prælia fratres, 285
 Atque odiis versare domos : tu verbera tectis
 Funereasque inferre faces : tibi nomina mille,
 Mille nocendi artes. Fœcundum concute pectus,
 Disjice compositam pacem, sere crimina belli :
 Arma velit, poscatque simul, rapiatque juventus, 340
 Exin Gorgoneis Allecto infecta venenis
 Principio Latium et Laurentis tecta tyranni
 Celsa petit, tacitumque obsedit limen Amatæ :
 Quam super adventu Teucrūm, Turnique hymenæis.
 Fœmineæ ardentes curæque iræque coquebant 344
 Huic Dea coeruleis unum de crinibus anguem
 Conjicit, inque sinum præcordia ad intima subdit :
 Quo furibunda domum monstro permisceat omnem.
 Ille, inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus,
 Volvitur attactu nullo, fallitque furentem, 360
 Vipereum inspirans animam : fit tortile collo
 Aurum ingens coluber, fit longæ tænia vittæ,
 Innectitque comas, et membris lubricus errat.
 Ac dum prima lues udo sublapsa veneno
 Pertentat sensus, atque ossibus implicat ignem ; 365
 Necdum animus toto percepit pectoreflammam ;
 Mollius, et solito matrum de more, locuta est,
 Multa super natâ lacrymans, Phrygisque hymenæis :
 “ Exsulibusne datur ducenda Lavinia Teucris,
 O genitor ? nec te miseret natæque, tuique ? 370
 Nec matris miseret, quam primo Aquilone relinquet
 Perfidus, alta petens, abductâ virgine prædo ?
 At non sic Phrygius penetrat Lacedæmona pastor,
 Ledæamque Helenam Trojanas vexit ad urbes.
 Quid tua sancta fides, quid cura antiqua tuorum,
 Et consanguineo toties data dextera Turno ? 375
 Si gener externâ petitur de gente Latinis,
 Idque sedet, Faunique premunt te jussa parentis ;
 Omnem equidem sceptris terram quæ libera nostris

Dissidet, externam reor ; et sic dicere Divos.
Et Turno, si prima domus repetatur origo,
Inachus Acrisiusque patres, mediæque Mycenæ.”

His ubi nequicquam dictis experta, Latinum
Contra stare videt ; penitusque in viscera lapsum
Serpentis furiale malum, totamque pererrat ;
Tum vero infelix, ingentibus excita monstis,
Immensam sine more fuit lymphata per urbem.
Ceu quondam torto volitans sub verbere turbo,
Quem pueri magno in gyro vacua atria circum
Intenti ludo exercent ; ille actus habent
Curvatis fertur spatiis ; stupet inscia supra
Impubesque manus, mirata volubile buxum ;
Dant animos plagæ : non cursu segnior illo
Per medias urbes agitur, populosque feroceas.
Quin etiam in sylvas, simulato numine Bacchi,
Majus adorsa nefas, majoremque orsa furorem,
Evolut, et natam frondosis montibus abdit ;
Quo thalamum eripiat Teucris, tædasque moretur :
Evoë Bacche ! fremens ; “ solum te virgine dignum ”
Vociferans ; “ etenim molles tibi sumere thyrsoes,
Te lustrare choro, sacrum tibi pascere crinem.”

Fama volat ; Furisque accensas pectore matres
Idem omnes simul ardor agit nova quærere tecta :
Deseruere domos ; ventis dant colla comasque.
Ast aliæ tremulis ululatibus æthera complent,
Pampineasque gerunt incinctæ pellibus hastas.
Ipsa inter medias flagrantem fervida pinum
Sustinet, ac natæ Turnique canit hymenæos,
Sanguineam torquens aciem ; torvumque repente
Clamat : “ Io matres, audite ubi quæque, Latinæ.
Si qua piis animis manet infelicis Amatæ
Gratia, si juris materni cura remordet ;
Solvite crinales vittas, capite orgia mecum.”

Talem inter sylvas, inter deserta ferarum,
Reginam Allecto stimulis agit undique Bacchi.
Postquam visa satis primos acuisse furores,
Consiliumque omnemque domum vertisse Latini,
Protinus hinc fuscis tristis Dea tollitur alis
Audacis Rutuli ad muros : quam dicitur urbem
Acrisionis Danaë fundâsse colonis,
Præcipiti delata Noto. Locus Ardea quondam

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Dictus avis ; et nunc magnum manet *Ardea* nomen :
 Sed fortuna fuit. Tectis hic Turnus in altis
 Jam medium nigra carpebat nocte quietem.
 Allecto torvam faciem et furialia membra
 Exuit ; in vultus sese transformat aniles,
 Et frontem obscenam rugis arat ; induit albos
 Cum vittâ crines ; tum ramum innectit olivæ :
 Fit Calybe, Junonis anus templique sacerdos ;
 Et juveni ante oculos his secum vocibus offert :
 “ Turne, tot incassum fusos patiere labores,
 Et tua Dardaniis transcribi sceptra colonis ?
 Rex tibi conjugium et quæsitas sanguine dotes
 Abnegat, externusque in regnum quæritur hæres.
 I nunc; ingratia offer te, irrise, periclis ;
 Tyrrhenas, i, sterne acies ; tege pace Latinos.
 Hæc adeo tibi me, placidâ quum nocte jaceres,
 Ipsa palam fari omnipotens Saturnia jussit.
 Quare age, et armari pubem portisque moveri
 Lætus in arma para ; et Phrygios, qui flumine pulchro 430
 Consedere, duces, pictasque exure carinas.
 Cœlestum vis magna jubet. Rex ipse Latinus,
 Ni dare conjugium et dicto parere fatetur,
 Sentiat, et tandem Turnum experiatur in armis.”
 Hic juvenis, vatem irridens, sic orsa vicissim
 Ore refert : “ Classes invictus Tybridis alveo—
 Non, ut rere, meas effugit nuncius aures :
 Ne tantos mihi finge metus ; nec regia Juno
 Immemor est nostri.
 Sed te victa situ verique effeta senectus,
 O mater, curis nequicquam exercet, et, arma
 Regum inter, falsâ vateni formidine ludit.
 Cura tibi, Divum effigies et templa tueri :
 Bella viri pacemque gerent, quis bella gerenda.”
 Talibus Allecto dictis exarsit in iras.
 At juveni oranti subitus tremor occupat artus ;
 Diriguere oculi ; tot Erinnys sibilat hydris,
 Tantaque se facies aperit. Tum, flammea torquens
 Lumina, cunctantem et quærentem dicere plura
 Reppulit, et geminos erexit crinibus angues,
 Verberaque insonuit, rabidoque hæc addidit ore :
 “ En ego victu situ, quam veri effeta senectus
 Arma inter regum falsâ formidine ludit !

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Respice ad hæc : adsum dirarum ab sede sororum :
 Bella manu, letumque gero.”
 Sic effata, facem juveni conjecit, et atro
 Lumine fumantes fixit sub pectore tædas.
 Olli somnum ingens rupit pavor ; ossaque et artus
 Perfudit toto proruptus corpore sudor.
 Arma amens fremit, arma toro tectisque requirit.
 Sævit amor ferri, et scelerata insania belli ;
 Ira super : magno veluti quum flamma sonore
 Virgea suggestur costis undantis aheni,
 Exsultantque æstu latices ; furit intus aqua!
 Fumidus atque alte spumis exuberat amnis ;
 Nec jam se capit unda ; volat vapor ater ad auras.
 Ergo iter ad regem, pollutæ pace, Latinum
 Indicit primis juvenum, et jubet arma parari,
 Tutari Italiam, detrudere finibus hostem :
 “ Se satis ambobus Teucrisque venire Latinisque.”
 Hæc ubi dicta dedit, Divosque in vota vocavit,
 Certatim sese Rutuli exhortantur in arma :
 Hunc decus egregium formæ movet, atque juventæ ;
 Hunc atavi reges ; hunc claris dextera factis.
 Dum Turnus Rutulos animis audacibus implet,
 Allecto in Teucros Stygiis se concitat alis ;
 Arte novâ speculata locum, quo littore pulcher
 Insidiis cursuque feras agitabat Iulus.
 Hic subitam canibus rabiem Cocytia virgo
 Objicit, et noto nares contingit odore,
 Ut cervum ardentes agerent : quæ prima laborum
 Causa fuit, belloque animos accidunt agrestes.
 Cervus erat formâ præstanti et cornibus ingens,
 Tyrorrhidae pueri quem matris ab ubere raptum
 Nutribant, Tyrreusque pater ; cui regia parent
 Armenta, et late custodia credita campi.
 Assuetum imperiis soror omni Sylvia curâ
 Mollibus intexens ornabat cornua sertis,
 Pectebatque ferum, puroque in fonte lavabat.
 Ille manum patiens, mensæque assuetus herili,
 Errabat sylvis ; rursusque ad limina nota
 Ipse domum serâ quamvis se nocta ferebat
 Hunc procul errantem rabidæ venantis Iuli
 Commovâre canes ; fluvio quum forte secundo
 Deflueret, ripâque æstus viridante levaret.

Ipse etiam, eximiæ laudis succensus amore,
Ascanius curvo direxit spicula cornu :
Nec dextræ erranti Deus a fuit ; actaque multo
Perque uterum sonitu perque ilia venit arundo.
Saucius at quadrupes nota intra tecta refugit,
Successitque gemens stabulis ; questuque cruentus,
Atque imploranti similis, tectum omne replevit.
Sylvia prima soror, palmis percussa lacertos,
Auxilium vocat, et duros conclamat agrestes.
Olli (pestis enim tacitis latet aspera sylvis)
Improvisi adsunt ; hic torre armatus obusto,
Stipitis hic gravidi nodis : quod cuique repertum
Rimanti, telum ira facit. Vocab agmina Tyrreus,
Quadrifidam querum cuneis ut forte coactis
Scindebatur, raptâ spirans immane securi.

At sæva e speculis tempus Dea nacta nocendi
Ardua tecta petit stabuli, et de culmine summo
Pastorale canit signum, cornuque recurvo
Tartaream intendit vocem : quâ protinus omno
Contremuit nemus, et sylvæ intonuere profundæ ;
Audiit et Triviæ longe lacus, audiit amnis
Sulfureâ Nar albus aquâ, fontesque Velini ;
Et trepidæ matres presserâ ad pectora natos.
Tum vero ad vocem celeres, qua buccina signum

Dira dedit, raptis concurrunt undique telis
Indomiti agricolæ : necon et Troïa pubes
Ascanio auxilium castris effundit apertis.

Direxere acies : non jam, certamine agresti,
Stipitibus duris agitur sudibusque præustis ;
Sed ferro ancipiunt decernunt ; atraque late
Horrescit strictis seges ensibus, æraque fulgent
Sole lacesita, et lucem sub nubila jacant :
Fluctus uti primo coepit quum albescere vento,
Paulatim sese tollit mare, et altius undas
Erigit, inde imo consurgit ad æthera fundo.
Hic juvenis primam ante aciem stridente sagittâ,
Natorum Tyrri fuerat qui maximus, Almo
Sternitur ; hæsit enim sub gutture vulnus, et udæ
Vocis iter tenuemque inclusit sanguine vitam.
Corpora multa virûm circa ; seniorque Galesus,
Dum paci medium se offert, justissimus unus.
Qui fuit, Ausoniisque olim ditissimus arvis.

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Quinque greges illi balantūm, quina redibant
Armenta, et terram centum vertebat aratris.

Atque ea per campos æquo dum Marte geruntur,
Promissi Dea facta potens, ubi sanguine bellum
Imbuit, et primæ commisit funera pugnæ,
Deserit Hesperiam ; et, cœli convexa per auras,
Junonem victrix affatur voce superbâ :

“En perfecta tibi bello discordia tristi :
Dic, in amicitiam coëant, et foedera jungant.

Quandoquidem Ausonio respersi sanguine Teucros,
Hoc etiam his addam, tua si mihi certa voluntas
Finitimas in bella feram rumoribus urbes,

Accendamque animos insani Martis amore, 550

Undique ut auxilio veniant : spargem arma per agros.”

Tum contra Juno : “Terrorum et fraudis abunde est ;
Stant belli cause : pugnatur cominus armis.

Quæ fors prima dedit, sanguis novus imbuīt, arma.
Talia connubia et tales celebrent hymenæos 555

Egregium Veneris genus et rex ipse Latinus.

Te super ætherias errare licentius auras

Haud pater ipse velit, summi regnator Olympi :

Cede locis : ego, si qua super fortuna laborum est
Ipsa regam.” Tales dederat Saturnia voces. 560

Illa autem attollit stridentes anguibus alas,

Cocytique petit sedem, supera ardua linquens.

Est locus, Italiæ in medio sub montibus altis,

Nobilis, et famâ multis memoratus in oris,

Amsanti valles : densis hunc frondibus atrum

Urgit utrimque latus nemoris, medioque fragosus

Dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens.

Hic specus horrendum, sævi spiracula Ditis,

Monstratur, ruptoque ingens Acheronte vorago

Pestiferas aperit fauces ; queis condita Erinnys,

Invisum numen, terras cœlumque levabat.

Nec minus interea extremam Saturnia bello

Imponit regina manum. Ruit omnis in urbem

Pastorum ex acie numerus, cæsosque reportant,

Almonem puerum, foedatique ora Galesi ;

Implorantque Deos, obtestanturque Latinum.

Turnus adest, medioque in crimine cœdis et ignis

Terrorem ingeminat : “Teucros in regne vocari,

Stirpem admisceri Phrygiam, se limine pelli.”

Tum quorum attonitæ Baccho nemora avia matres 580
 Insultant thiasis (neque enim leve nomen Amatæ),
 Undique collecti coëunt, Martemque fatigant.
 Ilicet infandum cuncti contra omina bellum,
 Contra fata Deum, perverso numine poscunt.
 Certatim regis circumstant tecta Latini.
 Ille, velut pelagi rupes immota, resistit : 583
 Ut pelagi rupes, magno veniente fragore,
 Quæ sese, multis circum latrantibus undis,
 Mole tenet ; scopuli nequicquam et spumea circum
 Saxa fremunt, laterique illisa refunditur alga.
 Verum, ubi nulla datur cæcum exsuperare potestas 586
 Consilium, et sævæ nutu Junonis eunt res,
 Multa Deos, auraque pater testatus inanes :
 " Frangimur heu fatis," inquit, " ferimurque procella.
 Ipsi haas sacrilego pendetis sanguine poenas,
 O miseri ! Te, Turne, nefas, te triste manebit 590
 Supplicium ; votisque Deos venerabere seris.
 Nam mihi parta quies, omnisque in limine portus :
 Funere felici spolior." Nec plura locutus
 Sepsis se tectis, rerumque reliquit habenas.
 Mos erat Hesperio in Latio, (quem protinus urbes
 Albanæ coluere sacrum, nunc maxima rerum
 Roma colit), quum priina movent in prælia Martem,
 Sive Getis inferre manu lacrymabile bellum,
 Hyrcanisve, Arabisve parant ; seu tendere ad Indos 605
 Auroramque sequi, Parthosque reposcere signa.
 Sunt geminæ Belli portæ (sic nomine dicunt)
 Relligione sacræ et sævi formidine Martis :
 Centum ærei claudunt vectes, æternaque ferri
 Robora ; nec custos absistit limine Janus.
 Has, ubi certa sedet patribus sententia pugnæ, 610
 Ipse, Quirinali trabeâ cinctuque Gabino
 Insignis, reserat stridentia limina consul ;
 Ipse vocat pugnas : sequitur tum cetera pubes,
 Æreaque assensu conspirant cornua rauco.
 Hoc et tum Aeneadis indicere bella Latinus 613
 More jubebatur, tristesque recludere portas.
 Abstinuit tactu pater, aversusque refigit
 Fœda ministeria, et cæcis se condidit umbria.
 Tum regina Deum, celo delapsa, morantes
 Impulit ipsa manu portas, et, cardine verso,

Belli ferratos rupit Saturnia postes.

Ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante :
 Pars pedes ire parat campis ; pars arduus altis
 Pulverulentus equis furit : omnes arma requirunt.
 Pars leves clypeos et spicula lucida tergunt
 Arvinā pingui, subiguntque in cote secures ;
 Signaque ferre juvat, sonitusque audire tubarum.
 Quinque adeo magnæ positis incudibus urbes
 Tela novant ; Atina potens, Tiburque superbum,
 Ardea, Crustumerique, et turrigerae Antemnæ.
 Tegmina tuta cavant capitum, flectuntque salignas
 Umbonum crates ; alii thoracas aēnos,
 Aut leves ocreas lento ducunt argento.
 Vomeris huc et falcis honos, huc omnis aratri
 Cessit amor ; recoquunt patrios fornacibus enes ;
 Classica jamque sonant ; it bello tessera signum.
 Hic galeam tectis trepidus rapit ; ille frementes
 Ad juga cogit equos, clypeumque auroque trilicem
 Loricam induitur, fidoque accingitur ense.

Pandite nunc Helicona, Deæ, cantusque movete :
 Qui bello exciti reges ; quæ quemque secutæ
 Complérint campos acies ; quibus Itala jam tum
 Floruerit terra alma viris, quibus arserit armis
 Et meministis enim, Divæ, memorare potestis ;
 Ad nos vix tenuis famæ perlabitur aura.

Primus init bellum Tyrrhenis asper ab oris
 Contemptor Divum Mezentius, agminaque armat.
 Filius huic juxta Lausus ; quo pulchrior alter
 Non fuit, excepto Laurentis corpore Turni :
 Lausus equum domitor, debellatorque ferarum,
 Dicit Agyllinā nequicquam ex urbe secutos
 Mille viros ; dignus, patriis qui lætior esset
 Imperiis, et cui pater haud Mezentius esset.
 Post hos insignem palnā per gramina currum,
 Victoresque ostentat equos, satus Hercule pulchro
 Pulcher Aventinus ; clypeoque, insigne paternum,
 Centum angues cinctamque gerit serpentibus hydram :
 Collis Aventini sylvā quem Rhea sacerdos
 Furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras,
 Mixta Deo mulier ; postquam Laurentia victor,
 Geryone extincto, Tirynthius attigit arva,
 Tyrrhenoque boves in flumine lavit Iberas.

Pila manu, sævosque gerunt in bella dolones ;
Et tereti pugnant mucrone veruque Sabello. 668

Ipse pedes tegmen torquens immane leonis,
Terribili impexum seta, cum dentibus albis,
Indutus capiti ; sic regia tecta subibat
Horridus, Herculeoque humeros innexus amictu. 670

Tum gemini fratres *Tiburtia* mœnia linquunt,
Fratri *Tiburti* dictam cognomine gentem,
Catillusque acerque *Coras*, *Argiva* juventus ;
Et primam ante aciem densa inter tela feruntur :
Ceu duo nubigenæ quum vertice montis ab alto
Descendunt Centauri, Homolen Othrynque nivalem 675

Linquentes cursu rapido : dat euntibus ingens
Sylva locum, et magno cedunt virgulta fragore.
Nec *Prænestinæ* fundator defuit urbis ;
Vulcano genitum pecora inter agrestia regem, 680

Inventumque focis omnis quem credit *ætas*,
Cæculus : hunc legio late comitatur agrestis ;
Quique altum *Prænesti* viri, quique arva *Gabinæ*
Junonis, gelidumque *Anienem*, et roscida rivis
Hernica saxa colunt ; quos, dives *Anagnia*, pascis ;
Quos, *Amasene* pater. Non illis omnibus arma, 685

Nec clypei currusque sonant : pars maxima glandes
Livantis plumbi spargit ; pars spicula gestat
Bina manu ; fulvosque lupi de pelle galeros
Tegmen habet capiti ; vestigia nuda sinistri
Instituere pedis, crudus tegit altera pero. 690

At *Messapus* equum domitor, *Neptunia* proles,
Quem neque fas igni cuiquam nec sternere ferro,
Jampridem resides populos desuetaque bello
Agmina in arma vocat subito, ferrumque retractat. 695

Hi *Fescenninas* acies, *Æquosque Faliscos*,
Hi *Soractis* habent arces, *Flaviniaque arva*,
Et *Cimini* cum monte lacum, lucosque *Capenos*.
Ibant æquati numero, regemque caneabant :
Ceu quondam nivei liquida inter nubila cycni, 700

Quum sese e pastu referunt, et longa canoros
Dant per colla modos : sonat amnis, et *Asia* longe
Pulsa palus.
Nec quisquam æratas acies ex agmine tanto
Misceri putet, aëriam sed gurgite ab alto
Urgeri volucrum raukarum ad littora nubem. 705

Ecce, Sabinorum prisco de sanguine, magnum
 Agmen agens Clausus, magnique ipse agminis instar,
 Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens
 Per Latium, postquam in partem data Roma Sabinis.
 Una ingens Amiterna cohors, prisciisque Quirites ; 710
 Ereti manus omnis, oliviferæque Mutusca ;
 Qui Nomentum urbem, qui rosea rura Velini,
 Qui Tetricæ horrentes rupes, montemque Severum,
 Casperiamque colunt, Forulosque, et flumen Himelle ; 715
 Qui Tybrim Fabarimque bibunt ; quos frigida misit
 Nursia, et Hortinæ classes, populique Latini ;
 Quosque secans, infaustum, interluit Allia, nomen :
 Quam multi Libyco volvuntur marmore fluctus,
 Sævus ubi Orion hibernis conditur undis ; 720
 Vel quam Sole novo densæ torrentur aristæ,
 Aut Hermi campo, aut Lyciæ flaventibus arvis.
 Scuta sonant, pulsuque pedum conterrata tellus.
 Hinc Agamemnonius, Trojani nominis hostis,
 Curru jungit Halesus equos, Turnoque feroce 725
 Mille rapit populos ; vertunt felicia Baccho
 Massica qui rastris ; et quos de collibus altis
 Aurunci misere patres, Sidicinaque juxta
 Æquora ; quique Cales linquunt ; amnisque vadosi
 Accola Vulterni ; pariterque Saticulus asper,
 Oscorumque manus. Teretes sunt aclydes illis 730
 Tela ; sed haec lento mos est aptare flagello :
 Lævas castra tegit ; falcati minus enses.

Nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis,
 Æbale ; quem generâsse Telon Sebethide Nymphâ
 Fertur, Teleboum Capreas quum regna teneret 735
 Jam senior : patriis sed non et filius arvis
 Contentus, late jam tum ditione premebat
 Sarrastes populos, et quæ rigat æquora Sarnus ;
 Quique Rufras, Batulumque tenent, atque arva Celennæ ;
 Et quos maliferæ despiciant mœnia Abellæ : 740
 Teutonicò ritu soliti torquere cateias ;
 Tegmina queis capitum raptus de subere cortex ;
 Ærataque micant peltæ ; micat sereus ensis.
 Et te montosæ misere in prælia Nersæ,
 Ufens, insignem famâ et felicibus armis ; 745
 Horrida præcipue cui gens, assuetaque multo
 Venatu nemorum, duris Æquicola glebis :

Armati terram exercent, semperque recentes
 Convectare juvat prædas, et vivere rapto.
 Quin et Marrubiæ venit de gente sacerdos,
 Fronde super galeam et felici comptus olivæ,
 Archippi regis missu, fortissimus Umbro : 760
 Vipereo generi et graviter spirantibus hydris
 Spargere qui somnos cantuque manuque solebat,
 Mulcebatque iras, et morsus arte levabat.
 Sed non Dardaniæ medicari cuspidis ictum
 Evaluit ; neque eum juvère in vulnera cantus
 Somniferi, et Marsis quæsitæ in montibus herbæ.
 Te nemus Anguitiæ, vitræ te Fucinus unda,
 Te liquidi fievere lacus. 765
 Ibat et Hippolyti proles pulcherrima bello,
 Virbius ; insignem quem mater Aricia misit,
 Eductum Egeriæ lucis humentia circum
 Littora, pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Dianæ.
 Namque ferunt fama Hippolytum, postquam arte novercæ 770
 Occiderit, patriasque explerit sanguine pœnas,
 Turbatis distractus equis, ad sidera rursus
 Ætherea et superas coeli venisse sub auras,
 Pæonis revocatum herbis, et amore Dianæ.
 Tum Pater omnipotens, aliquem indignatus ab umbris 775
 Mortalem infernis ad lumina surgere vitæ,
 Ipse repertorem medicinæ talis et artis
 Fulmine Phœbigenam Stygias detrusit ad undas.
 At Trivia Hippolytum secretis alma recondit
 Sedibus, et Nymphæ Ægeriæ nemorique relegat : 780
 Solus ubi in sylvis Italis ignobilis ævum
 Exigeret, versoque ubi nomine Virbius esset.
 Unde etiam Trivæ templo lucisque sacratis
 Cornipedes arcentur equi, quod littore currum
 Et juvenem monstris pavidi effudere marinis. 785
 Filius ardentes haud secius æquore campi
 Exercebat equos, curruque in bella ruebat.
 Ipse inter primos præstanti corpore Turnus
 Vertitur, arma tenens, et toto vertice supra est :
 Cui triplici crinita jubæ galea alta Chimaeram
 Sustinet, Ætnæos efflantem faucibus ignes ; 790
 Tam magis illa fremens, et tristibus effera flammis,
 Quam magis effuso crudescunt sanguine pugnæ :
 At levem clypeum sublatis cornibus Io

Auro insignibat, jam setis obsita, jam boe,
 (Argumentum ingens) et custos virginis Argus,
 Cælataque amnem fundens pater Inachus urna.
 Insequitur nimbus peditum, clypeataque totis
 Agmina densantur campis, Argivaque pubes,
 Auruncæque manus, Rutuli, veteresque Sicani,
 Et Sacraæ acies, et picti scuta Labici ;
 Qui saltus, Tiberine, tuos, sacrumque Numici
 Littus arant, Rutulosque exercent vomere colles,
 Circæumque jugum ; queis Jupiter Anxurus arvis
 Præsidet, et viridi gaudens Feronia luco ;
 Qua Saturæ jacet atra palus, gelidusque per imas
 Quærit iter valles, atque in mare conditum, Ufens.

Hos super advenit Volsca de gente Camilla,
 Agmen agens equitum et florentes ære catervas,
 Bellatrix : non illa colo calathisive Minervæ
 Fœmineas assueta manus ; sed prælia virgo
 Dura pati, cursuque pedum prævertere ventos.
 Illa vel intactæ segetis per summa volaret
 Gramina, nec teneras cursu læsisset aristas :
 Vel mare per medium, fluctu suspensa tumenti,
 Ferret iter, celeres née tingeret æquore plantas.
 Illam omnis tectis agrisque effusa juventus
 Turbaque miratur matrum, et prospectat euntem,
 Attonitis inhians animis ; ut regius ostro
 Velet honos leves humeros ; ut fibula crinem
 Auro internectat ; Lyciam ut gerat ipsa pharetram,
 Et pastoralem præfixa cuspide myrtum.

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER OCTAVUS.

Ut belli signum Laurenti Turnus ab arce
 Extulit, et rauco strepuerunt cornua can'ū ;
 Utque acres concussit equos, utque impulit arma ;
 Extemplo turbati animi : simul omne tumultu
 Conjurat trepido Latium, sævitque juventus

Effera. Ductores primi, Messapus, et Ufens,
 Contemptorque Deūm Mezentius, undique cogunt
 Auxilia, et latos vastant cultoribus agros.
 Mittitur et magni Venulus Diomedis ad urbem,
 Qui petat auxilium ; et, Latio consistere Teucros,
 Advectum Ænean classi, victosque Penates
 Inferre, et fatis regem se dicere posci,
 Edoceat ; multasque viro se adjungere gentes
 Dardanio, et late Latio increbrescere nomen :
 Quid struat his ceptis ; quem, si fortuna sequatur,
 Eventum pugnæ cupiat ; manifestius ipsi,
 Quam Turno regi, aut regi apparere Latino.

Talia per Latium : quæ Laomedontius heros
 Cuncta videns, magno curarum fluctuat æstu ;
 Atque animum nunc hoc celerem, nunc dividit illuo,
 In partesque rapit varias, perque omnia versat :
 Sicut aquæ tremulum labris ubi lumen aenis,
 Sole repercutsum, aut rariantis imagine lunæ,
 Omnia pervolitat late loca ; jamque sub auras
 Erigitur, summique ferit laquearia tecti.

Nox erat, et terras animalia fessa per omnes
 Alitum pecudumque genus sopor altus habebat :
 Quum pater in ripâ, gelidique sub ætheris axe,
 Æneas, tristi turbatus pectora bello,
 Proculbuit, seramque dedit per membra quietem.
 Huic Deus ipse loci, fluvio Tiberinus ameno,
 Populeas inter senior se attollere frondes
 Visus : eum tenuis glauco velabat amictu
 Carbasus, et crines umbrosa tegebat arundo.

Tum sic affari, et curas his demere dictis :
 “ O sate gente Deūm, Trojanam ex hostibus urbem
 Qui revehis nobis, æternaque Pergama servas,
 Exspectate solo Laurenti arvisque Latinis,
 Hic tibi certa domus ; certi, ne absiste, Penates ;
 Neu belli terrere minis : tumor omnis et iræ

Concessere Deūm.
 Jamque tibi, ne vana putas hæc fingere somnum,
 Littoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sua,
 Triginta capitum foetus enixa, jacebit ;
 Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati.
 Hic locu: urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum :
 Ex quo ter denis urbem redeuntibus annis

Ascanius clari condet cognominis *Albam*.

Haud incerta cano. Nunc, quā ratione, quod instit,
Expedias vīctor, paucis (adverte) docebo.

Arcaes his oris, genus, a Pallante profectum,
Qui regem Evandrum comites, qui signa secuti,
Delegēre locum, et posuēre in montibus urbein,
Pallantis proavi de nomine, *Pallantēum*.

Hi bellum assidue ducunt cum gente *Latinā* ;
Hos castris adhibe socios, et foedera junge.

Ipse ego te ripis et recto flumine ducam,
Adversum remis superes subvectus ut amnem.

Surge, age, nate Deā ; primisque cadentibus astris
Junoni fer rite preces, iramque minasque

Supplicibus supera votis : mihi vīctor honorem
Persolves. Ego sum, pleno quem flumine cernis
Stringentem ripas, et pingua culta secantem,
Cœruleus Tybris, cœlo gratissimus amnis.

Hic mihi magna domus, celsis caput urbibus, exit.”

Dixit : deinde lacu Fluvius se condidit alto,
Ima petens. Nox *Ænean* somnusque reliquit.

Surgit, et ætherii spectans orientia Solis
Lumina, rite cavis undam de flumine palmis

Sustulit, ac tales effudit ad æthera voces :

“ Nymphæ, Laurentes Nymphæ, genus amnibus unde ost,
Tuque, o Tybri tuo genitor cum flumine sancto,
Accipite *Ænean*, et tandem arcete periclis.

Quo te cunque lacus, miserantem incommoda nostra,
Fonte tenet, quocunque solo pulcherrimus exis,

Semper honore meo, semper celebrabere donis,
Corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum.

Adsis o tantum, et proprius tua numina firmes.”

Sic memorat, geminasque legit de classe biremes,
Remigioque aptat : socios simul instruit armis.

Ecce autem subitum atque oculis mirabile monstrum !

Candida per sylvam cum foetu concolor albo

Procubuit, viridique in littore conspicitur sus :

Quam pius *Æneas* tibi enim, tibi, maxima Juno,
Mactat, sacra ferens, et cum grege sistit ad aram.

Tybris eā fluvium, quam longa est, nocte tumentem
Leniit, et tacitā refuens ita substitit undā,

Mitis ut, in morem stagni placidæque paludis,
Sterneret æquor aquis, remo ut luctamen abesset.

Ergo iter incepturn celerant rumore secundo :
 Labitur uncta vadis abies : mirantur et undæ,
 Miratur nemus insuetum, fulgentia longe
 Scuta virûm fluvio pictasque innare carinas.
 Olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant,
 Et longos superant flexus, variisque teguntur
 Arboribus, viridesque secant placido æquore sylvas.

Sol medium cœli conscenderat igneus orbem,
 Quum muros, arcemque procul, et rara domorum
 Tecta vident, quæ nunc Romana potentia cœlo
 Aequavit : tum res inopes Evandrus habebat.

Ocyus advertunt proras, urbique propinquant.
 Forte die solemnem illo rex Arcas honorem
 Amphitryoniadæ magno Divisque ferebat,
 Ante urbem, in luce : Pallas huic filius una,
 Una omnes juvenum primi, pauperque senatus,
 Thura dabaut ; tepidusque crux fumabat ad aras.
 Ut celsas videre rates, atque inter opacum
 Allabi nemus, et tacitis incumbere remis,
 Terrentur visu subito ; cunctique relictis

Consurgunt mensis : audax quos rumpere Pallas
 Sacra vetat, raptoque volat telo obvius ipse,
 Et procul e tumulo : “ Juvenes, quæ causa subegit
 Ignotas tentare vias ? quo tenditis ? ” inquit.

“ Qui genus ? unde domo ? pacemne huc fertis, an arma ? ”
 Tum pater Æneas puppi sic fatur ab altâ ;

Paciferæque manu ramum prætendit olivæ :

“ Trojungenas ac tela vides inimica Latinis ;

Quos illi bello profugos egere superbo :

Evandrum petimus : ferte hæc, et dicite lectos
 Dardaniæ venisse duces, socia arma rogantes.”

Obstupuit tanto perculsus nomine Pallas :

“ Egressere o, quicunque es,” ait, “ coramque parentem
 Alloquere, ac nostris succede penatibus hospes.”

Excepitque manu, dextramque amplexus inhæsit.

Progressi subeunt luce, fluviumque relinquunt.

Tum regem Æneas dictis affatur amicis :

“ Optime Grajungenum, cui me Fortuna precari,

Et vittâ comptos voluit prætendere ramos,

Non equidem extimui, Danaum quod ductor et Arcas,

Quodque a stirpe fores geminis conjunctus Atridis ;

Sed mea me virtus, et sancta oracula Divum,

Cognatiq[ue] patres, tua terris didita fama,
 Conjunx[er]e tibi, et fatis eg[er]e volentem.
 Dardanus, Iliac[er]e primus pater urbis et auctor,
 Electr[er]a, ut Graii perhibent, Atlantide cretus, 135
 Advehitur Teucros ; Electram maximus Atlas
 Edidit, æthereos humero qui sustinet orbes.
 Vobis Mercurius pater est, quem candida Maia
 Cyllenea gelido conceptum vertice fudit.
 At Maiam, auditis si quicquam credimus, Atlas, 140
 Idem Atlas, generat, cœli qui sidera tollit.
 Sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno.
 His fretus non legatos, neque prima per artem
 Tentamenta tui pepigi : me, me ipse meumque
 Objeci caput, et supplex ad limina veni. 145
 Gens eadem, quæ te crudeli, Daunia, bello
 Insequitur, nos si pellant, nihil abfore credunt,
 Quin omnem Hesperiam penitus sua sub juga mittant,
 Et mare, quod supra, teneant, quodque alluit infra.
 Accipe, daque fidem : sunt nobis fortia bello 150
 Pectora, sunt animi, et rebus spectata juventus.”
 Dixerat Æneas : ille os oculosque loquentis
 Jamdudum, et totum lustrabat lumine corpus.
 Tum sic pauca refert : “ Ut te, fortissime Teucrūm,
 Accipio agnoscoque libens ! ut verba parentis 155
 Et vocem Anchisæ magni vultumque recordor !
 Nam memini Hesioneæ visentem regna sororis
 Laomedontiaden Priamum, Salamina petentem,
 Protinus Arcadiæ gelidos invisere fines.
 Tum mihi prima genas vestibat flore juventa ; 160
 Mirabarque duces Teucros, mirabar et ipsum
 Laomedontiaden : sed cunctis altior ibat
 Anchises. Mihi mens juvenali ardebat amore
 Compellare virum, et dextræ conjungere dextram.
 Accessi, et cupidus Phenei sub mœnia duxi. 165
 Ille mihi insignem pharetram Lyciasque sagittas,
 Discedens, chlamydemque auro dedit intertextam,
 Frænaque bina, meus quæ nunc habet, aurea, Pallas.
 Ergo et, quam petitis, juncta est mihi feedere dextra ;
 Et, lux quum primum terris se crastina reddet, 170
 Auxilio lætos dimittam, opibusque juvabo.
 Interea sacra hæc, quando huc venistis amici,
 Annua, quæ differre nefas, celebrate faventes

Nobiscum, et jam nunc sociorum assuescite mensis." 175
 Hæc ubi dicta, dapes jubet et sublata reponi
 Pocula, gramineoque viros locat ipse sedili ;
 Præcipuumque toro et villosi pelle leonis
 Accipit Aenean, solioque invitat acerno.
 Tum lecti juvenes certatim aræque sacerdos 180
 Viscera tosta ferunt taurorum, onerantque canistris
 Dona laboratæ Cereris, Bacchumque ministrant.
 Vescitur Aeneas, simul et Trojana juventus,
 Perpetui tergo bovis et lustralibus extis.

Postquam exempta fames, et amor compressus edendi, 185
 Rex Evandrus ait : " Non hæc solemnia nobis,
 Has ex more dapes, hanc tanti numinis aram
 Vana superstitione veterumve ignara Deorum
 Imposuit : saevis, hospes Trojane, periclis
 Servati facimus, meritosque novamus honores.
 Jam primum saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem : 190
 Disjectæ procul ut moles, desertaque montis
 Stat domus, et scopuli ingentem traxere ruinam.
 Hic spelunca fuit, vasto submota recessu,
 Semihominis Caci facies quam dira tenebat,
 Solis inaccessam radiis ; semperque recenti 195
 Cæde tepebat humus ; foribusque affixa superbis
 Ora virûm tristi pendebant pellida tabo.
 Huic monstro Vulcanus erat pater : illius atros
 Ore vomens ignes, magnâ se mole ferebat.
 Attulit et nobis aliquando optantibus ætas 200
 Auxilium adventumque Dei : nam maximus ulti
 Tergemini nece Geryonis spoliisque superbis,
 Alcides aderat, taurosque hac vitor agebat
 Ingentes : vallemque boves amnemque tenebant.
 At furiis Caci mens effera, ne quid inausum 205
 Aut intentatum scelerisve dolive fuisset,
 Quatuor a stabulis præstanti corpore tauros
 Avertit, totidem formâ superante juventas :
 Atque hos, ne qua forent pedibus vestigia rectis,
 Caudâ in speluncam tractos, versique viarum 210
 Indicis raptos, saxo occultabat opaco.
 Querentem nulla ad speluncam signa ferebant.
 Interea quum jam stabulis saturata moveret
 Amphitryoniades armenta, abitumque pararet,
 Discessu mugire boves, atque omue querelis 215

Impleri nemus, et colles clamore relinqu.
 Reddidit una boum vocem, vastoque sub antro
 Mugit, et Caci spem custodita fefellit.
 Hic vero Alcidæ furiis exarserat atro
 Felle dolor : rapit arma manu, nodisque gravatum
 Robur ; et aërii cursu petit ardua montis.
 Tum primum nostri Cacum videre timentem,
 Turbatumque oculis : fugit illicet ocyor Euro;
 Speluncamque petit ; pedibus timor addidit alas.
 Ut sese inclusit, ruptisque immane catenis
 Dejecit saxum, quod ferro et arte paternâ
 Pendebat, fultosque emuniit objice postes,
 Ecce furens animis aderat Tirynthius ; omnemque
 Accessum lustrans, huc ora ferebat et illuc,
 Dentibus infrendens : ter totum fervidus irâ
 Lustrat Aventini montem ; ter saxea tentat
 Limina nequicquam ; ter fessus valle resedit.
 Stabat acuta silex, præcisis undique saxis,
 Speluncæ dorso insurgens, altissima visu ;
 Dirarum nidis domus opportuna volucrum :
 Hanc, ut prona jugo lævum incumbebat ad amnem,
 Dexter in adversum nitens concussit, et imis
 Avulsam solvit radicibus ; inde repente
 Impulit ; impulsu quo maximus insonat æther,
 Dissultant ripæ, refluitque exterritus amnis.
 At specus et Caci detecta apparuit ingens
 Regia, et umbrosæ penitus patuère cavernæ :
 Non secus ac si quâ penitus vi terra dehiscens
 Infernas reseret sedes, et regna recludat
 Pallida, Dis invisa ; superque immane barathrum
 Cernatur, trepidante immisso lumine Manes.
 Ergo insperatâ deprendum in luce repente,
 Inclusumque cavo saxo, atque insueta rudentem,
 Desuper Alcides telis premit, omniaque arma
 Advocat, et ramis vastisque molaribus instat.
 Ille autem, neque enim fuga jam super ulla pericli,
 Faucibus ingentem fumum (mirabile dictu !)
 Evomit ; involvitque domum caligine cœcâ,
 Prospectum eripiens oculis : glomeratque sub autro
 Fumiferam noctem, commixtis igne tenebris.
 Non tulit Alcides animis ; seque ipse per ignem
 Præcipiti jecit saltu, qua plurimus undam

Fumus agit, nebulaque ingens specus æstuat atræ.
 Hic Cacum in tenebris, incendia vana vomentem,
 Corripit in nodum complexus, et angit inhærens
 Elios oculos, et siccum sanguine guttur. 260
 Panditur extemplo foribus domus atra revulsis ;
 Abstractæque boves abjurataeque rapinæ
 Cœlo ostenduntur ; pedibusque informe cadaver
 Protrahitur. Nequeunt expleri corda tuendo
 Terribiles oculos, vultum, villosaque setis
 Pectora semiferi, atque extinctos faucibus ignes.
 Ex illo celebratus honos ; lætique minores
 Servavere diem : primusque Potitius auctor,
 Et domus Herculei custos Pinaria sacri, 270
 Hanc aram luco statuit ; quæ Maxima semper
 Dicetur nobis, et erit quæ maxima semper.
 Quare agite, o juvenes, tantarum in munere laudum
 Cingite fronde comas, et pocula porgite dextris,
 Communemque vocate Deum, et date vina volentes.” 275
 Dixerat : Herculea bicolor quum populus umbræ
 Velavitque comas, foliisque innixa pependit ;
 Et sacer implevit dextram scyphus : ocyus omnes
 In mensam læti libant, Divosque precantur.
 Devexo interea propior fit vesper Olympo : 280
 Jamque sacerdotes primusque Potitius ibant,
 Pellibus in morem cincti, flamasque ferebant ;
 Instaurant epulas, et mensæ grata secundæ
 Dona ferunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras.
 Tum Salii ad cantus, incensa altaria circum, 285
 Populeis adsunt evincti tempora ramis :
 Hic juvenum chorus ; ille senum ; qui carmine laudes
 Herculeas et facta ferunt : ut prima novercæ
 Monstra manu geminosque premens eliserit angues ;
 Ut bello egregias idem disjecerit urbes, 290
 Trojamque, Æchaliamque ; ut duros mille labores
 Rege sub Eurystheo, fatis Junonis iniquæ,
 Pertulerit. Tu nubigenas, invictæ, bimembres,
 Hylæumque, Pholumque, manu ; tu Cressia mactas
 Prodigia ; et vastum Nemeæ sub rupe leonem : 295
 Te Stygii tremuere lacus ; te janitor Orci,
 Ossa super recubans antro semesa cruento :
 Nec te ullæ facies, non terruit ipse Typhœus
 Arduus, arma tenens ; non te rationis egentem

Lernæus turbæ caput circumstetit anguis. 200
 Salve, vera Jovis proles, decus addite Divis ;
 Et nos, et tua dexter adi pede sacra secundo.—
 Talia carminibus celerant ; super omnia Caci
 Speluncam adjiciunt, spirantemque ignibus ipsum.
 Consonat omne nemus strepitu, collesque resultant. 215
 Exin se cuncti divinis rebus ad urbem
 Perfectis referunt : ibat rex obsitus ævo,
 Et comitem Ænean juxta natumque tenebat
 Ingrediens, varioque viam sermone levabat.
 Miratur, facilesque oculos fert omnia circum 230
 Æneas, capiturque locis, et singula lætus
 Exquiritque auditque virūm monumenta priorum.
 Tum rex Evandrus, Romanæ conditor arcis :
 “ Hæc nemora indigenæ Fauni Nymphæque tenebant, 235
 Gensque virūm truncis et duro robore nata :
 Queis neque mos, neque cultus erat : nec jungere tauros,
 Aut componere opes nōrānt, aut parcere parto ;
 Sed rami, atque asper victu venatus alebat.
 Primus ab æthereo venit Saturnus Olympo, 250
 Arma Jovis fugiens, et regnis exsul ademptis :
 Is genus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis
 Composuit, legesque dedit ; *Latiumque vocari*
 Maluit, his quoniam latuisset tutus in oris.
 Aurea, quæ perhibent, illo sub rege fuerunt 265
 Sæcula ; sic placidâ populos in pace regebat :
 Deterior donec paulatim ac decolor ætas,
 Et belli rabies, et amor successit habendi.
 Tum manus Ausonizæ, et gentes venere Sicanæ ;
 Sæpius et nomen posuit Saturnia tellus. 280
 Tum reges, asperque immanni corpore Tybris ;
 A quo post Itali fluvium cognomine *Tybrin*
 Diximus ; amisit verum vetus Albula nomen.
 Me pulsum patriâ, pelagique extrema sequentem,
 Fortuna omnipotens et ineluctabile fatum 295
 His posuere locis ; matrisque egere tremenda
 Carmentis Nymphæ monita, et Deus auctor Apollo.”
 Vix ea dicta : dehinc progressus monstrat et aram,
 Et *Carmentalem* Romano nomine portam,
 Quem memorant Nymphæ priscum Carmentis honorem 310
 Vatis fatidicæ ; cecinit quæ prima futuros
 Æneadas magnos, et nobile Pallaniëum.

Hinc lucum ingentem, quem Romulus acer *Asylum*
 Rettulit, et gelidâ monstrat sub rupe *Lupercal*,
 Parrhasio dictum *Panos* de more Lycæi.
 Necnon et sacri monstrat nemus *Argileti* ; 345
 Testaturque locum, et letum docet hospitis Argi.
 Hinc ad Tarpeiam sedem et Capitolia dicit,
 Aurea nunc, olim sylvestribus horrida dumis :
 Jam tum religio pavidos terrebat agrestes
 Dira loci, jam tum sylvam saxumque tremebant. 350
 “Hoc nemus, hunc,” inquit, “frondoso vertice collei
 (Quis Deus, incertum est) habitat Deus. Arcades ipsa
 Credunt se vidisse Jovem ; quum sœpe nigrantem
Ægida concuteret dextrâ, nimbosque cieret.
 Hæc duo præterea disjectis oppida muris, 355
 Reliquias veterumque vides monumenta virorum :
 Hanc Janus pater, hanc Saturnus condidit urbem ;
Janiculum huic, illi fuerat *Saturnia* nomen.”
 Talibus inter se dictis ad tecta subibant
 Pauperis Evandi ; passimque armenta videbant 360
 Romanoque foro et lautis mugire Carinis.
 Ut ventum ad sedes : “Hæc,” inquit, “limina victor
 Alcides subiit ; hæc illum regia cepit.
 Aude, hospes, contemnere opes, et te quoque dignum
 Finge Deo, rebusque veni non asper egenis.” 365
 Dixit : et angusti subter fastigia tecti
 Ingentem Aenean duxit, stratisque locavit,
 Effultum foliis et pelle Libystidis ursæ.
 Nox ruit, et fuscis tellurem amplectitur alia.
 At Venus, haud animo nequicquam exterrita, mater, 370
 Laurentumque minis et duro mota tumultu,
 Vulcanum alloquitur ; thalamoque hæc conjugis aureo
 Incipit, et dictis divinum aspirat amorem :
 “Dum bello Argolici vastabant Pergama reges
 Debita, casurasque inimicis ignibus arces, 375
 Non ullum auxilium miseris, non arma rogavi
 Artis opisque tuæ ; nec te, carissime conjux,
 Incassumve tuos volui exercere labores :
 Quamvis et Priami deberem plurima natis,
 Et durum Aeneæ flevisse se laborem. 380
 Nunc, Jovis imperiis, Rutulorum constitit oris :
 Ergo eadem supplex venio, et sanctum mihi nomen
 Arma rogo, genitrix nato. Te filia Norei,

Te potuit lacrymis Tithonia flectere conjux.
 Aspice, qui coëant populi, quæ mœnia clausis
 Ferrum acuant portis, in me excidiumque meorum." 365
 Dixerat : et niveis hinc atque hinc Diva lacertis
 Cunctantem amplexu molli fovet ; ille repente
 Accepit solitam flamمام, notusque medullas
 Intravit calor, et labefacta per ossa cucurrit : 370
 Non secus atque olim, tonitru quum rupta corusce
 Ignea rima micans percurrit lumine nimbos.
 Sensit læta dolis et formæ conscientia conjux ;
 Tum pater æterno fatur devinctus amore :
 " Quid causas petis ex alto ? fiducia cessit 375
 Quo tibi, Diva, mei ? similis si cura fuisset,
 Tum quoque fas nobis Teucros armare fuisset ;
 Nec Pater omnipotens Trojam, nec fata vetabant
 Stare, decemque alios Priamum superesse per annos.
 Et nunc, si bellare paras, atque hæc tibi mens est, 400
 Quicquid in arte meâ possum promittere curæ,
 Quod fieri ferro, liquidove potest electro,
 Quantum ignes animæque valent, absiste precando
 Viribus indubitate tuis." Ea verba locutus
 Optatos dedit amplexus, placidumque petivit 405
 Conjugis infusus gremio per membra soporem.
 Inde (ubi prima quies medio jam noctis abactæ
 Curiculo expulerat somnum, quum foemina primum,
 Cui toleraro colo vitam tenuique Minervâ
 Impositum, cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes, 410
 Noctem addens operi ; famulasque ad lumina longo
 Exercet penso ; castum ut servare cibile
 Conjugis, et possit parvos educere natos) ;
 Haud secus ignipotens, nec tempore segnior illo,
 Mollibus e stratis opera ad fabrilia surgit. 415
 Insula Sicanum juxta latus Æolianaque
 Erigitur Liparen, fumantibus ardua saxis ;
 Quam subter specus et Cyclopum exesa caminis
 Antra Ætnæa tonant, validique incudibus ictus
 Auditæ referunt gemitum, striduntque cavernis 420
 Stricturæ Chalybum, et fornacibus ignis anhelat :
 Vulcani domus, et *Vulcania* nomine tellus.
 Huc tunc ignipotens coelo descendit ab alto.
 Ferrum exercebant vasto Cyclopes in antro,
 Brontesque, Steropesque, et nudus membra Pyracmon. 425

His informatum manibus jam parte polita
 Fulmen erat, toto genitor quæ plurima ccelo
 Dejicit in terras ; pars imperfecta manebat ;
 Tres imbris torti radios, tres nubis aquosæ
 Addiderant, rutili tres ignis et alitis Austri ;
 Fulgores nunc terrificos, sonitumque, metumque
 Miscebant operi, flammisque sequacibus iras.
 Parte aliâ Marti currumque rotasque volucres
 Instabant, quibus ille viros, quibus excitat urbes ;
 Ægidaque horrificam, turbatæ Palladis arma,
 Certatim squamis serpentum auroque polibant ;
 Connexosque angues, ipsamque in pectore Divæ
 Gorgona, desecto vertentem lumina collo.
 “ Tollite cuncta,” inquit, “ ceptosque auferte labores,
 Ætnæi Cyclopes, et huc advertite mentem. 430
 Arma acri facienda viro : nunc viribus usus,
 Nunc manibus rapidis, omni nunc arte magistrâ.
 Precipitate moras.” Nec plura effatus ; at illi
 Ocyus incubuere omnes, pariterque laborem
 Sortiti : fluit æs rivis, aurique metallum ;
 Vulnificusque chalybs vastâ fornace liquescit.
 Ingentem clypeum informant, unum omnia contra
 Tela Latinorum : septenosque orbibus orbes
 Impediunt. Alii ventosis follibus auras
 Accipiunt redduntque ; alii stridentia tingunt
 Æra lacu. Gemit impositis incudibus antrum :
 Illi inter sese multâ vi brachia tollunt
 In numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe massam.
 Hæc pater Æoliis properat dum Lemnus oris,
 Evandrum ex humili tecto lux suscitat alma,
 Et matutini volucrum sub culmine cantus.
 Consurgit senior, tunicaque inducitur artus,
 Et Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula plantis :
 Tum lateri atque humeris Tegeæum subligat ensem ;
 Demissa ab lævâ pantheræ terga retorquens. 455
 Nec non et gemini custodes limine ab alto
 Procedunt, gressumque canes comitantur herilem.
 Hospitis Æneæ sedem et secreta petebat,
 Sermonum memor et promissi muneris, heros.
 Nec minus Æneas se matutinus agebat.
 Filius huic Pallas, olli comes ibat Achates.
 Congressi jungunt dextras, mediisque residunt

Ædibus, et licto tandem sermone fruuntur.
 Rex prior hæc :
 “ Maxime Teucrorum ductor, quo sospite nunquam 470
 Res equidem Trojæ victas aut regna fatebor,
 Nobis ad belli auxilium pro nomine tanto
 Exiguæ vires : hinc Tusco claudimur amni ;
 Hinc Rutulus premit, et murum circumsonat armis.
 Sed tibi ego ingentes populos opulentaque regnis 475
 Jungere castra paro, quam fors inopina salutem
 Ostentat : fatis huc te poscentibus affers.
 Haud procul hinc saxo colitur fundata vetusto
 Urbis Agyllinæ sedes ; ubi Lydia quondam
 Gens, bello præclara, jugis insedit Etruscis.
 Hanc, multos florentem annos, rex deinde superbo 480
 Imperio et sævia tenuit Mezentius armis :
 Quid memorem infandas cædes ? quid facta tyranni
 Effera ? Di capiti ipsius generique reservent !
 Mortua quin etiam jungebat corpora vivis, 485
 Componens manibusque manus atque oribus ora
 (Tormenti genus !), et sanie taboque fluentes,
 Complexu in misero, longâ sic morte necabat.
 At fessi tandem cives infanda furentem
 Armati circumsistunt ipsumque domumque : 490
 Obtruncant socios, ignem ad fastigia jactant.
 Ille inter cædes Rutulorum elapsus in agros
 Configere, et Turni defendier hospitîs armis.
 Ergo omnis furiis surrexit Etruria justis ;
 Regem ad supplicium præsenti Marte reposcunt. 495
 His ego te, Ænea, ductorem millibus addam.
 Toto namque fremunt condensæ littore puppes,
 Signaque ferre jubent ; retinet longævus aruspex,
 Fata canens : ‘ O Mæoniæ delecta juventus,
 Flos veterum virtusque virûm, quos justus in hostem 500
 Fert dolor, et meritâ accedit Mezentius irâ,
 Nulli fas Italo tantam subjungere gentem :
 Externos optate duces.’ Tum Etrusca resedit
 Hoc acies campo, monitis exterrita Divûm.
 Ipse oratores ad me regnique coronam 505
 Cum sceptro misit, mandatque insignia Tarcho,
 Succedam castris, Tyrrenhaque regna capessam :
 Sed mihi tardi gelu sæclisque effeta senectus
 Invidet imperium, seræque ad fortia vires.

Natum exhortarer, nî, mixtus matre Sabellâ, 510
 Hinc partem patriæ traheret. Tu, cuius et annis
 Et generi fatum indulget, quem numina poscunt,
 Ingredere, o Teucrûm atque Italûm fortissime ductor.
 Hunc tibi præterea, spes et solatia nostrî,
 Pallanta adjungam : sub te tolerare magistro 515
 Militiam et grave Martis opus, tua cernere facta
 Assuescat ; primis et te miretur ab annis.
 Arcadas huic equites bis centum, robora pubis
 Lecta, dabo ; totidemque suo tibi nomine Pallas.⁵²⁰
 Vix ea fatus erat ; defixique ora tenebant
 Æneas Anchisiades et fidus Achates,
 Multaque duro suo tristi cum corde putabant :
 Ni signum coelo Cytherea dedisset aperto.
 Namque improviso vibratus ab æthere fulgor 525
 Cum sonitu venit ; et ruere omnia visa repente,
 Tyrrhenusque tubæ mugire per æthera clangor.
 Suspiciunt : iterum atque iterum fragor intonat ingens :
 Arma inter nubem, cœli in regione serenâ,
 Per sudum rutilare vident, et pulsa tonare.
 Obstupuere animis alii ; sed Troius heros 530
 Agnovit sonitum, et Divæ promissa parentis.
 Tum memorat : “ Ne vero, hospes, ne quære profecto
 Quem casum portenta ferant ; ego poscor Olympo.
 Hoc signum cecinit missuram Diva creatrix,
 Si bellum ingrueret ; Vulcaniaque arma per auras 535
 Laturam auxilio.
 Heu quantæ miseris cædes Laurentibus instant !
 Quas poenas mihi, Turne, dabis ! quam multa sub undas
 Scuta virûm, galeasque, et fortia corpora volves,
 Tybri pater ! poscant acies, et foedera rumpant.”⁵⁴⁰
 Hæc ubi dicta dedit, solio se tollit ab alto ;
 Et primum Herculeis sopitas ignibus aras
 Excitat hesternumque Larem, parvosque Penates
 Lætus adit : mactat lectas de more bidentes
 Evandrus pariter, pariter Trojana juventus.⁵⁴⁵
 Post hinc ad naves graditur, sociosque revisit :
 Quorum de numero, qui sese in bella sequantur,
 Præstantes virtute legit ; pars cetera pronâ
 Fertur aquâ, segnisquo secundo defluit amni,
 Nuntia ventura Ascanio rerumque patrisque.⁵⁵⁰
 Dantur equi Teucris Tyrrhena petentibus arva :

Ducunt exsortem *Æneas* ; quem fulva leonis
Pellis obit totum, præfulgens unguibus aureis. 555

Fama volat parvam subito vulgata per urbem,
Ocyus ire equites Tyrreni ad limina regis.
Vota metu duplicant matres, propiusque periclo
It timor, et major Martis jam appetat imago.
Tum pater Evandrus dextram complexus euntis
Hæret, inexplicatum lacrymans, ac talia fatur : 560
“ O mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos !
Qualis eram, quum primam aciem Præneste sub ipsa
Stravi, scutorumque incendi victor acervos,
Et regem hæc Herilum dextrâ sub Tartara misi :
Nascenti cui tres animas Feronia mater
(Horrendum dictu !) dederat, terna arma movenda ; 565
Ter leto sternendus erat : cui tunc tamen omnes
Abstulit hæc animas dextra, et totidem exuit armis.
Non ego nunc dulci amplexu divellere usquam,
Nate, tuo ; neque finitimus Mezentius usquam,
Huic capiti insultans, tot ferro sæva dedisset 570
Funera, tam multis viduasset civibus urbem.
At vos, o superi, et Divum tu maxime rector,
Jupiter, Arcadii, quæso, miserescite regis,
Et patrias audite preces. Si numina vestra
Incolumem Pallanta mihi, si fata reservant ; 575
Si visurus eum vivo, et venturus in unum ;
Vitam oro : patiar quemvis durare laborem.
Sin aliquem infandum casum, Fortuna, minaris,
Nunc o, nunc liceat crudelem abrumpere vitam,
Dum cursæ ambiguae, dum spes incerta futuri ; 580
Dum te, care puer, mea sera et sola voluptas,
Complexu teneo ; gravior ne nuntius aures
Vulneret.” Hæc genitor digressu dicta supremo
Fundebat ; famuli collapsum in tecta ferebant.
Jamque adeo exierat portis equitatus apertis : 585
Æneas inter primos et fidus Achates ;
Inde alii Trojæ proceres ; ipse agmine Pallas
In medio, chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis :
Qualis ubi Oceani perfusus Lucifer unda,
Quem Venus ante alios astrorum diligit ignes, 590
Extulit os sacrum coelo, tenebrasque resolvit.
Stant pavidae in muris matres, oculisque sequuntur
Pulvereum nubem, et fulgentes sere catervas.

Olli per dumos, qua proxima meta viarum,
 Armati tendunt. It clamor ; et, agmine facto,
 Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum. 595
 Est ingens gelidum lucus prope Cœratis amnem,
 Religione patrum late sacer : undique colles
 Inclusere cavi, et nigrâ nemus abiete cingit.
 Sylvano fama est veteres sacrâsse Pelasgos,
 Arvorum pecorisque Deo, lucumque diemque,
 Qui primi fines aliquando habuere Latinos. 600
 Haud procul hinc Tarcho et Tyrrheni tuta tenebant
 Castra locis ; celoque omnis de colle videri
 Jam poterat legio, et latis tendebat in arvia.
 Huc pater Æneas et bello lecta juventus
 Succedunt, fessique et equos et corpora curant.

At Venus æthereoos inter Dea candida nimbos
 Dona ferens aderat ; natumque in valle reductâ
 Ut procul egelido secretum flumine vidit,
 Talibus affata est dictis, seque obtulit ultro : 610
 “En perfecta mei promissâ conjugis arte
 Munera ; ne mox aut Laurentes, nate, superbos,
 Aut acrem dubites in prælia poscere Turnum.”
 Dixit, et amplexus nati Cytherea petivit ;
 Arma sub adversâ posuit radiantia queru.
 Ille, Deæ donis et tanto lætus honore,
 Expleri nequit, atque oculos per singula volvit,
 Miraturque, interque manus et brachia versat
 Terribilem cristis galeam flamasque vomentem, 620
 Fatiferumque ensem, loricam ex sere rigentem,
 Sanguineam, ingentem : qualis quum coerulea nubes
 Solis inardescit radiis, longeque refulget.
 Tum leves ocreas electro auroque recocto,
 Hastamque, et clypei non enarrabile textum.
 Illic res Italas, Romanorumque triumphos,
 Haud fatûm ignarus venturique inscius ævi,
 Fecerat ignipotens : illic genus omne futuræ
 Stirpis ab Ascanio, pugnataque in ordine bella. 625
 Fecerat et viridi foetam Mavortis in antro
 Procubuisse lupam : geminos huic ubera circum
 Ludere pendentes pueros, et lambere matrem
 Impavidos ; illam, tereti cervicé reflexam,
 Mulcere alternos, et corpora fingere lingua.
 Nec procul hinc Romam, et raptas sine more Sabinas 635

Concessu caveæ, magnis Circensibus actis,
 Addiderat ; subitoque novum consurgere bellum
 Romulidis, Tatioque seni, Curibusque severis.
 Post idem, inter se posito certamine, reges
 Armati Jovis ante aram, paterasque tenentes
 Stabant, et cæsa jungabant foedera porcæ.
 Haud procul inde citæ Metium in diversa quadrigæ
 Distulerant (at tu dictis, Albane, maneres !),
 Raptabatque viri mendacis viscera Tullus
 Per sylvam, et sparsi rorabant sanguine vepres.
 Nec non Tarquinium ejectum Porsena jubebat
 Accipere, ingentique urbem obsidione premebat :
 Æneadæ in ferrum pro libertate ruebant :
 Illum indignanti similem, similemque minanti
 Aspiceret ; pontem auderet quod vellere Cocles,
 Et fluvium vinclis innaret Clælia ruptis.
 In summo custos Tarpeia Manlius arcis
 Stabat pro templo, et Capitolia celsa tenebat ;
 Romuleoque recens horrebat regia culmo.
 Atque hic auratis volitans argenteus anser
 Porticibus, Gallos in limine adesse canebat ;
 Galli per dumos aderant, arcemque tenebant,
 Defensi tenebria et dono noctis opacæ :
 Aurea cæsaries ollis, atque aurea vestis ;
 Virgatis lucent sagulis ; tum lactea colla
 Auro innectuntur ; duo quisque Alpina coruscant
 Gæsa manu, scutis protecti corpora longis.
 Hic exsultantes Salios, nudosque Lupercos,
 Lanigerosque apices, et lapsa ancilia coelo
 Extuderat : castæ ducebant sacra per urbem
 Pilentis matres in mollibus. Hinc procul addit
 Tartareas etiam sedes, alta ostia Ditis ;
 Et scelerum poenas ; et te, Catilina, minaci
 Pendentem scopulo, Furiarumque ora trementem :
 Secretosque pios ; his dantem jura Catonem.
 Hæc inter tumidi late maris ibat imago
 Aurea ; sed fluctu spumabant coerulea cano :
 Et circum argento clari delphines in orbem
 Æquora verrebant caudis, æstumque secabant.
 In medio classes æratas, Actia bella,
 Cernere erat ; totumque instructo Marte videres
 Fervore Leucaten, auroque effulgere fluctus.

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Hinc Augustus agens Italos in prælia Cæsar
 Cum patribus, populoque, Penatibus, et magnis Dīs,
 Stans celsa in puppi ; geminas cui tēmpora flaminas
 Lēta vomunt, patriumque aperitur vertice sidus. 680
 Parte alia, ventis et Dīs Agrippa secundis
 Arduus, agmen agens : cui, belli insigne superbūm,
 Tempora navali fulgent rostrata coronā.
 Hinc ope barbaricā variisque Antonius armis 685
 Victor ab Aurorā populis et littore rubro
 Ægyptum, viresque Orientis, et ultima secum
 Bactra vehit ; sequiturque (nefas !) Ægyptia conjux.
 Una omnes ruere, ac totum spumare, reductis
 Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus, æquor.
 Alta petunt : pelago credas innare revulsas 690
 Cycladas, aut montes concurrere montibus altos :
 Tantā mole viri turritis puppibus instant.
 Stupea flamma manu, telisque volatile ferrum
 Spargitur ; arva novā Neptunia cæde rubescunt.
 Regina in mediis patrio vocat agmina sistro ;
 Necdum etiam geminos a tergo respicit angues.
 Omnigenūmque Dēūm monstra, et latrator Anubis,
 Contra Neptunum et Venerem, contraque Minervam 700
 Tela tenent : sœvit medio in certamine Mavors
 Cælatus ferro, tristesque ex æthere Diræ :
 Et scissā gaudens vadit Discordia pallā ;
 Quam cum sanguineo sequitur Bellona flagello.
 Actius, hæc cernens, arcum intendebat Apollo
 Desuper : omnis eo terrore Ægyptus, et Indi, 705
 Omnis Arabs, omnes vertebant terga Sabæi.
 Ipsa videbatur ventis regina vocatis
 Vela dare, et laxos jam jamque immitere funea.
 Illam inter cædes, pallentem morte futurā,
 Fecerat ignipotens undis et Iapyge ferri ; 710
 Contra autem magno mōerentem corpore Nilum,
 Pandentemque sinus, et totā veste vocantem
 Coeruleum in gremium latebrosaque flumina victos.
 At Cæsar, triplici invictus Rōnana triumpho
 Mōenia, Dīs Italīs votum immortale sacrabat,
 Maxima ter centum totam delubra per urbem. 715
 Lætitia ludisque viæ plausuque fremebant :
 Omnibus in templis matrum chorus, omnibus aræ ;
 Ante aræ terram cœsi stravere juvenci.

Ipse, sedens niveo candardis limine Phoebi, 729
 Dona recognoscit populorum, aptatque superbis
 Postibus : incedunt victæ longo ordine gentes,
 Quam variae linguis, habitu tam vestis et armis.
 Hic Nomadum genus, et discinctos Mulciber Afros,
 Hic Lelegas, Carasque, sagittiferosque Gelonos 728
 Finxerat : Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis,
 Extremique hominum Morini, Rhenusque bicornis,
 Indomitique Dahæ, et pontem indignatus Araxea.
 Talia, per clypeum Vulcani, dona parentis
 Miratur, rerumque ignarus imagine gaudet, 730
 Attollens humero famamque et fata nepotum.

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER NONUS.

ATQUE ea diversa penitus dum parte geruntur,
 Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Juno
 Audacem ad Turnum. Luco tum forte parentis
 Pilumni Turnus sacrata valle sedebat ; 5
 Ad quem sic roseo Thaumantias ore locuta est :
 “ Turne, quod optanti Divum promittere nemo
 Auderet, volvenda dies, en, attulit ultro.
 Æneas, urbe, et sociis, et classe relicta,
 Sceptra Palatini sedemque petit Evandri ;
 Nec satis : extremas Corythi penetravit ad urbes ; 10
 Lydorumque manum, collectos armat agrestes.
 Quid dubitas ? nunc tempus equos, nunc poscere currus :
 Rumpe moras omnes, et turbata arripe castra.”
 Dixit : et in caelum paribus se sustulit alis ;
 Ingentemque fugâ secuit sub nubibus arcum. 15
 Agnovit juvenis, duplicesque ad sidera palmas
 Sustulit, ac tali fugientem est voce secutus :
 “ Iri, decus caeli, quis te mihi nubibus actam
 Detulit in terras ? unde haec tam clara repente
 Tempestas ? medium video discedere cœlum, 20
 Palantesque polo stellas. Sequor omnia tanta,

Quisquis in arma vocas." Et, sic effatus, ad undam
 Processit, summoque hausit de gurgite lymphas,
 Multa Deos orans; oneravitque æthera votis.

Jamque omnis campis exercitus ibat apertis,
 Dives equum, dives picta vestis et auri.
 Messapus primas acies, postrema coercent
 Tyrrhidæ juvenes; medio dux agmine Turnus
 Vertitur arma tenens, et toto vertice supra est:
 Ceu septem surgens sedatis amnibus altus
 Per tacitum Ganges; aut pingui flumine Nilus,
 Quum refliuit campis, et jam se condidit alveo.
 Hic subitam nigro glomerari pulvere nubem
 Prospiciunt Teucri, ac tenebras insurgere campis.

Primus ab adversa conclamat mole Caicus:
 "Quis globus, o cives, caligine volvitur atrâ?
 Ferte citi ferrum, date tela, scandite muros:
 Hostis adest, eja!" Ingenti clamore per omnes
 Condunt se Teucri portas, et moenia complent.
 Namque ita discedens præceperat optimus armis
 Aeneas; si qua interea fortuna fuisset,
 Ne struere auderent aciem, neu credere campo;
 Castra modo et tutos servarent aggere muros.
 Ergo, etsi conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat,
 Objiciunt portas tamen, et præcepta facessunt,
 Armatique cavis exspectant turribus hostem.

Turnus, ut antevolans tardum præcesserat agmen,
 Viginti lecti equitum comitatus, et urbi
 Improvisus adest; maculis quem Thracius albis
 Portat equus, cristâque tegit galea aurea rubrâ:
 "Ecquis erit mecum, juvenes? qui primus in hostem?
 En!" ait: et jaculum attorquens emittit in auras,
 Principium pugnæ; et campo sese arduus infert.
 Clamore excipiunt socii, fremituque sequuntur
 Horrisono: Teucrâ mirantur inertia corda;
 Non æquo dare se campo, non obvia ferre
 Arma viros; sed castra fovere. Huc turbidus atque hugo
 Lustrat equo muros, aditumque per avia querit:
 Ac (veluti pleno lupus insidiatus ovili,
 Quum fremit ad caulas, ventos perpessus et imbræ,
 Nocte super mediâ; tuti sub matribus agni
 Balatum exercent; ille asper et improbus irâ
 Sævit in absentes: collecta fatigat edendi

Ex longo rabies, et sicce sanguine fauces) :
 Haud aliter Rutulo muros et castra tuenti
 Ignescunt iræ, et duris dolor ossibus ardet ;
 Quæ tentet ratione aditus, et quæ via clausos
 Excutiat Teucros vallo, atque effundat in æquor.
 Classem, quæ lateri castrorum adjuncta latebat,
 Aggeribus septam circum et fluvialibus undis,
 Invadit ; sociosque incendia poscit ovantes ;
 Atque manum pinu flagranti fervidus implet.
 Tum vero incumbunt ; urget præsentia Turni ;
 Atque omnis facibus pubes accingitur atris :
 Diripuere focos : piceum fert fumida lumen
 Tæda, et commixtam Vulcanus ad astra favillam.

Quis Deus, o Musæ, tam sæva incendia Teucris
 Avertit ? tantos ratibus quis depulit ignes ?
 Dicite. Prisca fides facto, sed fama perennis.

Tempore quo primum Phrygiæ formabat in Idæ
 Æneas classem, et pelagi petere alta parabat,
 Ipsa Deum fertur genitrix Berecynthia magnum
 Vocibus his affata Jovem : “ Da, nate, petenti,
 Quod tua cara parens domito te poscit Olympo.
 Pinea sylva mihi, multos dilecta per annos,
 Lucus in arce fuit summæ, quo sacra ferebant,
 Nigranti picea trabibusque obscurus acernis :
 Has ego Dardanio juveni, quum classis egeret,
 Læta dedi ; nunc sollicitam timor anxius urget :
 Solve metus, atque hoc precibus sine posse parentem ;
 Ne cursu quassatæ ullo, neu turbine venti
 Vincantur : prosit nostris in montibus ortas.”
 Filius huic contra, torquet qui sidera mundi :
 “ O genitrix, quo fata vocas ? aut quid petis istis ?
 Mortaline manu facte immortale carinæ
 Fas habeant ? certusque incerta pericula lustret
 Æneas ? cui tanta Deo permissa potestas ?
 Immo, ubi defunctæ finem portusque tenebunt
 Ausonios, olim quæcunque evaserit undis,
 Dardaniumque ducem Laurentia vixerit arva,
 Mortalem eripiam formam, magnique jubebo
 Æquoris esse Deas : quales Nereia Doto
 Et Galatea secant spumantem pectore pontum.”
 Dixerat ; idque ratum, Stygii per flumina fratris,
 Per pice torrentes atrâque voragine ripas,

Annuit ; et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum.
 Ergo aderat promissa dies, et tempora Parcae
 Debita complerant ; quum Turni injuria matrem
 Admonuit sacris ratibus depellere tuedas.
 Hic primum nova lux oculis effulsa, et ingens
 Visus ab Aurora cælum transcurrere nimbus,
 Idæique chori ; tum vox horrenda per auras
 Excidit, et Troium Rutulorumque agmina complet :
 “ Ne trepideate meas, Teucri, defendere naves,
 Neve armate manus : maria ante exurere Turno
 Quam sacras dabitur pinus. Vos ite solutæ,
 Ite, Deæ pelagi : Genitrix jubet.” Et sua quæque
 Continuo puppes abrumpunt vincula ripis,
 Delphinumque modo demersis æquora rostris
 Ima petunt. Hinc virgineæ (mirabile monstrum !),
 Quot prius æratæ steterant ad littora proræ,
 Reddunt se totidem facies, pontoque feruntur.

Obstupuere animis Rutuli : conterritus ipse
 Turbatis Messapus equis : cunctatur et amnis
 Rauca sonans, revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto.
 At non audaci cessit fiducia Turno ;
 Ultro animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultro :
 “ Trojanos haec monstra petunt ; his Jupiter ipse
 Auxilium solitum eripuit : non tela, nec ignes
 Exspectant Rutulos. Ergo maria in via Teucris,
 Nec spes ulla fugæ ; rerum pars altera adempta est :
 Terra autem in manibus nostris ; tot millia gentes
 Arma ferunt Italæ. Nil me fatalia terrent,
 Si qua Phryges præ se jactant, responsa Deorum.
 Sat fatis Venerique datum, tetigere quod arva
 Fertilis Ausoniæ Troës : sunt et mea contra
 Fata mihi, ferro sceleratam exscindere gentem,
 Conjuget præreptæ : nec solos tangit Atridas
 Iste dolor, solisque licet capere arma Mycenis.
 Sed periisse semel satis est : peccare fuisset
 Ante satis, penitus mode non genus omne perosos
 Fœmineum : quibus haec medii fiducia valli,
 Fossarumque moræ, leti discrimina parva,
 Dant animos. At non viderunt mecenia Trojæ,
 Neptuni fabricata manu, considere in ignes ?
 Sed vos, o lecti ! ferro quis scindere vallum
 Apparat, et mecum invadit trepidantia castra ?

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Non armis mihi Vulcani, non mille carinis
 Est opus in Teucros : addant se protinus omnes
 Etrusci socios ; tenebras et inertia furta
 Palladii, cæsis summae custodibus arcis,
 Ne timeant ; nec equi cæcæ condemur in alvo :
 Luce palam certum est igni circumdare muros.

Haud sibi cum Danais rem faxo et pube Pelasgæ
 Esse putent, decimum quos distulit Hector in annum.
 Nunc adeo melior quoniam pars acta diei,
 Quod superest, lœti bene gestis corpora rebus
 Procurate, viri ; et pugnam sperate parati.”
 Interea vigilum excubii obsidere portas
 Cura datur Messapo, et mœnia cingere flammis.
 Bis septem, Rutulo muros qui milite servent,
 Delecti : ast illos centeni quemque sequuntur
 Purpurei cristis juvenes auroque corusci.
 Discurrunt, variantque vices, fusique per herbam
 Indulgent vino, et vertunt crateras aënos.
 Collucent ignes : noctem custodia ducit
 Insomnem ludo.

Hæc super e vallo prospectant Troës et armis
 Alta tenent : necnon trepidi formidine portas
 Explorant, pontesque et propugnacula jungunt ;
 Tela gerunt : instant Mnestheus acerque Serestus ;
 Quos pater Æneas, si quando adversa vocarent,
 Rectores juvenum et rerum dedit esse magistros.
 Omnis per muros legio, sortita periculum,
 Excubat, exercetque vices, quod cuique tenendum est.

Nisus erat portæ custos, acerrimus armis,
 Hyrtacides ; comitem Æneæ quem miserat Ida
 Venatrix, jaculo celerem levibusque sagittis :
 Et juxta comes Euryalus, quo pulchrior alter
 Non fuit Æneadum, Trojana neque induit arma ;
 Ora puer primâ signans intonsa juventâ.
 His amor unus erat, pariterque in bella ruebant ;
 Tunc quoque communi portam statione tenebant.
 Nisus ait : “ Dine hunc ardorem mentibus addunt,
 Euryale ? an sua cuique Deus fit dira cupido ? ”
 Aut pugnam, aut aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum
 Mens agitat mihi ; nec placidâ contenta quiete est.
 Cernis, quæ Rutulos habeat fiducia rerum ;
 Lumina rara micant ; somno vinoque soluti

Procubuere ; silent late loca : percipe porro, 190
 Quid dubitem, et quæ nunc animo sententia surgat.
 Ænean acciri omnes, populusque patresque,
 Exoscunt, mittique viros, qui certa reportent.
 Si tibi, quæ posco, promittunt (nam mihi facti
 Fama sat est), tumulo videor reperire sub illo 196
 Posse viam ad muros et mœnia Pallantea.”
 Obstupuit magno laudum perculsus amore
 Euryalus ; simul his ardenter affatur amicum :
 “ Mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus, 200
 Nise, fugis ? solum te in tanta pericula mittam ?
 Non ita me genitor, bellis assuetus, Opheltes,
 Argolicum terrorem inter Trojæque labores
 Sublatum, erudiit ; nec tecum talia gessi,
 Magnanimum Ænean et fata extrema secutus.
 Est hic, est animus lucis contemptor ; et istum 206
 Qui vitæ bene credit emi, quo tendis, honorem.”
 Nisus ad hæc : “ Evidem de te nil tale verebar ;
 Nec fas ; non : ita me referat tibi magnus ovantem
 Jupiter, aut quicunque oculis hæc aspicit æquis.
 Sed si quis (quæ multa vides discriminè tali), 210
 Si quis in adversum rapiat casusve Deusve,
 Te superesse velim : tua vitæ dignior ætas.
 Sit, qui me raptum pugnâ, pretiove redemptum,
 Mandet humo solitâ ; aut, si qua id fortuna vetabit,
 Absenti ferat inferias, decoretque sepulcro. 216
 Neu matri miseræ tanti sim causa doloris :
 Quæ te sola, puer, multis e matribus ausa,
 Persequitur ; magni nec mœnia curat Acestæ.”
 Ille autem : “ Causas nequicquam nectis inanæ,
 Nec mea jam mutata loco sententia cedit. 220
 Acceleremus,” ait. Vigiles simul excitat : illi
 Succedunt, servantque vices : statione relictâ,
 Ipse comes Niso graditur, regemque requirunt.
 Cetera per terras omnes animalia somno
 Laxabant curas, et corda oblita laborum : 226
 Ductores Teucrûm primi, et delecta juventus,
 Consilium summis regni de rebus habebant ;
 Quid facerent, quisve Æneas jam nuncius esset.
 Stant longis adnixi hastis, et scuta tenuentes,
 Castrorum et campi medio. Tum Nisus, et una 230
 Euryalus, confestim alacres admittier orant :

Rem magnam, pretiumque moræ fore. Primus Iulus
 Accepit trepidos, ac Nisum dicere jussit.
 Tum sic Hyrtacides : “ Audite o mentibus æquis,
 Æneadæ : neve hæc nostris spectentur ab annis,
 Quæ ferimus. Rutuli somno vinoque sepulti
 Conticuère : locum insidiis conspeximus ipsi,
 Qui patet in bivio portæ, quæ proxima ponto ;
 Interrupti ignes, aterque ad sidera fumus
 Erigitur : si fortuna permittitis uti,
 Quæsitum Ænean ad mœnia Pallantea
 Mox hic cum spoliis, ingenti cœde peracta,
 Affore cernetis. Nec nos via fallit euntes :
 Vidimus obscuris primam sub vallibus urbem
 Venatu assiduo, et totum cognovimus amnem.”
 Hic annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes :
 “ Di patrii, quorum semper sub numine Troja est,
 Non tamen omnino Teucros delere paratis,
 Quum tales animos juvenum et tam certa tulistis
 Pectora.” Sic memorans, humeros dextrasque tenebat
 Amborum, et vultum lacrymis atque ora rigabat :
 “ Quæ vobis, quæ digna, viri, pro laudibus istis,
 Præmia posse rear solvi ? pulcherrima primum
 Di moresque dabunt vestri ; tum cetera reddet
 Actutum pius Æneas, atque integer ævi
 Ascanius, meriti tanti non immemor unquam.”
 “ Immo ego vos, cui sola salus genitore reducto,”
 Excipit Ascanius, “ per magnos, Nise, Penates,
 Assaracique Larem, et canæ penetralia Vestæ,
 Obtestor (quæcunque mihi fortuna fidesque est,
 In vestris pono gremiis), revocate parentem ;
 Reddite conspectum : nihil illo triste recepto.
 Bina dabo argento perfecta atque aspera signis
 Pocula, devictæ genitor quæ cepit Arisbæ ;
 Et tripodas geminos ; auri duo magna talenta ;
 Cratera antiquum, quem dat Sidonia Dido.
 Si vero capere Italianam sceptrisque potiri
 Contigerit victori, et prædæ ducere sortem :
 Vidisti, quo Turnus equo, quibus ibat in armis,
 Aureus ? ipsum illum clypeum cristasque rubentes
 Excipiam sorti, jam nunc tua præmia, Nise.
 Præterea bis sex genitor lectissima matrum
 Corpora, captivosque dabit, suaque omnibus arma :

Insuper his, campi quod rex habet ipse Latinus.
 Te vero, mea quem spatiis propioribus aetas 275
 Insequitur, venerande puer, jam pectore toto
 Accipio, et comitem casus complector in omnes :
 Nulla meis sine te quæretur gloria rebus,
 Seu pacem, seu bella geram : tibi maxima rerum
 Verborumque fides." Contra quem talia fatur 280
 Euryalus : " Me nulla dies tam fortibus ausis
 Dissimilem arguerit : tantum ; fortuna secunda
 Aut adversa cadat. Sed te super omnia dona
 Unum oro : genitrix Priami de gente vetustâ
 Est mihi, quam miseram tenuit non Ilia tellus 285
 Mecum excedentem, non mœnia regis Acestæ.
 Hanc ego nunc, ignaram hujus quodcunque pericli est,
 Inque salutatam linquo : Nox et tua testis
 Dextera, quod nequeam lacrymas perferre parentis.
 At tu, oro, solare inopem, et succurre relictae ; 290
 Hanc sine me spem ferre tui : audentior ibo
 In casus omnes." Perculsâ mente dederunt
 Dardanidæ lacrymas : ante omnes pulcher Iulus ;
 Atque animum patriæ strinxit pietatis imago.
 Tum sic effatur : 295
 " Spondeo digna tuis ingentibus omnia coeptis :
 Namque erit ista mihi genitrix, nomenque Creüsæ
 Solum defuerit ; nec partum gratia talem
 Parva manet. Casus factum quicunque sequuntur,
 Per caput hoc juro, per quod pater ante solebat, 300
 Quæ tibi polliceor reduci, rebusque secundis,
 Hæc eadem matrice tua generique manebunt."
 Sic ait illacrymans : humero simul exuitensem
 Auratum, mirâ quem fecerat arte Lycaon
 Gnoissium, atque habilem vaginâ aptârat eburnâ. 305
 Dat Niso Mnestheus pellem, horrentisque leonis
 Exuvias : galeam fidus permutat Aletes.
 Protinus armati incedunt : quos omnis euntes
 Primorum manus ad portas juvenumque senumque
 Prosequitur votis ; necnon et pulcher Iulus, 310
 Ante annos animumque gerens curamque virilem,
 Multa patri portanda dabat mandata : sed auræ
 Omnia diserpunt, et nubibus irrita donant.
 Egressi superant fossas, noctisque per umbram
 Castra inimica petunt, multis tamen ante futuri 315

Exitio. Passim vino somnoque per herbam
 Corpora fusa vident ; arrectos littore currus ;
 Inter lora rotasque, viros ; simul arma jacere,
 Vina simul. Prior Hyrtacides sic ore locutus :
 " Euryale, audendum dextrâ : nunc ipsa vocat res : 320
 Hæc iter est : tu, ne qua manus se attollere nobis
 A tergo possit, custodi, et consule longe :
 Hæc ego vasta dabo, et lato te limite ducam."
 Sic memorat, vocemque premit : simul ense superbum
 Rhamnetem aggreditur, qui, forte tapetibus altis 325
 Exstructus, toto proflabat pectore somnum ;
 Rex idem, et regi Turno gratissimus augur :
 Sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem.
 Tres juxta famulos temere inter tela jacentes,
 Armigerumque Remi premit, aurigamque sub ipsis 330
 Nactus equis, ferroque secat pendentia colla ;
 Tum caput ipsi aufert domino, truncumque relinquit
 Sanguine singultantem : atro tepefacta cruento
 Terra torique madent. Necnon Lamyrumque Lamumque,
 Et juvenem Sarranum, illâ qui plurima nocte 335
 Luserat, insignis facie, multoque jacebat
 Membra Deo victus : felix, si protinus illum
 Aequasset nocti ludum, in lucemque tulisset.
 Impastus ceu plena leo per ovilia turbans
 (Suadet enim vesana famæs) manditque trahitque 340
 Molle pecus mutumque metu, fremit ore cruento :
 Nec minor Euryali cædes ; incensus et ipse
 Perfurit ; ac multam in medio sine nomine plebem,
 Fadumque, Herbesumque subit, Rhoetumque, Abarinque,
 Ignaros ; Rhœtum vigilantem et cuncta videntem ; 345
 Sed magnum metuens se post cratera tegebat ;
 Pectore in adverso totum cui cominus ensem
 Condidit assurgenti, et multâ morte recepit.
 Purpuream vomit ille animam, et cum sanguine mixta
 Vina refert moriens : hic furto fervidus instat. 350
 Jamque ad Messapi socios tendebat, ubi ignem
 Deficere extremum, et religatos rite videbat
 Carpare gramen equos : breviter quum talia Nisus,
 (Sensit enim nimiâ cæde atque cupidine ferri) :
 " Absistamus," ait, " nam lux inimica propinquat : 355
 Poenarum exhaustum satis est : via facta per hostes."
 Multa virûm solido argento perfecta relinquunt

Armaque, craterasque simul, pulchrosque tapetas.
Euryalus phaleras Rhamnetis et aurea bullis 360
Cingula ; (Tiburti Remulo ditissimus olim
Quæ mittit dona, hospitio quum jungeret absens,
Cæducus ; ille suo moriens dat habere nepoti ;
Post mortem bello Rutuli pugnâque potiti) ;
Hæc rapit, atque humeris nequicquam fortibus aptat. 365
Tum galeam Messapi habilem cristisque decoram
Induit. Excedunt castris, et tuta capessunt.
Interea præmissi equites ex urbe Latina,
Cetera dum legio campis instructa moratur,
Ibant, et Turno regis responsa ferebant,
Tercentum, scutati omnes, Volscente magistro. 370
Jamque propinquabant castris, murosque subibant,
Quum procul hos lævo flectentes limite cernunt ;
Et galea Euryalum sublustri noctis in umbrâ
Prodidit immemorem, radiisque adversa refusit.
Haud temere est visum : conclamat ab agmine Volscens :
“ State, viri : quæ causa viæ ? quive estis in armis ? ” 375
Quove tenetis iter ? ” Nihil illi tendere contra ;
Sed celerare fugam in sylvas, et fidere nocti.
Objiciunt equites sese ad divortia nota
Hinc atque hinc, omnemque aditum custode coronant. 380
Sylva fuit late dumis atque ilice nigra
Horrida, quam densi complârant undique sentes ;
Rara per occultos ducebat semita calles.
Euryalum tenebræ ramorum onerosaque præda
Impediunt, fallitque timor regione viarum : 385
Nisus abit ; jamque imprudens evaserat hostes,
*Atque lacus, qui post *Albæ* de nomine dicti
Albani ; tum rex stabula alta Latinus habebat.*
Ut stetit, et frustra absentem respexit amicum :
“ Euryale, infelix quâ te regione reliqui ? ” 390
Quâve sequear ? ” Rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens
Fallacis sylvæ, simul et vestigia retro
Observata legit, dumisque silentibus errat.
Audit equos, audit strepitus, et signa sequentum.
Nec longum in medio tempus, quum clamor ad aures 395
Pervenit, ac videt Euryalum ; quem jam manus omnis
Fraude loci et noctis, subito turbante tumultu,
Oppressum rapit, et conantem plurima frustra.
Quid faciat ? quâ vi juvenem, quibus audeat armis

Eripere ? an sese medios moriturus in hostes 400
 Inferat, et pulchram properet per vulnera mortem ?
 Ocyus adducto torquens hastile lacerto,
 Suspiciens altam Lunam, sic voce precatur :
 “Tu Dea, tu præsens nostro succurre labori,
 Astrorum decus, et nemorum Latonia custos : 405
 Si qua tuis unquam pro me pater Hyrtacus aris
 Dona tulit ; si qua ipse mei venatibus auxi,
 Suspendive tholo, aut sacra ad fastigia fixi ;
 Hunc sine me turbare globum, et rege tela per auras.”
 Dixerat ; et, toto connixus corpore, ferrum 410
 Conjicit : hasta volans noctis diverberat unbras,
 Et venit aversi in tergum Sulmonis, ibique
 Frangitur, ac fisco transit præcordia ligno.
 Volvitur ille, uomens calidum de pectore flumen,
 Frigidus, et longis singultibus ilia pulsat. 415
 Diversi circumspiciunt : hoc acrior idem
 Ecce aliud summâ telum librabat ab aure :
 Dum trepidant, iit hasta Tago per tempus utrumque
 Stridens, trajectoque hæsit tepefacta cerebro.
 Sævit atrox Volscens, nec teli conspicit usquam 420
 Auctorem, nec quo se ardens immittere possit ;
 “Tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine poenas
 Persolves amborum,” inquit : simul ene recluso
 Ibat in Euryalam. Tum vero exterritus, amens
 Conclamat Nisus ; nec se celare tenebris 425
 Amplius, aut tantum potuit perferre dolorem :
 “Me, me (adsum qui feci), in me convertite ferrum,
 O Rutuli, mea fraus omnis : nihil iste nec ausus,
 Nec potuit : ccelum hoc et conscientia sidera testor :
 Tantum infelicem nimium dilexit amicum.” 430
 Talia dicta dabat : sed viribus ensis adactus
 Transabiit costas, et candida pectora rumpit.
 Volvitur Euryalus leto, pulchrosque per artus
 It crux, inque humeros cervix collapsa recumbit :
 Purpureus veluti quum flos succisus aratro 435
 Languescit moriens ; lassove papavera collo
 Demisere caput, pluvia quum forte gravantur.
 At Nisus ruit in medios, solumque per omnes
 Volscensem petit ; in solo Volscente moratur :
 Quem circum glomerati hostes hinc cominus atque hinc 440
 Proturbant. Instat non segnius, ac rotat ensem

Fulmineum ; donec Rutuli clamantis in ore
 Condidit adverso, et moriens animam abstulit hosti.
 Tum super exanimem sese projecit amicum
 Confossus, placidaque ibi demum morte quievit. 446
 Fortunati ambo ! si quid mea carmina possunt,
 Nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet ævo :
 Dum domus Aeneæ Capitolij immobile saxum
 Accolet, imperiumque pater Romanus habebit.

Victores præda Rutuli spoliisque potiti,
 Volscentem exanimum flentes in castra ferebant.
 Nec minor in castris luctus, Rhamnete reperto
 Exsangui, et primis unâ tot cæde peremtis,
 Sarranoque, Numâque. Ingens concursus ad ipsa
 Corpora, seminecesque viros, tepidâque recentem
 Cæde locum, et plenos spumanti sanguine rivos.
 Agnoscunt spolia inter se, galeamque nitentem
 Messapi, et multo phaleras sudore receptas.

Et jam prima novo spargebat lumine terras
 Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile : 450
 Jam sole infuso, jam rebus luce retectis,
 Turnus in arma viros, armis circumdatus ipse,
 Suscitat ; æratasque acies in prælia cogit
 Quisque suas, variisque acuunt rumoribus iras.
 Quin ipsa arrectis (visu miserabile !) in hastis 455
 Præfigunt capita, et multo clamore sequuntur,
 Euryali et Nisi.

Aeneadæ duri murorum in parte sinistra
 Opposuere aciem (nam dextera cingitur amni) ;
 Ingentesque tenent fossas, et turribus altis 470
 Stant moesti : simul ora virûm præfixa movebant,
 Nota nimis miseris, atroque fluentia tabo.

Interea pavidam volitans pennata per urbem
 Nuntia fama ruit, matrisque allabitus aures
 Euryali : at subitus miseræ calor ossa reliquit ;
 Excussi manibus radii, revolutaque pensa.
 Evolat infelix, et, foemineo ululatu,
 Scissa comam, muros amens atque agmina cursu
 Prima petit ; non illa virûm, non illa pericli
 Telorumque memor ; cœlum dehinc questibus implat : 480
 “ Hunc ego te, Euryale, aspicio ? tune, illa senectæ
 Sera meæ requies, potuisti linquere solam,
 Crudelis ? nec te sub tanta pericula missum

Affari extremum misera data copia matri ?
 Heu ! terrâ ignota, canibus data præda Latinis
 Alitibusque, jaces ! nec te tua funera mater
 Produxo, pressive oculos, aut vulnera lavi,
 Veste tegens; tibi quam noctes festina diesque
 Urgebam, et telâ curas solabar aniles.
 Quo sequear ? aut quæ nunc artus, avulsaque membra,
 Et funus lacerum tellus habet ? hoc mihi de te,
 Nate, refers ? hoc sum terrâque marique secuta ?
 Figite me, si qua est pietas; in me omnia tela
 Conjicite, o Rutuli; me primam absumite ferro.
 Aut tu, magne pater Divum, miserere, tuoque
 Invisum hoc detrude caput sub Tartara telo :
 Quando aliter nequeo crudelem abrumpere vitam.”
 Hoc fletu concussi animi; moestusque per omnes
 It gemitus: torpent infractæ ad prælia vires.
 Iliam incendentem luctus Idæus et Actor,
 Ilionei monitu et multum lacrymantis Iüli,
 Corripiunt, interque manus sub tecta reponunt.
 At tuba terribilem sonitum procul ære canoro
 Increpuit: sequitur clamor, coelumque remugit.
 Accelerant actâ pariter testudine Volsci,
 Et fossas implere parant, ac vellere vallum.
 Quærunt pars aditum, et scalis ascendere muros;
 Qua rara est acies, interlucetque corona
 Non tam spissa viris. Telorum effundere contra
 Omne genus Teucri, ac duris detrudere contis,
 Assueti longo muros defendere bello.
 Saxa quoque infesto volvabant pondere, si qua
 Possent tectam aciem perrumpere: quum tamen omnes
 Ferre juvat subter densâ testudine casus.
 Nec jam sufficient: nam, qua globus imminet ingens,
 Immanem Teucri molem volvuntque ruuntque;
 Quæ stravit Rutulos late, armorumque resolvit
 Tegmina: nec curant cæco contendere Marte
 Amplius audaces Rutuli; sed pellere vallo
 Missilibus certant.
 Parte aliâ horrendus visu quassabat Etruscam
 Pinum, et fumiferos infert Mezentius ignes:
 At Messapus, equum domitor, Neptunia proles,
 Rescindit vallum, et scalas in mœnia poscit.
 Vos, o Calliope, precor, aspirate canenti;

Quas ibi tum ferro strages, quæ funera Turnus
 Ediderit ; quem quisque virum demiserit Orco ;
 Et mecum ingentes oras evolvite belli :
 Et meministis enim, Divæ, et memorare potestis.
 Turris erat vasto suspectu et pontibus altis,
 Opportuna loco ; summis quam viribus omnes
 Expugnare Itali, summâque evertere opum vi
 Certabant : Troës contra defedâlere saxis,
 Perque cavas densi tela intorquere fenestras.
 Princeps ardentem conjecit lampada Turnus,
 Et flammam affixit lateri ; quæ plurima vento
 Corripuit tabulas, et postibus hæsit adesis.
 Turbati trepidare intus, frustaque malorum
 Velle fugam. Dum se glomerant, retroque residunt
 In partem, quæ peste caret ; tum pondere turris
 Procubuit subito, et cœlum tonat omne fragore.
 Seminèces ad terram, immani mole secuta,
 Confixique suis telis, et pectora duro
 Transfossi ligno, veniunt : vix unus Helenor,
 Et Lycus elapsi ; quorum primævus Helenor,
 Mæonio regi quem serva Lycimnia furtim
 Sustulerat, vetitisque ad Trojam miserat armis,
 Ense levis nudo, parmâque inglorius albâ.
 Isque, ubi se Turni media inter millia vidit,
 Hinc acies, atque hinc acies astare Latinas,
 Ut fera, quæ densâ venantum septa corona
 Contra tela furiit, seseque haud nescia morti
 Injicit, et saltu supra venabula fertur :
 Haud aliter juvenis medios moriturus in hostes
 Irruit, et qua tela videt densissima tendit.
 At pedibus longe melior Lycus inter et hostes
 Inter et arma fugâ muros tenet ; altaque certat
 Prendere tecta manu sociûmq[ue] attingere dextras :
 Quem Turnus, pariter cursu teloque secutus,
 Increpat his victor : “ Nostrasne evadere, demens,
 Sperâsti te posse manus ? ” simul arripit ipsum
 Pendentem, et magnâ muri cum parte revellit :
 Qualis ubi aut leporem aut candenti corpore cycnum
 Sustulit alta petens pedibus Jovis armiger uncis :
 Quæsitus aut matri multis balatibus agnum
 Martius a stabulis rapuit lupus. Undique clamor
 Tollitur : invadunt, et fossas aggere compleunt :

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Ardentes tædas alii ad fastigia jactant.

Ilioneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis
Lucetium, portæ subeuntem, ignesque ferentem ; 570
Emathiona Liger ; Corynæum sternit Asylas ;
Hic jaculo bonus, hic longe fallente sagittâ :
Ortygium Cæneus ; victorem Cænea Turnus ;
Turnus Ityn, Cloniumque, Dioxiippum, Promolumque,
Et Sagarim, et summis stantem pro turribus Idan ; 575
Privernum Capys : hunc primo levis hasta Temillæ
Strinxerat ; ille manum projecto tegmine demens
Ad vulnus tulit : ergo alis allapsa sagitta,
Et lævo infixa est lateri manus, abditaque intus
Spiramenta animæ letali vulnere rumpit. 580
Stabat in egregiis Arcentis filius armis,
Pictus acu chlamydem, et ferrugine clarus Ibera,
Insignis facie ; genitor quem miserat Arcens,
Eductum Martis luco, Symæthia circum
Flumina, pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Palici. 585
Stridentem fundam positis Mezentius armis
Ipse ter adductâ circum caput egit habenâ ;
Et media adversi liquefacto tempora plumbo
Diffidit, ac multâ porrectum extendit arenâ.

Tum primum bello celerem intendisse sagittam

Dicitur, ante feras solitus terrere fugaces,
Ascanius, fortemque manu fudiisse Numanum :
Cui Remulo cognomen erat ; Turnique minorem
Germanam nuper thalamo sociatus habebat.
Is primam ante aciem digna atque indigna relatu
Vociferans, tumidusque novo præcordia regno, 595
Ibat, et ingenti sese clamore ferebat :

“ Non pudet obsidione iterum valloque teneri,
Bis capti Phryges, et morti prætendere muros ?
En, qui nostra sibi bello connubia poscunt ?
Quis Deus Italiam, quæ vos dementia adegit ?
Non hic Atridæ, nec fandi fector Ulysses :
Durum a stirpe genus, natos ad flumina primum
Deferimus, sævoque gelu duramus et undis ;
Venatu invigilant pueri sylvasque fatigant ; 600
Flectere ludus equos, et spicula tendere cornu :
At patiens operum, parvoque assueta, juventus
Aut rastris terram domat, aut quatit oppida bello.
Omne sævum ferro teritur, versâque juvencum

Terga fatigamus hastâ : nec tarda senectus 610
 Debilitat vires animi, mutatque vigorem :
 Canitiem galeâ premissus ; semperque recentes
 Convectare juvat prædas, et vivere rapto.
 Vobis picta croco et fulgenti murice vestis ;
 Desidiae cordi ; juvat indulgere choreis ; 615
 Et tunice manicas, et habent redimicula mitræ.
 O vere Phrygiæ (neque enim Phryges !) ite per alta
 Dindyma, ubi assuetis biforem dat tibia cantum :
 Tympana vos buxusque vocant Berecynthia matris
 Idææ. Sinite arma viris, et cedite ferro." 620
 Talia jactantem dictis, ac dira canentem,
 Non tulit Ascanius ; nervoque obversus equino
 Contendit telum, diversaque brachia ducens
 Constitit, ante Jovem supplex per vota precatus :
 "Jupiter omnipotens, audacibus annue ceptis : 625
 Ipse tibi ad tua templa feram solennia dona,
 Et statuam ante aras auratâ fronte juvencum
 Candentem, pariterque caput cum matre ferentem ;
 Jam cornu petat, et pedibus qui spargat arenam."
 Audiit ; et cœli genitor de parte serenâ 630
 Intonuit lævum : sonat una letifer arcus ;
 Et fugit horrendum stridens elapsa sagitta,
 Perque caput Remuli venit, et cava tempora ferro
 Trajicit. "I, verbis virtutem illude superbis :
 Bis capti Phryges hæc Rutulis responsa remittunt ! " 635
 Hæc tantum Ascanius : Teucri clamore sequuntur,
 Lætitiaque fremunt, animosque ad sidera tollunt.
 Ætheriâ tum forte plagâ crinitus Apollo
 Desuper Ausonias acies urbemque videbat,
 Nube sedens ; atque his victorem affatur Iûlum : 640
 "Macte novâ virtute, puer ; sic itur ad astra,
 Dis genite, et geniture Deos. Jure omnia bella
 Gente sub Assaraci fato ventura resident :
 Nec te Troja capit." Simul hæc effatus, ab alto
 Æthere se mittit, spirantes dimovet auras, 645
 Ascaniumque petit : formâ tum vertitur oris
 Antiquum in Buten. Hic Dardanio Anchisæ
 Armiger ante fuit, fidusque ad limina custos ;
 Tum comitem Ascanio pater addidit. Ibat Apollo
 Omnia longævo similis, vocemque, coloremq;e, 650
 Et crines albos, et sœva sonoribus arma ;

Atque his ardenter dictis affatur lulum :
 " Sit satis, Æneada, telis impune Numanum
 Oppetiisse tuis ; primam hanc tibi magnus Apollo
 Concedit laudem, et paribus non invidet armis : 650
 Cetera parce, puer, bello." Sic orsus Apollo
 Mortales medio aspectus sermone reliquit,
 Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.
 Agnovere Deum proceres divinaque tela
 Dardanidae, pharetramque fuga sensere sonantem. 660
 Ergo avidum pugnae dictis ac numine Phœbi
 Ascanium prohibent : ipsi in certamina rursus
 Succedunt, animasque in aperta pericula mittunt.
 It clamor totis per propugnacula muris :
 Intendunt acres arcus, amentaque torquent. 665
 Sternitur omne solum telis ; tum scuta et væque
 Dant sonitum flicit galeæ ; pugna aspera surgit :
 Quantus ab occasu veniens pluvialibus Hædis
 Verberat imber humum ; quam multa grandine nimbi
 In vada præcipitant, quum Jupiter horridus Austris 670
 Torquet aquosam hiemem, et coelo cava nubila rumpit.
 Pandarus et Bitias, Ideo Alcanore creti,
 (Quos Jovis eduxit luco sylvestris Iæra,
 Abietibus juvenes patriis et montibus sequos),
 Portam, quæ ducis imperio commissa, recludunt 675
 Freti armis, ultroque invitant moenibus hostem.
 Ipsi intus, dextræ ac lævæ, pro turribus astant,
 Armati ferro, et cristis capita alta corusci :
 Quales aëris liquentia flumina circum,
 Sive Padi ripis, Athesin seu propter amœnum, 680
 Consurgunt geminæ quercus, intonsaque cœlo
 Attollunt capita, et sublimi vertice nutant.
 Irrumpunt, aditus Rutuli ut videre patentes.
 Continuo Quercens, et pulcher Aquiculus armis,
 Et præcepit animi Tmarus, et Mavortius Hæmon, 685
 Agminibus totis aut versi terga dedere,
 Aut ipso portæ posuere in limine vitam.
 Tum magis increscunt animis discordibus iræ ;
 Et jam collecti Troës glomerantur
 Et conferre manum, et procurare audat 690
 Ductori Turno, diversa in
 Turbantique viros, perfurant
 Fervore cæde novâ, et portant
 audat
 em
 entes.

Deserit incepum, atque immani concitus ira
 Dardaniam ruit ad portam, fratresque superbos : 696
 Et primum Antiphaten (is enim se primus agebat),
 Thebanam de matre notum Sarpedonis alti,
 Conjecto sternit jaculo : volat Itala cornus
 Aera per tenuem, stomachoque infixa sub altum
 Pectus abit ; reddit specus atri vulneris undam 700
 Spumantem, et fixo ferrum in pulmone tepescit.
 Tum Meropem atque Erymanta manu, tum sternit Aphidnum ;
 Tum Bitian ardentem oculis animisque frementem,
 Non jaculo ; neque enim jaculo vitam ille dedisset ;
 Sed magnum stridens contorta falarica venit, 705
 Fulminis acta modo, quam nec duo taurea terga,
 Nec dupli squamam lorica fidelis et auro
 Sustinuit : collapsa ruunt immania membra.
 Dat tellus gemitum, et clypeum super intonat ingens :
 Qualis in Euboico Bajorum littore quondam 710
 Saxe aula cadit ; magnis quam molibus ante
 Constructam, ponto jaciunt : sic illa ruinam
 Prona trahit, penitusque vadis illisa recumbit :
 Miscent se maria, et nigrae attolluntur arenae :
 Tum sonitu Prochyta alta tremit, durumque cubile 715
 Inarime Jovis imperiis imposta Typhoeo.
 Hic Mars armipotens animum viresque Latinis
 Addidit, et stimulus acre sub pectore vertit ;
 Immisitque Fugam Teucris atrumque Timorem.
 Undique convenient ; quoniam data copia pugnae, 720
 Bellatorque animo Deus incidit.
 Pandarus, ut fuso germanum corpore cernit,
 Et quo sit fortuna loco, qui casus agat res,
 Portam vi multam converso cardine torquet,
 Obnixus latis humeris ; multosque suorum, 725
 Moenibus exclusos, duro in certamine linquit :
 Ast alios secum includit, recipitque ruentes.
 Demens ! qui Rutulum in medio non agmine regem
 Viderit irrumpementem, ultroque incluserit urbi :
 Immanem veluti pecora inter inertia tigrim. 730
 Continuo nova lux oculis effusit, et arma
 Horrendum sonuere : tremunt in vertice cristae
 Sanguineae, clypeoque micantia fulgura mittunt.
 Agnoscent faciem invisam atque immanis membra
 Turbati subito Aeneadæ : tum Pandarus ingens 735

Emicat, et, mortis fraternæ fervidus iræ,
 Effatur : “ Non hæc dotalis regia Amatæ ;
 Nec muris cohibet patriis media Ardea Turnum.
 Castra inimica vides : nulla hinc exire potestas.”
 Olli subridens sedato pectore Turnus : 740
 “ Incipe, siqua animo virtus, et consere dextram ;
 Hic etiam inventum Priamo narrabis Achillem.”
 Dixerat : ille rudem nodis et cortice crudo
 Interquet, summis adnixus viribus, hastam :
 Excepere auræ vulnus ; Saturnia Juno 745
 Detorso veniens, portæque infigitur hasta.
 “ At non hoc telum, meæ quod vi dextera versat,
 Effugies : neque enim in teli nec vulneris auctor.”
 Sic ait ; et sublatum alte consurgit in ensem,
 Et medium ferro gemina inter tempora frontem 750
 Dividit, impubesque immani vulnera malas.
 Fit sonus ; ingenti concussa est pondere tellus :
 Collapsos artus atque arma cruenta cerebro
 Sternit humi moriens ; atque illi partibus æquis
 Huc caput atque illuc humero ex utroque pependit. 755
 Diffugunt versi trepidâ formidine Troës ;
 Et si continuo victorem ea cura subfisset,
 Rumpere claustra manu, sociosque immittere portis,
 Ultimus ille dies bello gentique fuisse :
 Sed furor ardenter cædisque insana cupido 760
 Egit in adversos.
 Principio Phalarim, et, succiso poplite, Gygen
 Excipit ; hinc raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas
 In tergum : Juno vires animumque ministrat.
 Addit Halyn comitem, et confixa Phegea parma ; 765
 Ignaros deinde in muris, Martemque cientes,
 Alcandrumque, Haliumque, Noëmonaque, Prytaninque ;
 Lyncea tendentem contra, sociosque vocantem,
 Vibranti gladio connixus ab aggere dexter
 Occupat ; huic uno dejectum cominus ictu 770
 Cum galea longe jacuit caput : inde ferarum
 Vastatorem Amycum, quo non felicior alter
 Ungere tela manu, ferrumque armare veneno :
 Et Clytium Æoliden, et amicum Crethea Musis ;
 Crethea Musarum comitem, cui carmina semper 775
 Et citharæ cordi, numerosque intendere nervis :
 Semper equos, atque arma virum, pugnasque cauebat.

Tandem ductores, auditâ cæde suorum,
 Conveniunt Teucri, Mnestheus acerque Serestus ;
 Palantesque vident socios, hostemque receptum.
 Et Mnestheus : " Quo deinde fugam ? quo tenditis ?" inquit.
 " Quos alias muros, quæ jam ultra moenia habetis ?
 Unus homo, et vestris, o cives, undique septus
 Aggeribus, tantas strages impune per urbem
 Ediderit ? juvenum primos tot miserit Orco ?
 Non infelici patriæ, veterumque Deofum,
 Et magni Aeneæ segnes miseretque pudetque ?"
 Talibus accensi firmantur, et agmine denso
 Consistunt. Turnus paulatim excedere pugnâ,
 Et fluvium petere, ac partem quæ cingitur amni.
 Acrius hoc Teucri clamore incumbere magno,
 Et glomerare manum. Cœu sævum turba leonem
 Quum telis premit infensis ; at territus ille
 Asper, acerba tuens, retro reddit ; et neque terga
 Ira dare aut virtus patitur, nec tendere contra
 (Ille quidem hoc cupiens) potis est per tela virosque :
 Haud aliter retro dubius vestigia Turnus
 Improperata refert ; et mens exæstuat irâ.
 Quin etiam bis tum medios invaserat hostes ;
 Bis confusa fugâ per muros agmina vertit :
 Sed manus e castris propere coit omnis in unum.
 Nec contra vires audet Saturnia Juno
 Sufficere ; aëriam coelo nam Jupiter Irim
 Demisit, germanæ haud mollia jussa ferentem ;
 Ni Turnus cedat Teucrorum moenibus altis.
 Ergo nec clypeo juvenis subsistere tantum,
 Nec dextrâ valet : injectis sic undique telis
 Obruitur. Strepit assiduo cava tempora circum
 Tinnit galea, et saxis solida sera fatiscunt,
 Discussæque jube capiti ; nec sufficit umbo
 Ictibus ; ingeminant hastis et Troës et ipse
 Fulmineus Mnestheus. Tum toto corpore sudor
 Liquitur et piceum (nec respirare potestas)
 Flumen agit ; fessos quatit æger anhelitus artus.
 Tum demum præceps saltu sese omnibus armis
 In fluvium dedit : ille suo cum gurgite flavo
 Accepit venientem, ac mollibus extulit undis,
 Et læsum sociis, ablutâ cæde, remisit.

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER DECIMUS.

PANDITUR interea domus omnipotentis Olympi,
 Conciliumque vocat Divum pater atque hominum rex
 Sidereum in sedem: terras unde arduus omnes,
 Castraque Dardanidum aspectat, populosque Latinoe.
 Considunt tectis bipatentibus; incipit ipse:
 “Coelicolae magni, quianam sententia vobis
 Versa retro? tantumque animis certatis inquis?
 Abnueram bello Italianam concurrere Teucris:
 Quæ contra vetitum discordia? quis metus aut hos
 Aut hos arma sequi, ferrumque lacessere suasit?
 Adveniet justum pugnæ (ne arcessite) tempus,
 Quum fera Carthago Romanis arcibus olim
 Exitium magnum atque Alpes immittet apertas:
 Tum certare odiis, tum res rapuisse licebit;
 Nunc sinite, et placitum lœti componite foedus.”
 Jupiter haec paucis; at non Venus aurea contra
 Pauca refert:
 “O pater, o hominum Divumque æterna potestas,
 (Namque aliud quid sit, quod jam implorare queamus?)
 Cernis, ut insultent Rutuli, Turnusque feratur
 Per medios insignis equis tumidusque secundo
 Marte ruat? Non clausa tegunt jam moenia Teucros,
 Quin intra portas atque ipsis prælia miscent
 Aggeribus moerorum, et inundant sanguine fossæ.
 Æneas ignarus abest. Nunquamne levari
 Obsidione sines? muris iterum imminet hostis
 Nascentis Trojæ, nec non exercitus alter,
 Atque iterum in Teucros Ætolis surgit ab Arpis
 Tydides. Evidem, credo, mea vulnera restant,
 Et tua progenies mortalia demoror arma.
 Si sine pace tua, atque invito numine, Troës
 Italianam petièrent, luant peccata, neque illos
 Juveris auxilio: sin tot responsa secuti,
 Quæ superi manesque dabant, cur nunc tua quisquam
 Vertere jussa potest? aut cur nova condere fata?
86

Quid repetam exustas Erycino in littore classe, 40
 Quid tempestatum regem, ventosque furentes
Æolia excitos, aut actam nubibus Irim ?
 Nunc etiam Manes (haec intentata manebat
 Sors rerum) movet, et superis immissa repente
 Allecto, medias Italum bacchata per urbes.
 Nil super imperio moveor: speravimus ista,
 Dum fortuna fuit: vincant, quos vincere mavis.
 Si nulla est regio Teucris quam det tua conjux
 Dura, (per eversæ, genitor, fumantia Trojæ
 Excidia obtestor), liceat dimittere ab armis
 Incolumem Ascanium, liceat superesse nepotem.
Æneas sane ignotis jactetur in undis;
 Et, quamcunque viam dederit fortuna, sequatur:
 Hunc tegere, et diræ valeam subducere pugnæ.
 Est Amathus, est celsa mihi Paphos, atque Cythera,
 Idaliæque domus: positis inglorius armis
 Exigat hic ævum. *Magna* ditione jubeto
 Carthago premat *Ausoniæ*: nihil urbibus inde
 Obstabit Tyriis. Quid pestem evadere belli
 Juvit, et Argolicos medium fugisse per ignes,
 Totque maris vastæque exhausta pericula terræ,
 Dum Latium Teucri recidivaque Pergama querunt ?
 Non satius cineres patriæ insedisse supremos,
 Atque solum, quo Troja fuit ? Xanthum et Simoënta 60
 Redde, oro, miseris: iterumque revolvere casus
 Da, pater, Iliacos Teucris." Tum regia Juno
 Acta furore gravi: "Quid me alta silentia cogis
 Rumpere, et obductum verbis vulgare dolorem ?
Ænean hominum quisquam *Divumve* subegit
 Bella sequi, aut hostem regi se inferre Latino ?
 Italianam fatis petiit auctoribus (esto)
 Cassandrae impulsus furiis: num linquere castra
 Hortati sumus, aut vitam committere ventis ?
 Num pueri summan belli, num credere muros ?
 Tyrrhenamve fidem, aut gentes agitare quietas ?
 Quis Deus in fraudem, quæ dura potentia nostra
 Egit ? ubi hic Juno, demissave nubibus Iris ?
 Indignum est, Italos Trojam circumdare flammis
 Nascentem, et patriæ Turnum consistere terræ;
 Cui Pilumnus avus, cui diva Venilia mater:
 Quid, face Trojanos atræ vim ferre Latinis ?
 70
 75

Arva aliena jugo premere, atque avertere prædas ?
 Quid, soceros legere, et gremiis abducere pactas ?
 Pacem orare manu, præfigere puppibus arma ?
 Tu potes Aenean manibus subducere Graiūm,
 Proque viro nebulam et ventos obtendere inanes ;
 Et potes in totidem classem convertere Nymphas :
 Nos aliquid Rutulos contra juuisse, nefandum est ?
 Aeneas ignarus abest : ignarus et absit.
 Est Paphos, Idaliumque tibi, sunt alta Cythera.
 Quid gravidam bellis urbem et corda aspera tentas ?
 Nosne tibi fluxas Phrygiæ res vertere fundo
 Conamur ? nos ? an miseros qui Troas Achivis
 Objecit ? quæ causa fuit consurgere in arma
 Europamque Asiamque, et foedera solvere furto ?
 Me duce Dardanius Spartam expugnavit adulter ?
 Aut ego tela dedi, fovioque cupidine bella ?
 Tum decuit metuisse tuis : nunc sera querelis
 Haud justis assurgis, et irrita jurgia jactas.”
 Talibus orabat Juno ; cunctique fremebant
 Cœlicolæ assensu vario : ceu flamina prima
 Quum deprænsa fremunt sylvis, et cæca volant
 Murmura, venturos nautis prodentia ventos.
 Tum pater omnipotens, rerum cui summa potestas,
 Infit : eo dicente, Deūm domus alta silescit,
 Et tremefacta solo tellus ; silet arduus æther ;
 Tum Zephyri posuere, premit placida æquora pontus :
 “Accipite ergo animis, atque hæc mea figite dicta.
 Quandoquidem Ausonios conjungi foedere Teucris
 Haud licitum est, nec vestra capit discordia finem,
 Quæ cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat spem,
 Tros Rutulusve fuat, nullo discrimine habebo :
 Seu fatis Italūm castra obsidione tenentur,
 Sive errore malo Trojæ, monitisque sinistris.
 Nec Rutulos solvo : sua cuique exorsa laborem
 Fortunamque ferent : rex Jupiter omnibus idem,
 Fata viam invenient.” Stygii per flumina fratris,
 Per pice torrentes atraque voragine ripas,
 Annuit, et nutu totum tremefecit Olympum.
 Hic finis fandi : solio tum Jupiter aureo
 Surgit, cœlicolæ medium quem ad limina ducunt.
 Interea Rutuli portis circum omnibus instant
 Sternere cæde viros, et moenia cingere flammis.

Ast legio *Aeneadum* vallis obsessa tenetur ; 120
 Nec spes ulla fugæ : miseri stant turribus altis
 Nequicquam, et rarâ muros cinxere corona,
 Asius Imbrasides, Hicetaoniusque Thymœtes,
 Assaracique duo, et senior cum Castore Thymbria,
 Prima acies : hos germani Sarpedonis ambo, 125
 Et Clarus et Themon, Lycia comitantur ab altâ.
 Fert ingens toto connixus corpore saxum,
 Haud partem exigua montis, Lyrnessius Acmon,
 Nec Clytio genitore minor, nec fratre Menestheo.
 Hi jaculis, illi certant defendere saxis,
 Molirique ignem, nervoque aptare sagittas. 130
 Ipse inter medios, Veneris justissima cura,
 Dardanius caput, ecce, puer detectus honestum,
 Qualis gemma, micat, fulvum quæ dividit aurum,
 Aut collo decus, aut capiti ; vel quale per artem
 Inclusum buxo, aut Oricia terebintho,
 Luceat ebur : fusos cervix cui lactea crines
 Accipit, et molli subnecit circulus auro.
 Te quoque magnanimæ viderunt, Iamare, gentes
 Vulnera dirigere, et calamos armare veneno, 140
 Mæoniæ generose domo : ubi pinguia culta
 Exercentque viri, Pactolusque irrigat auro.
 Affuit et Mnestheus, quem pulsi pristina Turni
 Aggere moerorum sublimem gloria tollit ;
 Et Capys : hinc nomen *Campanæ* ducitur urbi. 145
 Ille inter sese duri certamina belli
 Contulerant ; mediæ *Aeneas* freta nocte secabat.
 Namque, ut ab Evandro castris ingressus Etruscis,
 Regem adit, et regi memorat nomenque genusque ;
 Quidve petat, quidve ipse ferat ; Mezentius arma
 Quæ sibi conciliet, violentaque pectora Turni,
 Edocet ; humanis quæ sit fiducia rebus
 Admonet, immiscetque preces. Haud fit mora ; Tarcho
 Jungit opes, foedusque ferit : tum libera fati
 Classem concendit jussis gens Lydia Divum
 Extero commissa duci. *Aenea* puppis
 Prima tenet, rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones ;
 Imminet Ida super, profugis gratissima Teucria.
 Hic magnus sedet *Aeneas*, secumque volutat
 Eventus belli varios : Pallasque, sinistro
 Affixus lateri, jam quærerit sidera, opacæ

Noctis iter ; jam quæ passus terraque marique.
 Pandite nunc Helicona, Dæs, cantusque movete ;
 Quæ manus interea Tuscis comitetur ab oris
 Ænean, armetque rates, pelagoque vehatur. 165

Massicus æratæ princeps secat æquora Tigri ;
 Sub quo mille manus juvenum, qui moenia Clusæ,
 Quique urbem liquere Cosas ; queis tela, sagittæ,
 Corytique leves humeris, et letifer arcus.
 Una torvus Abas : huic totum insignibus armis 170
 Agmen, et aurato fulgebat Apolline puppis.
 Sexcentos illi dederat Populonia mater
 Expertos belli juvenes : ast Ilva trecentos
 Insula, inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis,
 Tertius, ille hominum Divumque interpres Asylas 175
 (Cui pecudum fibræ, cæli cui sidera parent
 Et linguae volucrum, et præsagi fulminis ignes),
 Mille rapit densos acie, atque horrentibus hastis :
 Hos parere jubent Alpheæ ab origine Piseæ,
 Urbs Etrusca solo. Sequitur pulcherrimus Astur, 180
 Astur equo fidens et versicoloribus armis.
 Tercument adjiciunt (mens omnibus una sequendi)
 Qui Cærete domo, qui sunt Minionis in arvis,
 Et Pyrgi veteres, intempesteque Graviscæ.

Non ego te, Ligurum ductor fortissime bello, 185
 Transierim, Cinyra ; et paucis comitate Cupavo ;
 Cujus olorinæ surgunt de vertice pennæ.
 Crimen amor vestrum, formæque insigne paternæ.
 Namque ferunt, luctu Cycnum Phæthontis amati,
 Populeas inter frondes umbramque sororum 190
 Dum canit, et moestum musæ solatur amorem,
 Canentem molli plumæ duxisse senectam,
 Linquentem terras, et sidera voce sequentem.
 Filius, æquales comitatus classe catervas,
 Ingentem remis Centaurum promovet : ille 195
 Instat aquæ, saxumque undis immane minatur
 Arduus, et longa sulcat maria alta carinæ.

Ille etiam patriis agmen ciet Ocnus ab oris,
 Fatidice Mantus et Tuscus filius amnis,
 Qui muros matrisque dedit tibi, *Mantua*, nomen ; 200
 Mantua, dives avis ; sed non genus omnibus unum :
 Gens illi triplex, populi sub gente quaterni ;
 Ipsa caput populis ; Tusco de sanguine vires.

Hinc quoque quingentos in se Mezentius armat,
Quos patre Benaco velatus arundine glauca
Mincius infesta ducebat in æquora pinu.

It gravis Aulestes, centenaque arbore fluctus
Verberat assurgens : spumant vada marmore versa.
Hunc vehit immanis Triton et cœrula concha
Exterrens freta ; cui laterum tenus hispida nanti
Frons hominem præfert, in pristin desinit alvus :
Spumea semifero sub pectore murmurat unda.
Tot lecti proceres ter denis navibus ibant
Subsidio Trojæ, et campos salis sere secabant.

Jamque dies cœlo concesserat, almaque curru
Noctivago Phœbe medium pulsabat Olympum.
Æneas (neque enim membris dat cura quietem)
Ipse sedens clavumque regit velisque ministrat ;
Atque illi medio in spatio chorus, ecce, suarum
Occurrit comitum : Nymphæ, quas alma Cybebe
Numen habere maris, Nymphasque e navibus esse,
Jusserat, innabant pariter, fluctusque secabant,
Quot prius æratæ steterant ad littora proræ :
Agnoscunt longe regem, lustrantque choreis :
Quarum, quæ fandi doctissima, Cymodocea
Pone sequens dextrâ puppim tenet, ipsaque dorso
Eminet, ac lœvâ tacitis subremigat undis :
Tum sic ignarum alloquitur : “ Vigilasne, deum gens,
Ænea ? vigila, et velis immittre rudentes.

Nos sumus Idææ sacro de vertice pinus,
Nunc pelagi Nymphæ, classis tua. Perfidus ut nos
Præcipites ferro Rutulus flammâque premebat,
Rupimus invitæ tua vincula, teque per æquor
Quærimus. Hanc genetrix faciem miserata refecit,
Et dedit esse deas, ævumque agitare sub undis. 235
At puer Ascanius muro fossisque tenetur
Tela inter media atque horrentes Marte Latinos.
Jam loca jussa tenent forti permixtus Etrusco
Arcas eques : medias illis opponere turmas,
Ne castris jungant, certa est sententia Turno. 240
Surge age, et Aurorâ socios veniente vocari
Primus in arma jube, et clipeum cape, quem dedit ipse
Invictum ignipotens, atque oras ambiit auro.
Crastina lux, mea si non irrita dicta putâris,
Ingentes Rutulæ spectabit cœdis acervos.” 245

Dixerat ; et dextrā discedens impulit altam,
 Haud ignara modi, puppim : fugit illa per undas
 Ocyor et jaculo et ventos sequante sagittā.
 Inde aliæ celerant cursus. Stupet inscius ipse
 Troi Anchisiades ; animos tamen omine tollit ;
 Tum breviter, supera adspectans convexa, precatur :
 “ Alma parente Idæa deum, (cui Dindyma cordi,
 Turrigeræque urbes, bijugique ad frena leones ;)
 Tu mihi nunc pugnæ princeps, tu rite propinquæ
 Augurium, Phrygibusque adsis pede, diva, secundo.”
 Tantum effatus : et interea revoluta ruebat
 Maturæ jam luce dies, noctemque fugārat.

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Principio sociis edicit, signa sequantur,
 Atque animos aptent armis, pugnæque parent se.
 Jamque in conspectu Teucros habet et sua castra,
 Stans celsa in puppi : clypeum cum deinde sinistrā
 Extulit ardentem. Clamorem ad sidera tollunt
 Dardanidæ e muris : spes addita suscitat iras :
 Tela manu jaciunt : quales sub nubibus atris
 Strymoniæ dant signa grues, atque æthera tranant
 Cum sonitu, fugiuntque notos clamore secundo.
 At Rutulo regi ducibusque ea mira videri
 Ausoniis, donec versas ad littora puppes
 Respiciunt, totumque allabi classibus æquor.
 Ardet apex capiti, cristisque a vertice flamma
 Funditur, et vastos umbo vomit aureus ignes :
 Non secus, ac liquidæ si quando nocte cometæ
 Sanguinei lugubre rubent ; aut Sirius ardor :
 Ille, sitim morbosque ferens mortalibus ægris,
 Nascitur, et lœvo contristat lumine cælum.
 Haud tamen audaci Turno fiducia cessit
 Littora præripere, et venientes pellere terræ ;
 Ultro animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultro :
 “ Quod votis optästis, adest, perfringere dextrā :
 In manibus Mars ipse, viri : nunc conjugis esto
 Quisque suæ tectique memor ; nunc magna referto
 Facta, patrum laudes. Ultro occurramus ad undam,
 Dum trepidi, egressisque labant vestigia prima.
 Audentes fortuna juvat.”
 Hæc ait ; et secum versat, quos ducere contra,
 Vel quibus obssessos possit concredere muros.

Interea Æneas socios de puppibus altis

Pontibus exponit : multi servare recursus
 Languentis pelagi, et brevibus se credere saltu ;
 Per remos alii. Speculatus littora Tarcho,
 Qua vada non spirant, nec fracta remurmurat unda,
 Sed mare inoffensum crescenti allabitur sestu,
 Advertit subito proras ; sociosque precatur :
 “ Nunc, o lecta manus, validis incumbite remis ;
 Tollite, ferte rates ; inimicam findite rostris
 Hanc terram, sulcumque sibi premat ipsa carina :
 Frangere nec tali puppim statione recuso,
 Arrepta tellure semel.” Quæ talia postquam
 Effatus Tarcho, socii consurgere tonsis,
 Spumantesque rates arvis inferre Latinis ;
 Donec rostra tenent siccum, et sedere carinæ
 Omnes innocuæ ; sed non puppis tua, Tarcho :
 Namque, inficta vadis, dorso dum pendet iniquo,
 Anceps sustentata diu, fluctusque fatigat,
 Solvitur, atque viros mediis exponit in undis :
 Fragmina remorum quos et fluitantia transtra
 Impediunt, retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens.
 Nec Turnum segnis retinet mora, sed rapit acer
 Totam aciem in Teucros, et contra in littore sistit.
 Signa canunt : primus turmas invasit agrestes
 Aeneas, omen pugnæ, stravitque Latinos,
 Occiso Therone, virtùm qui maximus ultro
 Aenean petit : huic gladio, perque ærea suta,
 Per tunicam squalentem auro, latus haurit apertum.
 Inde Lichan ferit, exsectum jam matre perempta,
 Et tibi, Phœbe, sacrum, casus evadere ferri
 Quod licuit parvo. Nec longe Cissea durum,
 Immanemque Gyan, sternentes agmina clavæ,
 Dejecit leto : nihil illos Herculis arma,
 Nil validæ juvère manus, genitorque Melampus,
 Alcidæ comes, usque graves dum terra labores
 Præbuit. Ecce Pharo, voces dum jactat inertæ,
 Intorquens jaculum, clamanti sistit in ore.
 Tu quoque, flaventem primâ lanugine malas
 Dum sequeris Clytium infelix, uova gaudia, Cydon,
 Dardaniâ stratus dextrâ, securus amorum,
 Qui juvenum tibi semper erant, miserande, jaceres ;
 Ni fratum stipata cohore forst obvia, Phorci
 Progenies ; septem numero, septenaque tela

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Conficiunt : partim galea clypeoque resultant 232
 Irrita, deflexit partim stringentia corpus
 Alma Venus. Fidum Aeneas affatur Achaten :
 “ Suggere tela mihi (non ullum dextera frustra
 Torserit in Rutulos), steterunt que in corpore Graium 234
 Iliacis campia.” Tum magnam corripit hastam,
 Et jacit : illa volans clypei transverberat sera
 Mæonis, et thoraca simul cum pectore rumpit.
 Huic frater subit Alcanor, fratremque ruuentem
 Sustentat dextræ : trajecto missa lacerto
 Protinus hasta fugit, servatque cruenta tenorem ; 240
 Dexteraque ex humero nervis moribunda pependit
 Tum Numitor, jaculo fratris de corpore rapto,
 Aenean petuit ; sed non et figere contra
 Est licitum, magnique femur perstrinxit Achates.
 Hic Curibus, fidens primævo corpore, Clausus 244
 Advenit, et rigidæ Dryopen ferit eminus hastæ
 Sub mentum graviter pressæ, pariterque loquentis
 Vocem animamque rapit trajecto gutture ; at ille
 Fronte ferit terram, et crassum vomit ore cruentem.
 Tres quoque Threlios, Boreæ de gente supremæ, 250
 Et tres, quos Iidas pater et patria Ismara mittit,
 Per varios sternit causas. Accurrit Halesus,
 Auruncæque manus ; subit et Neptuniæ proles,
 Insignis Messapus equis ; expellere tendunt
 Nunc hi, nunc illi : certatur limine in ipso 255
 Ausonæ. Magno discordes æthere venti
 Prælia ceu tollunt, animis et viribus æquis ;
 Non ipsi inter se, non nubila, non mare cedit ;
 Ancepit pugna diu ; stant obnixi ; omnia contra :
 Haud aliter Trojanæ acies, aciesque Latinæ 260
 Concurrunt : hæret pede pes, densusque vire vir.
 At parte ex aliâ, qua saxa rotantia late
 Intulerat torrens, arbustaque diruta ripis,
 Arcadas, insuetos acies inferre pedestres, 265
 Ut vidit Pallas Latio dare terga sequaci ;
 Aspera queis natura loci dimittere quando
 Suasit equos ; unum quod rebus restat egenis,
 Nunc prece, nunc dictis virtutem accendit amaris :
 “ Quo fugitis, socii ? per vos, et fortia facta, 270
 Per ducis Evandri nomen, devictaque bella,
 Spemque meam, patriæ que nunc subit æmula landis,

Fidite ne pedibus : ferro rumpenda per hostes
 Est via. Qua globus ille virum densissimus urget,
 Hac vos et Pallanta ducem patria alta reposcit. 375
 Numina nulla premunt : mortali urgemur ab hoste
 Mortales : totidem nobis animaque manusque.
 Ecce, maris magno claudit nos objice pontus ;
 Deest jam terra fugae : pelagus, Trojamne petemus ? ”
 Hac ait ; et medius densos prorumpit in hostes
 Obvius huic primum, fatis adductus iniquis, 380
 Fit Lagus : hunc, magno vellit dum pondere saxum,
 Intorto figit telo, discrimina costis
 Per medium qua spina dabat, hastamque receptat
 Ossibus herentem. Quem non super occupat Hisbo,
 Ille quidem hoc sperans ; nam Pallas ante ruentem, 385
 Dum furit, incautum, crudeli morte sodalis,
 Excipit, atque ensem tumido in pulmone recondit.
 Hinc Sthenelum petit, et Rheti de gente vetustâ
 Anchémolum, thalamos ausum incestare nevercæ. 390
 Vos etiam gemini Rutulis cecidistis in arvis,
 Daucia, Laride Thymberque, simillima proles,
 Indiscreta suis, gratisque parentibus error ;
 At nunc dura dedit vobis discrimina Pallas :
 Nam tibi, Thymbre, caput Evandrius abstulit ensis ; 395
 Te decisa suum, Laride, dextera querit ;
 Semianimesque micant digiti, ferrumque retractant.
 Arcadas accensos monitu, et præclara tuentes.
 Facta viri, mistus dolor et pudor armat in hostes.
 Tum Pallas bijugis fugientem Rhœtea præter 400
 Trajicit : hoc spatium, tantumque more fuit Illo :
 Illo namque procul validam direxerat hastam,
 Quam medius Rhœteus intercipit ; optime Teuthra,
 Te fugiens, fratremque Tyren : curruque volutus
 Cœdit semianimis Rutulorum calcibus arva. 405
 Ac velut, optato ventis æstate coortis,
 Dispersa immittit sylvis incendia pastor ;
 Correptis subito mediis, extenditur una
 Horrida per latos acies Vulcania campos ;
 Ille sedens victor flamas despectat ovantes : 410
 Non aliter socium virtus coit omnis in unum,
 Teque juvat, Palla. Sed bellis acer Halesus
 Tendit in adversos, seque in sua colligit arma.
 Hic mactat Ladona, Pheretaque, Demodocumque ;

Strymonio dextram fulgenti diripit ense, 416
 Elatam in jugulum ; saxo ferit ora Thoantis,
 Ossaque dispergit cerebro permixta cruento.
 Fata canens sylvis genitor celarat Halesum ;
 Ut senior leto canentia lumina solvit,
 Injecere manum Parcae, telisque sacrarunt
 Evandri ; quem sic Pallas petit ante precatus : 420
 “ Da nunc, Tybri pater, ferro, quod missile libro,
 Fortunam atque viam dura per pectus Halesi :
 Hæc arma exuviasque viri tua quercus habebit.”
 Audiit illa Deus : dum texit Imaona Halesus,
 Arcadio infelix telo dat pectus inermum. 425
 At non cœde viri tantæ perterrita Lausus,
 Pars ingens belli, sinit agmina : primus Abantem
 Oppositum interimit, pugnae nodumque moramque.
 Sternitur Arcadiæ proles, sternuntur Etrusci ;
 Et vos, o Graiis imperdita corpora, Teucri. 430
 Agmina concurrunt, ducibusque et viribus æquis ;
 Extremi addensent acies ; nec turba moveri
 Tela manusque sinit : hinc Pallas instat et urget ;
 Hinc contra Lausus ; nec multum discrepat ætas ;
 Egregii formæ ; sed queis fortuna negarat 435
 In patriam redditus. Ipsos concurrere Lauso
 Haud tamen inter se magni regnator Olympi :
 Mox illos sua fata manent majore sub hoste.
 Interea soror alma monet succurrere Lauso
 Turnum, qui volucri curru medium secat agmen. 440
 Ut vidit socios : “ Tempus desistere pugnae :
 Solus ego in Pallanta feror ; soli mihi Pallas
 Debetur : cuperem, ipse parens spectator adesset.”
 Hæc ait ; et socii cesserunt æquore jusso.
 At, Rutulam abscessu, juvenis, tum jussa superba 445
 Miratus, stupet in Turno ; corpusque per ingens
 Lumina volvit, obitque truci procul omnia visu ;
 Talibus et dictis et contra dicti tyranni :
 “ Aut spoliis ego jam raptis laudabor opimis,
 Aut leto insigni : sorti pater æquus utrique est : 450
 Tolle minas.” Fatus medium procedit in æquor :
 Frigidus Arcadibus coit in præcordia sanguis.
 Desiluit Turnus bijugis ; pedes apparat ire
 Cominus : utque leo, specula quum vidit ab altâ
 Stare proœul campis meditantem prælia taurum, 455

Advolat ; haud alia est Turni venientis imago.

Hunc ubi contiguum missæ fore credidit hastæ,
Ire prior Pallas, si qua fors adjuvet ausum
Viribus imparibus ; magnumque ita ad æthera fatur :

“ Per patris hospitium, et mensas quas advena adisti,

Te precor, Alcide, coeptis ingentibus adsis :

Cernant semineci sibi me rapere arma cruenta,

Victoremque ferant morientia lumina Turni.”

Audiit Alcides juvenem, magnumque sub imo

Corde premit gemitum, lacrymasque effudit inanes.

Tum genitor natum dictis affatur amicis :

“ Stat sua cuique dies ; breve et irreparabile tempus

Omnibus est vita ; sed famam extendere factis,

Hoc virtutis opus. Trojæ sub moenibus altis

Tot nati cecidere Detum ; quin occidit una

Sarpedon, mea progenies : etiam sua Turnum

Fata vocant, metasque dati pervenit ad ævi.”

Sic ait ; atque oculos Rutulorum rejicit arvis.

At Pallas magnis emitit viribus hastam,

Vaginâque cavâ fulgentem diripit ensem.

Illa volans, humeris surgunt qua tegmina summa,

Incidit ; atque, viam clypei molita per oras,

Tandem etiam magno strinxit de corpore Turni.

Hic Turnus ferro præfixum robur acuto

In Pallanta diu librans jacit, atque ita fatur :

“ Aspice, num mage sit nostrum penetrabile telum.”

Dixerat ; at clypeum, tot ferri terga, tot æris,

Quum pellis totiens obeat circumdata tauri,

Vibranti medium cuspis transverberat ictu,

Loricæque moras et pectus perforat ingens.

Ille rapit calidum frustra de vulnere telum :

Una eademque viæ sanguis animusque sequuntur.

Corruit in vulnus : sonitum super arma dedere :

Et terram hostilem moriens petit ore cruento.

Quem Turnus super assistens :

“ Arcades hæc,” inquit, “ memores mea dicta referte .

Evandro : qualem meruit, Pallanta remitto.

Quisquis honos tumuli, quicquid solamen humandi est,

Largior : haud illi stabunt Aenea parvo

Hospitia.” Et lævo pressit pede, talia fatus,

Exanimem, rapiens, immania pondera baltei,

Impressumque nefas (una sub nocte jugali

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Cæsa manus juvenum foede, thalamique cruenti) ;
 Quæ Clonus Eurytides multo cælaverat auro :
 Quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio gaudetque potitus. 501
 Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futuræ,
 It servare modum, rebus sublata secundis !
 Turno tempus erit, magno quum optaverit emptum
 Intactum Pallanta ; et quum spolia ista diemque
 Oderit. At socii multo gemitu lacrymisque
 Impositum scuto referunt Pallanta frequentes.
 O dolor, atque decus magnum redditure parenti !
 Hæc te prima dies bello dedit, hæc eadem aufert ;
 Quum tamen ingentes Rutulorum linquis acervos.
 Nec jam fama mali tanti, sed certior auctor 510
 Advolat Æneas, tenui discrimine leti
 Esse suos ; tempus versis succurrere Teucris,
 Proxima quæque metit gladio, latumque per agmen
 Ardens limitem agit ferro ; te, Turne, superbum
 Cæde novâ querens. Pallas, Evander, in ipsis 515
 Omnia sunt oculis : mensæ, quas advena primas
 Tunc adiit, dextræque dateæ. Sulmone creatos
 Quatuor hic juvenes, totidem, quos educat Ufens,
 Viventes rapit ; inferias quos immolet umbris,
 Captivoque rogi perfundat sanguine flamas. 520
 Inde Mago procul infensam contenderat hastam :
 Ille astu subit, at tremebunda supervolat hast. ;
 Et genua amplectens affatur talia supplex :
 “ Per patrios manes, et spes surgentis Iûli,
 Te precor, hanc animam serves natoque patrique. 525
 Est domus alta ; jacent penitus defossa talenta,
 Cœlati argenti ; sunt auri pondera facti
 Infectique mihi ; non hic victoria Teucrûm
 Vertitur ; aut anima una dabit discrimina tanta.”
 Dixerat ; Æneas contra cui talia reddit : 530
 “ Argenti atque auri memoras que multa talenta,
 Gnatia parce tuis : belli commercia Turnus
 Sustulit ista prior, jam tum Pallente perempto.
 Hoc patria Anchise manes, hoc sentit Iûlus.”
 Sic fatus, galeam lœvâ tenet, atque reflexâ 535
 Cervice orantis capulo tenus applicat ensem.
 Nec procul Hæmonides, Phœbi Trivisæque sacerdos,
 Infula cui sacrâ redimibat tempora vittâ,
 Totus collucens veste atque insignibus armis ;

Quem congressus agit campo, lapsumque superstans 540
 Inmolat, ingentique umbrâ tegit : arma Serestus
 Lecta refert humeris, tibi, rex Gradive, tropæum.
 Instaurat acies Vulcani stirpe creatus
 Cæculus, et veniens Marsorum montibus Umbro.
 Dardanides contra furit. Anxuris ense sinistram, 545
 Et totum clypei ferro dejecerat orbem.
 Dixerat ille aliquid magnum, vimque affore verbo
 Crediderat, cœloque animum fortasse ferebat,
 Canitiemque sibi et longos promiserat annos.
 Tarquitus exsultans contra fulgentibus armis, 550
 Sylvicolæ Fauno Dryope quem Nympha creârat,
 Obvius ardenti sese obtulit : ille reductâ
 Loricam clypeique ingens onus impedit hastâ.
 Tum caput orantis nequicquam, et multa parantis
 Dicere, deturbat terræ ; truncumque tepentem 555
 Provovens, super hæc inimico pectore fatur :
 “ Istic nunc, metuende, jace : non te optima mater
 Condet humi, patrioive onerabit membra sepulcro :
 Altibus linquere feris, aut gurgite mersum
 Unda feret, piscesque impasti vulnera lambent.” 560
 Protinus Antæum et Lucam, prima agmina Turni,
 Persequitur, fortemque Numam, fulvumque Cameretum,
 Magnanimo Volscente satum ; ditissimus agri
 Qui fuit Ausonidum, et tacitis regnavit Amyclis
 Ægæon qualis, centum cui brachia dicunt 565
 Centenasque manus, quinquaginta oribus ignem
 Pectoribusque arsisse, Jovis quum fulmina contra
 Tot paribus streperit clypeis, tot stringeret enses :
 Sic toto Æneas desævit in æquore vîctor,
 Ut semel intepuit mucro. Quin ecce Niphœi 570
 Quadrijuges in equos adversaque pectora tendit ;
 Atque ille, gradientem et dira frementem
 Ut videre, metu versi, retroque ruentes,
 Effunduntque ducem, rapiuntque ad littora currus.
 Interea bijugis infert se Lucagus albis 575
 In medios, fraterque Liger : sed frater habenis
 Flectit equos ; strictum rotat acer Lucagus ensem.
 Haud tuliit Æneas tanto fervore furentes ;
 Irruit, adversaque ingens apparuit hastâ :
 Cui Liger : 580
 “ Non Diomedis equos, nec currum cernis Achillis,

Ant Phrygæa campos : nunc belli finis et ævi
 His dabitur terris." Vesano talia late
 Dicta volant Ligeri : sed non et Troius heros
 Dicta parat contra ; jaculum nam torquet in hostem. 585
 Lucagus, ut pronus pendens in verbera telo
 Admonuit bijugos, projecto dum pede levo
 Aptat se pugnæ ; subit oras hastas per imas
 Fulgentis clypei, tum lævum perforat inguen.
 Excussus curru moribundus volvitur arvis ; 590
 Quem pius Æneas dictis affatur amaris :
 "Lucage, nulla tuos currus fuga segnis equorum
 Prodidit, aut vanæ vertere ex hostibus umbræ :
 Ipse rotis saliens juga deseris." Hæc ita fatus,
 Arripuit bijugos : frater tendebat inermes 595
 Infelix palmas, curru delapsus eodem :
 "Per te, per qui te talem genuere parentes,
 Vir Trojane, sine hanc animam, et miserere precantis."
 Pluribus oranti Æneas : "Haud talia dudum
 Dicta dabas : morere ; et fratrem ne desere frater." 600
 Tum latebras animæ pectus mucrone recludit.
 Talia per campos edebat funera ductor
 Dardanius ; torrentes aquæ vel turbinis atri
 More furens. Tandem erumpunt, et castra relinquunt
 Ascanius puer, et nequicquam obsessa juventus 605
 Junonem interea compellat Jupiter ultro :
 "O germana mihi atque eadem gratissima conjux
 Ut rebare, Venus (nec te sententia fallit)
 Trojanas sustentat opes : non vivida bello
 Dextra viris, animusque ferox, patiensque pericli." 610
 Cui Juno submissa : "Quid, o pulcherrime conjux,
 Sollicitas ægram, et tua tristia dicta timentem ?
 Si mihi, quæ quondam fuerat, quamque esse decebat,
 Vis in amore foret ; non hoc mihi namque negares,
 Omnipotens, quin et pugnæ subducere Turnum, 615
 Et Dauno possem incolumem servare parenti.
 Nunc pereat, Teucrisque pio det sanguine poenas.
 Ille tamen nostræ deducit origine nomen :
 Pilumnusque illi quartus pater ; et tua larga
 Sæpe manu multisque oneravit limina donis." 620
 Cui rox ætherei breviter sic fatur Olympi :
 "Si mora præsentis leti tempusque caduco
 Oratur juveni, meque hoc ita ponere sentis ;

Tolle fugâ Turnum, atque instantibus eripe fatis. 625
 Hactenus indulsisse vacat : sin altior istis
 Sub precibus venia ulla latet totumque moveri
 Mutarive putas bellum, spes pascis inanes.”
 Et Juno allacrymans : “ Quid si, quod voce gravaris,
 Mente dares ; atque hæc Turno rata vita maneret ?
 Nunc manet insontem gravis exitas ; aut ego veri
 Vana feror : quod ut o potius formidine falsâ
 Ludar ; et in melius tua, qui potes, orsa reflectas.”
 Hæc ubi dicta dedit, cælo se protinus alto
 Misit, agens hiemem, nimbo succincta, pér auras ;
 Iliacumque aciem et Laurentia castra petivit. 630
 Tum Dea nube cavâ tenuem sine viribus umbram
 In faciem Aeneæ (visu mirabile monstrum !)
 Dardaniis ornat telis ; clypeumque jubaisque
 Divini assimulat capitis ; dat inania verba ;
 Dat sine mente sonum, gressusque effingit euntis : 635
 Morte obitâ quales fama est volitare figuras,
 Aut quæ sopitos deludunt somnia sensus.
 At primas lœta ante acies exsultat imago,
 Irritatque virum telis, et voce lacescit :
 Instat cui Turnus, stridentemque eminus hastam 640
 Conjicit : illa dato vertit vestigia tergo.
 Tum vero Aenean aversum ut cedere Turnus
 Credidit, atque animo spem turbidus hausit inanem :
 “ Quo fugis, Aenea ? thalamos ne desere pactos :
 Hâc dabitur dextrâ tellus quæsita per undas.” 645
 Talia vociferans sequitur, strictumque coruscat
 Mucronem ; nec ferre videt sua gaudia ventos.
 Forte ratis, celsi conjuncta crepidine saxi,
 Expositis stabat scalis et ponte parato ;
 Quâ rex Clusiniis advectus Osinius oris. 650
 Huc sese trepida Aeneæ fugientis imago
 Conjicit in latebras : nec Turnus segnior instat,
 Exsuperatque moras, et pontes transilit altos.
 Vix proram attigerat : rumpit Saturnia funem,
 Avulsamque rapit revoluta per sequora navem. 655
 Illum autem Aeneas absentem in prælia poscit :
 Obvia multa virûm demittit corpora morti.
 Tunc levis haud ultra latebras jam querit imago,
 Sed sublime volans nubi se immiscuit atræ ?
 Quum Turnum medio interea fert æquore turbo. 660

Respicit ignarus rerum, ingratusque salutis;
 Et duplices cum voce manus ad sidera tendit:
 “ Omnipotens genitor, tanton’ me crimine dignum
 Duxisti ? et tales voluisti expendere poenas ?
 Quo feror ? unde abii ? quæ me fuga, quemve reducet ? ⁵⁷⁰
 Laurentesne iterum muros aut castra videbo ?
 Quid manus illa virūm, qui me meaque arma secuti ;
 Quosque (nefas !) omnes infandā in morte reliqui ?
 Et nunc palantes video, gemitumque cadentūm
 Accipio. Quid agam ? aut quæ jam satis ima dehiscat ⁵⁷⁵
 Terra mihi ? vos o potius miserescite, venti :
 In rupes, in saxa (volens vos Turnus adoro)
 Ferte ratem, sœvisque vadis immittite Syrtis,
 Quo neque me Rutuli, neque conscia fama sequatur.”
 Hæc memorans, animo nunc huc, nunc fluctuat illuc : ⁵⁸⁰
 An sese mucrone ob tantum dedecus amens
 Induat, et crudum per costas exigat ensem ;
 Fluctibus an jaciat mediis, et littora nando
 Curva petat, Teucrūmque iterum se reddat in arma.
 Ter conatus utramque viam : ter maxima Juno ⁵⁸⁵
 Continuit, juvenemque animi miserata repressit.
 Labitur, alta secans, fluctuque æstuque secundo :
 Et patris antiquam Dauni defertur ad urbem.
 At Jovis interea monitis Mezentius ardens
 Succedit pugnæ, Teucrosque invadit ovantes. ⁶⁰⁰
 Concurrunt Tyrrhena acies, atque omnibus uni,
 Uni odiisque viro telisque frequentibus instant.
 Ille (velut rupes, vastum quæ prodit in æquor,
 Obvia ventorūn furiis, expostaque ponto
 Vim cunctam atque minas perfert coalique marisque,
 Ipsa immota manens) prolem Dolichaonis Hebrum
 Sternit humi, cum quo Latagum, Palmumque fugacem .
 Sed Latagum saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis
 Occupat os faciemque adversam ; poplite Palmum
 Succiso volvi segnem sinit, armaque Lauso ⁶⁰⁵
 Donat habere humeris, et vertice figere cristas.
 Nec non Euanthen Phrygium ; Paridisque Mimanta
 Æqualem comitemque ; unâ quem nocte Theano
 In lucem genitori Amyco dedit, et face prægnans
 Cisseis regina Parin : Paris urbe paternâ ⁷⁰⁵
 Occubat ; ignarum Laurens habet ora Mimanta.
 Ac velut ille canum morsu de montibus altis

Actus aper (multos Vesulus quem pinifer annos
 Defendit, multosque palus Laurentia), sylvâ 710
 Pastus arundineâ, postquam inter retia ventum est,
 Substitit, infremuitque ferox, et inhorruit armos ;
 Nec cuiquam irasci propriusve accedere virtus,
 Sed jaculis tutisque procul clamoribus instant ;
 Ille autem impavidus partes cunctatur in omnes,
 Dentibus infrendens, et tergo decutit hastas : 715
 Haud aliter, justæ quibus est Mezentius iræ,
 Non ulli est animus stricto concurrere ferro ;
 Missilibus longe et vasto clamore lacesunt.
 Venerat antiquis Corythi de finibus Acron,
 Graius homo, infectos linquens profugis hymenæos : 720
 Hunc ubi miscentem longe media agmina vidit,
 Purpureum pennis et pactæ conjugis ostro ;
 Impastus stabula alta leo ceu sæpe peragrans
 (Suadet enim vesana famæ) si forte fugacem
 Conspexit capream, aut surgentem in cornua cervum, 725
 Gaudet hiанс immane, comasque arrexit, et hæret
 Visceribus super incumbens ; lavit improba teter
 Ora crux :
 Sic ruit in densos alacer Mezentius hostes.
 Sternitur infelix Acron, et calcibus atram 730
 Tundit humum exspirans, infractaque tela cruentat.
 Atque idem fugientem haud est dignatus Oroden
 Sternere, nec jactâ cæcum dare cupside vulnus :
 Obvius aduersoque occurrit, seque viro vir
 Contulit, haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis. 735
 Tum super abjectum posito pede, nixus et hastâ :
 “ Pars belli haud temnenda, viri, jacet altus Orodæ.”
 Conclamant socii, lætum Pæana secuti :
 Ille autem exspirans : “ Non me, quicunque es, inulto,
 Victor, nec longum lætabere : te quoque fata 740
 Prospectant paria, atque eadem mox arva tenebis.”
 Ad quem subridens mixta Mezentius irâ :
 “ Nunc morere : ast de me Divum pater atque hominum rex
 Viderit.” Hoc dicens, eduxit corpore telum.
 Olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget 745
 Somnus ; in æternam clauduntur lumina noctem.
 Cædibus Alcathoum obtruncat, Sacrator Hydaspen ;
 Partheniumque Rapo, et prædorum viribus Orsen ;
 Messapus Cloniumque, Lycaoniumque Ericeten :

Illum, infrænis equi lapsu tellure jacentem ;
 Hunc, peditem pedes. Et Lycius processerat Agis ;
 Quem tamen haud expers Valerus virtutis avitæ
 Dejicit ; at Thronium Salius ; Saliumque Nealces,
 Insignis jaculo et longe fallente sagittâ.

Jam gravis æquabat luctus et mutua Mavors
 Funera : cædebat pariter, pariterque ruebant
 Victores victique ; neque his fuga nota, neque illis.
 Dî Jovis in tectis iram miserantur inanem

Amborum, et tantos mortalibus esse labores :
 Hinc Venus, hinc contra spectat Saturnia Juno :
 Pallida Tisiphone media inter millia sævit.

At vero ingentem quatiens Mezentius hastam
 Turbidus ingreditur campo. Quam magnus Orion,
 Quum pedes incedit medii per maxima Nerei
 Stagnas viam scindens, humero supereminet undas ;
 Aut, summis referens annosam montibus ornum,
 Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit :
 Talis se vastis infert Mezentius armis.

Huic contra Æneas, speculator in agmine longo,
 Obvius ire parat. Manet imperterritus ille,
 Hostem magnanimum opperiens, et mole suâ stat ;
 Atque, oculis spatium emensus quantum satis hastæ :

“ Dextra mihi Deus, et telum, quod missile libro,
 Nunc adsint : voveo prædonis corpore raptis
 Indutum spoliis ipsum te, Lause, tropæum
 Æneæ.” Dixit; stridentemque eminus hastam
 Injicit: illa volans clypeo est excussa, proculque
 Egregium Antoren latus inter et ilia figit ;
 Herculis Antoren comitem, qui missus ab Argis
 Hæserat Evandro, atque Italâ conserderat urbe.

Sternitur infelix alieno vulnere, cœlumque
 Aspicit, et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos.
 Tum pius Æneas hastam jacit: illa per orbem
 Ære cavum triplici, per linea terga, tribusque
 Transiit intextum tauris opus, imaque sedit
 Inguine; sed vires haud pertulit. Ocyus ensem
 Æneas, viso Tyrrheni sanguine lætus,
 Eripit a femore, et trepidanti fervidus instat.
 Ingemuit cari graviter genitoris amore,
 Ut vidit, Lausus; lacrymæque per ora volutæ.
 Hic mortis duræ casum, tuaque optima facta,

750

765

760

765

770

775

780

785

790

Si qua fidem tanto est operi latura vetustas,
 Non equidem, nec te, juvenis memorande, silebo.
 Ille pedem referens, et inutilis, inque ligatus
 Cedebat, clypeoque inimicum hostile trahebat.
 Prorupit juvenis, seseque immisicut armis;
 Jamque assurgentis dextrâ, plagamque ferentis,
 Aeneas subiit mucronem; ipsumque morando
 Sustinuit; socii magno clamore sequuntur,
 Dum genitor neti parmâ protectus abiret;
 Telaque conjiciunt, proturbantque eminus hostem
 Missilibus: furit Aeneas, tectusque tenet se.
 Ac velut, effusa si quando grandine nimbi
 Praecipitant, omnis campus diffugit arator,
 Omnia et agricola; et tutâ latet arce viator,
 Aut amnis ripis, aut alti fornice saxi,
 Dum pluit in terris; ut possint, sole reducto,
 Exercere diem: sic obrutus undique telis
 Aeneas nubem belli, dum detonet, omnem
 Sustinet; et Lausum increpitat, Lausoque minatur:
 “Quo, moriture, ruis? majoraque viribus audes?
 Fallit te incautum pietas tua.” Nec minus illo
 Exsultat demens; sœvæ jamque altius iræ
 Dardanio surgunt ductori, extremaque Lauso
 Parcæ fila legunt; validum namque exigit ensem
 Per medium Aeneas juvenem, totumque recondit:
 Transiit et parmam mucro, levia arma minacis,
 Et tunicam, molli mater quam neverat auro;
 Implevitque sinum sanguis: tum vita per auras
 Concessit moesta ad Manes, corpusque reliquit.
 At vero ut vultum vidit morientis et ora,
 Ora modis Anchisiades pallentia miris,
 Ingemuit miserans graviter, dextramque tetendit;
 Et mentem patriæ subiit pietatis imago:
 “Quid tibi nunc, miserande puer, pro laudibus isti,
 Quid pius Aeneas tantâ dabit indole dignum?
 Arma, quibus lætatus, habe tua: teque parentum
 Manibus et cineri, si qua est ea cura, remitto.
 Hoc tamen, infelix, miseram solabere mortem;
 Aeneas magni dextrâ cadis.” Increpat ulti
 Cunctantes socios, et terrâ sublebat ipsum,
 Sanguine turpantem comptos de more capillos.
 Interea genitor Tiberini ad fluminis undam

796

806

816

826

836

846

856

866

Vulnera siccabat lymphis, corpusque levabat,
 Arboris acclinis trunco: procul aerea ramis 835
 Dependet galea, et prato gravia arma quiescunt.
 Stant lecti circum juvenes; ipse æger, anhelans,
 Colla fovet, fusus propexam in pectore barbam:
 Multa super Lauso rogitat; multosque remittit,
 Qui revocent, moestique ferant mandata parentis. 840
 At Lausum socii exanimem super arma ferebant
 Flentes; ingentem, atque ingenti vulnere victum.
 Agnovit longe gemitum præsaga mali mens.
 Canitiem immundo deformat pulvere, et ambas
 Ad coelum tendit palmas, et corpore inhæret:
 "Tantane me tenuit vivendi, nate, voluptas,
 Ut pro me hostili paterer succedere dextræ
 Quem genui? tuane hæc genitor per vulnera servor,
 Morte tuâ vivens? heu! nunc misero mihi demum
 Exsilium infelix, nunc alte vulnus adactum! 850
 Idem ego, nate, tuum maculavi crimine nomen,
 Pulsus ob invidiam solio sceptrisque paternis.
 Debueram patriæ poenas, odiisque meorum:
 Omnes per mortes animam sontem ipse dedissem.
 Nunc vivo, neque adhuc homines lucemque relinquo: 855
 Sed linquam." Simul hæc dicens, attollit in ægrum
 Se femur; et, quanquam vis alto vulnere tardat,
 Haud dejectus equum duci jubet: hoc decus illi,
 Hoc solamen erat; bellis hoc victor abibat
 Omnibus. Alloquitur mcerentem, et talibus infit:
 "Rhœbe, diu (res si qua diu mortalibus ulla est) 860
 Viximus: aut hodie victor spolia illa cruenta,
 Et caput Æneæ referes, Lausique dolorum
 Ultor eris mecum; aut, aperit si nulla viam vis,
 Occumbes pariter: neque enim, fortissime, (credo)
 Jussa aliena pati et dominos dignabere Teucros." 865
 Dixit; et exceptus tergo consueta locavit
 Membra, manusque ambas jaculis oneravit acutis;
 Ære caput fulgens, cristâque hirsutus equinâ.
 Sic cursum in medios rapidus dedit: æstuat ingens
 Uno in corde pudor, mixtoque insania luctu,
 Et furiis agitatus amor, et consicia virtus.
 Atque hic Ænean magnâ ter vœce vocavit:
 Æneas agnovit eum, laetusque precatur:
 "Sic pater ille Deum faciat, sic altus Apollo, 875

Incipias conferre manum.”
 Tantum effatus, et infestâ subit obvius hastâ.
 Ille autem: “Quid me erepto, sœvissime, nato
 Terres ? hæc via sola fuit, quâ perdere posses.
 Nec mortem horremus, nec Divum parcimus ulli. 880
 Desine: jam venio moriturus, et hæc tibi porto
 Dona prius.” Dixit; telumque intorsit in hostem:
 Inde aliud super atque aliud figitque, volatque
 Ingenti gyro; sed sustinet aureus umbo.
 Ter circum astantem lœvos equitavit in orbes, 886
 Tela manu jaciens; ter secum Troius heros
 Immanem sœrato circumfert tegmine sylvam.
 Inde ubi tot traxisse moras, tot spicula tædet
 Vellere; et urgetur pugnâ congressus iniquâ;
 Multa movens animo, jam tandem erumpit, et inter 890
 Bellatoris equi cava tempora conjicit hastam.
 Tollit se arrectum quadrupes, et calcibus auras
 Verberat, effusumque equitem super ipse secutus
 Implicat, ejectoque incumbit cernuus armo.
 Clamore incendunt cælum Troësque Latinique. 895
 Advolat Æneas, vaginâque eripit ensem;
 Et super hæc: “Ubi nunc Mezentius acer, et illa
 Effera vis animi ?” Contra Tyrrhenus, ut auras
 Suspiciens hausit coelum, mentemque recepit:
 “Hostis amare, quid increpitas, mortemque minaris ? 900
 Nullum in cæde nefas, nec sic ad prælia veni;
 Nec tecum meus hæc pepigit mihi foedera Lausus.
 Unum hoc, per, si qua est victimæ venia hostibus, oro;
 Corpus humo patiare tegi. Scio acerba meorum
 Circumstare odia: hunc, oro, defende furorem,
 Et me consortem nati concede sepulcro.” 905
 Hæc loquitur, juguloque haud inscius accipit ensem,
 Undantique animam diffundit in arma cruento.

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER UNDECIMUS.

OCEANUM interea surgens Aurora reliquit.
 Æneas (quamquam et sociis dare tempus humandis
 Præcipitant curæ, turbataque funere mens est)
 Vota Deûm primo vîctor solvebat Eoö.
 Ingentem quercum, decisâ undique ramis, 5
 Constituit tumulo, fulgentiaque induit arma,
 Mezentî ducis exuvias; tibi, magne, tropæum,
 Bellipotens: aptat rorantes sanguine cristas,
 Telaque trunca viri, et bis sex thoraca petitum
 Perfossumque locis; clypeumque ex ære sinistræ
 Subligat, atque ensem collo suspendit eburnum.
 Tum socios (namque omnis eum stipata tegebat
 Turba ducum) sic incipiens hortatur ovantes:
 "Maxima res effecta, viri: timor omnis abesto,
 Quod superest: hæc sunt spolia, et de rege superbo 10
 Primitiæ; manibusque meis Mezentius hic est.
 Nunc iter ad regem nobis murosque Latinos.
 Arma parate, animis et spe præsumite bellum;
 Ne qua mora ignaros, ubi primum vellere signa
 Annuerint Superi, pubemque educere castris, 20
 Impediat, segnesque metu sententia tardet.
 Interea socios inhumataque corpora terræ
 Mandemus; qui solus honos Acheronte sub imo est.
 Ite (ait); egregias animas, quæ sanguine nobis
 Hanc patriam peperere suo, decorate supremis
 Muneribus; moestamque Evandri primus ad urbem
 Mittatur Pallas, quem non virtutis egentem
 Abstulit atra dies, et funere mersit acerbo."
 Sic ait illacrymans; recipitque ad limina gressum: 25
 Corpus ubi exanimi positum Pallantis Accetes
 Servabat senior, qui Parrhasio Evandro
 Armiger ante fuit; sed non felicibus æque
 Tum comes auspicis caro datus ibat alumno.
 Circum omnis famulûmque manus, Trojanaque turba,
 Et moestum Iliades crinem de more solutæ. 30

Ut vero *Æneas* foribus sese intulit altis,
 Ingentem gemitum tunsis ad sidera tollunt
 Pectoribus ; moestoque immugit regia luctu.
 Ipse, caput nivei fultum Pallantis et ora
 Ut vidit, levique patens in pectore vulnus 45
 Cuspidis Ausonias, lacrymis ita fatur obortis :
 “Tene,” inquit, “miserande puer, quum læta veniret,
 Invidit Fortuna mihi, ne regna videres
 Nostra, neque ad sedes victor veherere paternas ?
 Non hæc Evandro de te promissa parenti 45
 Discedens dederam, quum me complexus eunt
 Mitteret in magnum imperium, metuensque moneret
 Acres esse viros, cum duræ prælia gente.
 Et nunc ille quidem, spe multum captus inani,
 Fors et vota facit, cumulatque altaria donis ; 50
 Nos juvenem exanimum, et nil jam cœlestibus ullis
 Debentem, vano moesti comitamur honore.
 Infelix ! nati funus crudele videbis.
 Hi nostri exspectatique triumphi ?
 Hæc mea magna fides ? At non, Evandre, pudendis 55
 Vulneribus pulsum aspicias : nec sospite dirum
 Optabis nato funus pater. Hei mihi, quantum
 Præsidium, Ausonia, et quantum tu perdis, Itile !”
 Hæc ubi deflevit, tolli miserabile corpus
 Imperat, et toto lectos ex agmine mittit 60
 Mille viros, qui supremum comitentur honorem,
 Intersintque patris lacrymis ; solatia lectus
 Exigua ingentis, misero sed debita patri.
 Haud segnes alii crates et molle feretrum
 Arbuteis texunt virgis et vimine querno, 65
 Exstructosque toros obtentu frondis inumbrant.
 Hic juvenem agresti sublimem stramine ponunt :
 Qualem virgineo demessum pollice florem,
 Seu mollis violæ, seu languentis hyacinthi ;
 Cui neque fulgor adhuc, necdum sua forma recessit ; 70
 Non jam mater alit tellus, viresque ministrat.
 Tum geminas vestes, auroque ostroque rigentes,
 Extulit *Æneas* : quas illi læta laborum
 Ipsa suis quondam manibus Sidonia Dido
 Fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro. 75
 Harum unam juveni supremum moestus honorem
 Induit, arsurasque comas obnubit amictu :

Multaque præterea Laurentis præmia pugnas
 Aggerat, et longo prædam jubet ordine duci :
 Addit equos et tela, quibus spoliaverat hostem. 80
 Vinixerat et post terga manus, quos mitteret umbris
 Inferias, cesso sparsuros sanguine flammam ;
 Indutosque jubet truncoſ hostilibus armis
 Ipsos ferre duces, inimicaque nomina figi.
 Dicitur infelix sevo confectus Acetes,
 Pectora nunc foedans pugnis, nunc unguibus ora ;
 Sternitur et toto projectus corpore terræ.
 Ducunt et Rutulo perfusos sanguine currus.
 Post bellator equus, positioſ insignibus, Aethon
 It lacrymans, guttisque humectat grandibus ora. 90
 Hastam alii galeamque ferunt : nam cetera Turnus
 Victor habet. Tum moesta phalanx, Teucrique sequuntur,
 Tyrrhenique duces, et versis Arcades armis.
 Postquam omnis longe comitum processerat ordo,
 Substitut Aeneas, gemituque haec addidit alto :
 “ Nos alias hinc ad lacrymas eadem horrida belli
 Fata vocant. Salve æternum mihi, maxime Palla,
 Æternumque vale.” Nec plura effatus, ad altos
 Tendebat muros, gressumque in castra ferebat. 100
 Jamque oratores aderant ex urbe Latina,
 Velati ramis oleæ, veniamque rogantes :
 Corpora, per campos ferro quæ fusa jacebant;
 Redderet, ac tumulo sineret succedere terræ ;
 Nullum cum victis certamen et æthere cassis ;
 Quos bonus Aeneas, haud aspernanda precantes, 105
 Prosequitur venia, et verbis haec insuper addit :
 “ Quænam vos tanto Fortuna indigna, Latini,
 Implicituſ bello, qui nos fugiatis amicos ?
 Pacem me exanimis et Martis sorte peremptis
 Oratis ? equidem et vivis concedere vellem : 110
 Nec veni, nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent ;
 Nec bellum cum gente gero : rex nostra reliquit
 Hospitia, et Turni potius se credit armis.
 Aequius huic Turnum fuerat se opponere morti.
 Si bellum finire manu, si pellere Teucros
 Apparat, his mecum decuit concurrere telis :
 Vixet, cui vitam Deus aut sua dextra dedisset.
 Nunc ite, et miseris supponite civibus ignem.” 115
 Dixerat Aeneas : olli obstupuere silentes, 120

Conversique oculos inter se atque ora tenebant.
 Tum senior, semperque odiis et crimine Drances
 Infensus juveni Turno, sic ore vicissim
 Orsa refert : " O famâ ingens, ingentior armis,
 Vir Trojane, quibus cœlo te laudibus æquem ? 126
 Justitiaene prius mirer, belline laborum ?
 Nos vero hæc patriam grati referemus ad urbem.
 Et te, si qua viam dederit fortuna, Latino
 Jungemus regi : quærat sibi foedera Turnus.
 Quin et fatales murorum attollere moles,
 Saxaque subvectare humeris Trojana juvabit." 130
 Dixerat hæc ; unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant.
 Bis senos pepigere dies ; et pace sequestrâ
 Per sylvas Teucri, mixtique impune Latini,
 Erravere jugis : ferro sonat icta bipenni 135
 Fraxinus ; evertunt actas ad sidera pinus ;
 Robora nec cuneis, et olement scindere cedrum,
 Nec plaustris cessant vectare gementibus ornos.
 Et jam Fama volans, tanti prænuntia luctûs,
 Evandrum Evandrique domos et moenia complet ; 140
 Quæ modo victorem Latio Pallanta ferebat.
 Arcades ad portas ruere, et de more vetusto
 Funereas rapuere faces : lucet via longo
 Ordine flammârum, et late discriminat agros.
 Contra turba Phrygum veniens plangentia jungunt 145
 Agmina : quæ postquam matres succedere tectis
 Viderunt, moestam incidunt clamoribus urbem.
 At non Evandrum potis est via ulla tenere ;
 Sed venit in medios : feretro Pallanta reposto
 Procubuit super, atque hæret lacrymansque gemensque ; 150
 Et via vix tandem voci laxata dolore est :
 " Non hæc, o Palla, dederas promissa parenti,
 Cautius ut sævo velles te credere Marti !
 Haud ignarus eram, quantum nova gloria in armis,
 Et prædulce decus primo certamine posset. 155
 Primitiæ juvenis miseræ ! bellique propinqui
 Dura rudimenta ! et nulli exaudita Deorum
 Vota, precesque meæ ! tuque, o sanctissima conjux,
 Felix morte tuâ, neque tu hunc servata dolorem !
 Contra ego vivendo vici mea fata, superstes 160
 Restarem ut genitor. Troüm socia arma secutum
 Obruerent Rutuli telis ! animam ipse dedissem,

Atque hæc pompa domum me, non Pallanta, referret !
 Nec vos arguerim, Teucri, nec foedera, nec quas
 Junximus hospitio dextras : sors ista senectæ 166
 Debita erat nostræ. Quod si immatura manebat
 Mors natum ; cæsis Volscorum millibus ante,
 Ducentem Latium Teucros cecidisse juvabit.
 Quin ego non alio digner te funere, Palla,
 Quam pius Æneas, et quam magni Phryges, et quam 170
 Tyrrenique duces, Tyrrenum exercitus omnis.
 Magna tropæa ferunt, quos dat tua dextera leto :
 Tu quoque nunc stares immanis truncus in armis,
 Esset par ætas, et idem si robur ab annis,
 Turne. Sed infelix Teucros quid demoror armis ? 174
 Vadite, et hæc memores regi mandata referte :
 'Quod vitam moror invisam, Pallante perempto,
 Dextera causa tua est ; Turnum gnatoque patrique
 Quam debere vides : meritis vacat hic tibi solus
 Fortunæque locus. Non vitæ gaudia quæro ; 180 -
 Nec fas : sed nato Manes perferre sub imos.'"

Aurora interea miseris mortalibus almam
 Extulerat lucem, referens opera atque labores.
 Jam pater Æneas, jam curve in littore Tarcho 186
 Constituere pyras : hoc corpora quisque suorum
 More tulere patrum ; subjectisque ignibus atris
 Conditur in tenebras altum caligine cœlum.
 Ter circum accensos, cincti fulgentibus armis,
 Decurrere rogos ; ter moestum funeris ignem.
 Lustravere in equis, ululatusque ore dedere : 190
 Spargitur et tellus lacrymis, sparguntur et arma.
 It cœlo clamorque virūm, clangorque tubarum.
 Hinc alii spolia occisis derepta Latinis.
 Conjiciunt igni ; galeas, ensesque decoros,
 Frænaque, ferventesque rotas : pars, munera nota, 194
 Ipsorum clypeos, et non felicia tela.
 Multa boum circa mactantur corpora Morti ;
 Setigerosque sues, raptasque ex omnibus agris
 In flammarum jugulant pecudes. Tum littore toto
 Ardentes spectant socios, semiustaque servant 200
 Busta ; neque avelli possunt, nox humida donec
 Invertit cœlum stellis fulgentibus aptum.
 Nec minus et miseri diversæ in parte Latini
 Innumeræ struxere pyras ; et corpora partim

Multa virūm terræ infodiunt ; aucta que partim 205
 Finitimos tollunt in agros, urbique remittunt :
 Cetera, confusæque ingentem cædis acervum,
 Nec numero nec honore cremant. Tunc undique vasti
 Certatim crebris colludent ignibus agri.
 Tertia lux gelidam cœlo dimoverat umbram ; 210
 Mœrentes altum cinerem et confusa ruebant
 Ossa focis, tepidoque onerabant aggere terræ.
 Jam vero in tectis prædivitis urbe Latini
 Præcipuus fragor, et longe pars maxima luctus.
 Hic matres miseraeque nurus, hic cara sororum 215
 Pectora mœrentim, puerique parentibus orbi,
 Dirum exsecrantur bellum, Turnique hymenæos ;
 Ipsum armis, ipsumque jubent decernere ferro ;
 Qui regnum Italæ et primos sibi poscat honores.
 Ingravat hæc sœvus Drances, solumque vocari 220
 Testatur, solum posci in certamina Turnum.
 Multa simul contra variis sententia dictis
 Pro Turno ; et magnum reginae nomen obumbrat ;
 Multa virum meritis sustentat fama tropæis.
 Hos inter motus, medio in flagrante tumultu, 225
 Ecce super mœsti magna Diomedis ab urbe
 Legati responsa ferunt : nihil omnibus actum
 Taurorum impensis operum ; nil dona, neque aurum,
 Nec magnas valuisse preces ; alia arma Latinis
 Quærenda, aut pacem Trojano ab rege petendam, 230
 Deficit ingenti luctu rex Latinus :
 Fatalem Ænean manifesto numine ferri
 Admonet ira Deum, tumulique ante ora recentes.
 Ergo concilium magnum, primosque suorum
 Imperio accitos, alta intra limina cogit. 235
 Olli convenere, fluuntque ad regia plenis
 Tecta viis : sedet in mediis et maximus ævo,
 Et primus sceptris, haud lœtæ fronte, Latinus :
 Atque hic legatos Ætolæ ex urbe remisso,
 Quæ referant, fari jubet ; et responsa reposcit 240
 Ordine cuncta suo. Tum facta silentia linguis ;
 Et Venulus, dicto parens, ita farier infit :
 “Vidimus, o cives, Diomedem Argivaque castra ;
 Atque iter emensi casus superavimus omnes ;
 Contigimusque manum, quæ concidit Ilia tellus. 245
 Ille urbem Argyripam, patriæ cognomine gentis,

Victor Gargani condebat lapygis agris.
 Postquam introgressi, et coram data copia fandi,
 Munera præferimus ; nomen patriamque docemus ;
 Qui bellum intulerint, quæ causa attraxerit Arpos. 250
 Auditis ille hæc placido sic reddidit ore :
 'O fortunatæ gentes, Saturnia regna,
 Antiqui Ausonii, quæ vos fortuna quietos
 Sollicitat, suadetque ignota lacessere bella ?
 Quicunque Iliacos ferro violavimus agros 255
 (Mitto ea, quæ muris bellando exhausta sub altis,
 Quos Simois premat ille viros), infanda per orbem
 Supplicia, et scelerum poenas expendimus omnes,
 Vel Priamo miseranda manus : scit triste Minervæ
 Sidus, et Euboicæ cautes, ultiorque Caphereus. 260
 Militiæ ex illâ diversum ad littus adacti,
 Atrides Protei Menelaus ad usque columnas
 Exsulat ; Ætnæos vidit Cyclopas Ulysses.
 Regna Neoptolemi referam, versosque Penates
 Idomenei ? Libycone habitantes littore Locros ? 265
 Ipse Mycenæus magnorum ductor Achivum
 Conjugis infandæ prima intra limina dextrâ
 Oppetiit : devictam Asiam subsedit adulter.
 Invidisse Deos, patriis ut redditus oris
 Conjugium optatum et pulchram Calydona viderem ! 270
 Nunc etiam horribili visu portenta sequuntur,
 Et socii amissi petierunt æthera pennis,
 Fluminibusque vagantur aves (heu, dira meorum
 Supplicia !), et scopulos lacrymosis vocibus implet.
 Hæc adeo ex illo mihi jam speranda fuerunt 275
 Tempore, quum ferro coelestia corpora demens
 Appetii, et Veneris violavi vulnere dextram.
 Ne vero, ne me ad tales impellite pugnas :
 Nec mihi cum Teucris ullum post eruta bellum
 Pergama ; nec veterum memini lætorve malorum. 280
 Munera, quæ patriis ad me portatis ab oris,
 Vertite ad Ænean : stetimus tela aspera contra,
 Contulimusque manus : experto credite, quantus
 In clypeum assurgat, quo turbine torqueat hastam.
 Si duo præterea tales Idæa tulisset 285
 Terra viros, ultro Inachias venisset ad urbes
 Dardanus, et versis lugeret Græcia fatis.
 Quicquid apud duræ cessatum est moenia Trojæ,

Hectoris Aeneaque manu victoria Graifum
 Hæsit, et in decimum vestigia retulit annum : 290
 Ambo animis, ambo insignes præstantibus armis ;
 Hic pietate prior. Coëant in foedera dextræ,
 Qua datur ; ast, armis concurrent arma, caveta.
 Et responsa simul quæ sint, rex optime, regis
 Audisti, et quæ sit magno sententia bello." 295
 Vix ea legati ; variusque per ora cucurrit
 Ausionidum turbata tremor : ceu saxa morantur
 Quum rapidos amnes, clauso fit gurgite murmur,
 Vicinæque fremunt ripæ crepitantibus undis.
 Ut primum placati animi, et trepida ora quiérunt, 300
 Præfatus Divos solia rex infit ab alto :
 " Ante equeidum summâ de re statuisse, Latini,
 Et vellem, et fuerat melius ; non tempore tali
 Cogere concilium, quum muros obsidet hostis.
 Bellum importunum, cives, cum gente Deorum 305
 Invictisque viris gerimus ; quos nulla fatigant
 Prælia, nec victi possunt absistere ferro.
 Spem si quam accitis Aetolum habuistis in armis,
 Ponite : spes sibi quisque ; sed, hæc quam angusta, videtis.
 Cetera quâ rerum jaceant perculsa ruinâ, 310
 Ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestras
 Nec quemquam incuso : potuit quæ plurima virtus
 Esse, fuit : toto certatum est corpore regni.
 Nunc adeo, quæ sit dubia sententia menti,
 Expediam, et paucis (animos adhibete) docebo. 315
 Est antiquus ager, Tusco mihi proximus amni,
 Longus in occasum, fines super usque Sicanos :
 Aurunci Rutulique serunt, et vomere duros
 Exercent colles, atque horum asperrima pascunt.
 Hæc omnis regio, et celsi plaga pinea montis 320
 Cedat amicitiae Teucrorum ; et foederis æquas
 Dicamus leges, sociosque in regna vocemus :
 Considant, si tantus amor, et mœnia condant :
 Sin alios fines aliamque capessere gentem
 Est animus, poscuntque solo decedere nostro, 325
 Bis denas Italo texamus robore naves,
 Seu plures complere valent : jacet omnis ad undam
 Materies : ipsi numerumque modumque carinis
 Præcipiant ; nos sera, manus, navalia demus.
 Præterea, qui dicta ferant et foedera firment, 330

Centum oratores primâ de gente Latinos
 Ire placet, pacisque manu prætendere ramos ;
 Munera portantes aurique eborisque talenta,
 Et sellam regni trabeamque insignia nostri.
 Consulite in medium, et rebus succurrите fessis.”

285

Tum Drances idem infensus, (quem gloria Turni
 Obliquâ invidiâ stimulisque agitabat amaris ;
 Largus opum, et linguâ melior, sed frigida bello
 Dextera, consiliis habitus non futilis auctor,
 Seditione potens ; genas huic materno superbum
 Nobilitas dabat, incertum de patre ferebat) ;
 Surgit, et his onerat dictis, atque aggerat iras :
 “ Rem nulli obscuram, nostræ nec vocis egentem,
 Consulis, o bone rex : cuncti se scire fatentur,
 Quid fortuna ferat populi ; sed dicere mussant.

340

Det libertatem fandi, flatusque remittat,
 Cujus ob auspicium infaustum moresque sinistros
 (Dicam equidem, licet arma mihi mortemque minetur)

Lumina tot cecidisse ducum, totamque videmus

350

Concedisse urbem luctu ; dum Troia tentat

Castra, fugæ fidens, et coelum territat armis.

Unum etiam donis istis, quæ plurima mitti

Dardanidis dicique jubes, unum, optime regum,

Adjicias ; nec te ullius violentia vincat,

365

Quin natam egregio genero dignisque hymenæis

Des pater, et pacem hanc æternæ foedare jungas.

Quod si tantus habet mentes et pectora terror,

Ipsum obtestemur, veniamque oremus ab ipso ;

Cedat, jus proprium regi patriæque remittat.

Quid miseros toties in aperta pericula cives

380

Projicis, o Latio caput horum et causa malorum ?

Nulla salus bello : pacem te poscimus omnes,

Turne, simul pacis solum inviolabile pignus.

Primus ego, invisum quem tu tibi fingis, et esse

Nil moror ; en, supplex venio : miserere tuorum,

385

Pone animos, et pulsus abi : sat funera fusi

Vidimus, ingentes et desolavimus agros.

Aut, si fama movet, si tantum pectore robur

Concipis, et si adeo dotalis regia cordi est,

Aude, atque adversum fidens fer pectus in hostem.

390

Scilicet, ut Turno contingat regia conjux,

Nos, animæ vijes, inhumata inflataque turba,

Sternamur campis? Et jam tu, si qua tibi vis,
 Si patrii quid Martis habes, illum aspice contra,
 Qui vocat." 375
 Talibus exarsit dictis violentia Turni;
 Dat gemitum, rumpitque has imo pectore voces:
 "Larga quidem, Drance, semper tibi copia fandi,
 Tunc quum bella manus poscunt; patribusque vocatis
 Primus ades: sed non replenda est curia verbis,
 Quæ tuto tibi magna volant, dum distinet hostem
 Agger mcerorum, nec inundant sanguine fossæ.
 Proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi: meque timoris
 Argue tu, Drance; quando tot stragis acervos
 Teucrorum tua dextra dedit, passimque tropais 380
 Insignis agros. Possit quid vivida virtus,
 Experiæ licet; nec longe scilicet hostes
 Quærendi nobis: circumstant undique muros
 Imus in adversos? quid cessas? an tibi Mavors
 Ventosæ in lingua pedibusque fugacibus istis
 Semper erit?
 Pulsus ego? aut quisquam merito, foedissime, pulsum
 Arguet, Iliaco tumidum qui crescere Tybrim
 Sanguine, et Evandri totam cum stirpe videbit
 Proculuisse domum, atque exutos Arcadas armis?
 Haud ita me experti Bitias et Pandarus ingens,
 Et quos mille die victor sub Tartara misi,
 Inclusus muris, hostilique aggere septus.
 Nulla salus bello! capiti cane talia demens
 Dardanio, rebusque tuis: proinde omnia magno 400
 Ne cessa turbare metu, atque extollere vires
 Gentis bis victæ, contra premere arma Latini.
 Nunc et Myrmidonum proceres Phrygia arma trémiscunt;
 Nunc et Tydides, et Larissæus Achilles:
 Amnis et Hadriacus rétro fugit Aufidus undas:
 Vel quum se pavidum contra mea jurgia fingit 405
 Artificia scelus, et formidine crimen acerbat.
 Nunquam animam talem dextrâ hâc (absiste moveri)
 Amittes: habitet tecum, et sit pectore in isto.
 Nunc ad te et tua magna, pater, consulta revertor.
 Si nullam nostris ultra spem ponis in armis;
 Si tam deserti sumus, et semel agmine verso
 Funditus occidimus, neque habet Fortuna regressum;
 Oremus pacem, et dextras tendamus inermes.

Quanquam, o, si solite quicquam virtutis adasset, 415
 Ille mihi ante alios fortunatusque laborum,
 Egregiusque animi, qui, ne quid tale videret,
 Procubuit moriens, et humum semel ore momordit.
 Sin et opes nobis, et adhuc intacta juventus,
 Auxilioque urbes Italæ populique supersunt ; 420
 Sin et Trojanis cum multo gloria venit
 Sanguine ; sunt illis sua funera, parque per omnes
 Tempestas : cur indecores in limine primo
 Deficimus ? cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus ?
 Multa dies variusque labor mutabilis ævi 425
 Retulit in melius : multos alterna revisens
 Lusit, et in solido rursus Fortuna locavit.
 Non erit auxilio nobis Ætolus, et Arpi :
 At Messapus erit, felixque Tolumnius, et quos
 Tot populi misere duces ; nec parva sequetur 430
 Gloria delectos Latio et Laurentibus agris.
 Est et Volscorum egregia de gente Camilla,
 Agmen agens equitum et florentes ære catervas.
 Quod si me solum Teucri in certamina poscunt,
 Idque placet, tantumque bonis communibus obsto, 435
 Non adeo has exosa manus Victoria fugit,
 Ut tantâ quicquam pro spe tentare recusem.
 Ibo animis contra ; vel magnum praestet Achillem,
 Factaque Vulcani manibus paria induat arma
 Ille licet : vobis animam hanc soceroque Latino 440
 Turnus ego, haud ulli veterum virtute secundus,
 Devovi. Solum Æneas vocat : et vocet, oro.
 Nec Drances potius, sive est hæc ira Deorum,
 Morte luat ; sive est virtus et gloria, tollat.”
 Ili hæc inter se dubiis de rebus agebant 445
 Certantes : castra Æneas aciemque movebat.
 Nuntius ingenti per regia tecta tumultu
 Ecce ruit, magnisque urbem terroribus implet :
 Instructos acie Tiberino a flumine Teucros
 Tyrrenamque manum totis descendere campis. 450
 Extemplo turbati animi, concussaque vulgi
 Pectora, et arrectæ stimulis haud mollibus iræ.
 Arma manu trepidi poscunt ; fremit arma juventus ;
 Flent moesti mussantque patres ; hic undique clamor
 Dissensu vario magnus se tollit in auras : 455
 Haud secus atque alto in luco quum forte catervæ

Consedere avium ; piscose amne Padusse
 Dant sonitum rauci per stagna loquacia cycni
 " *Immo*," ait, " o cives, arrepto tempore," Turnus,
 " Cogite concilium, et pacem laudate sedentes : 465
 Illi armis in regna ruant." Nec plura locutus
 Corripuit sese, et tectis citus extulit altis.
 " Tu, Voluse, armari Volscorum edice maniplis ;
 Duc," ait, " et Rutulos : equitem, Messapus, in armis,
 Et cum fratre Coras, latis diffundite campis : 466
 Pars aditus urbis firment, turresque capessant :
 Cetera, qua jussô, mecum manus inferat arma."
 Ilicet in muros totâ discurritur urbe.
 Concilium ipse pater et magna incepta Latinus
 Deserit, ac tristi turbatus tempore differt ; 470
 Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit ultro
 Dardanium Aenean, generumque adsciverit urbi.
 Præfodiunt aliq portas, aut saxa sudesque
 Subvectant : bello dat signum rauca cruentum
 Buccina : tum muros variâ cinxere coronâ 475
 Matronæ puerique : vocat labor ultimus omnes.
 Nec non ad templum summasque ad Palladis arces
 Subvehitur magnâ matrum regina catervâ,
 Dona ferens ; juxtaque comes Lavinia virgo,
 Causa mali tanti, atque oculo : dejecta decoros. 480
 Succedunt matres, et templum thure vaporant,
 Et moestas alto fundunt de limine voces :
 " Armipotens belli præses, Tritonia virgo,
 Frange manu telum Phrygii prædonis, et ipsum
 Pronum sterne solo, portisque effunde sub altis." 485
 Cingitur ipse furens certatim in prælia Turnus :
 Jamque adeo, Rutulum thoraca indutus, aénis
 Horrebat squamis ; surasque incluserat auro,
 Tempora nudus adhuc ; laterique accinxerat ensem ; 490
 Fulgebatque altâ decurrentis aureus arce ;
 Exsultatque animis, et spe jam præcipit hostem
 Qualis ubi abruptis fugit præsepio vinclis
 Tandem liber equus, campoque potitus aperto,
 Aut ille in pastus armentaque tendit equarum,
 Aut assuetus aquæ perfundi flumine noto,
 Emicat, arrectisque fremit cervicibus alte
 Luxurians ; luduntque jubæ per colla, per armos
 Obvia cui, Volscorum acie comitante, Camilla.

Occurrit, portisque ab equo regina sub ipsis
Desiluit ; quam tota cohors imitata relicta
Ad terram defluxit equis : tum talia fatur : 500
“ Turne, sui merito si qua est fiducia forti,
Audeo, et Aeneadum promitto occurrere turmæ,
Solaque Tyrrhenos equites ire obvia contra.
Me sine prima manu tentare pericula belli : 505
Tu pedes ad muros subsiste, et moenia serva.”
Turnus ad hæc, oculos horrendæ in virgine fixus :
“ O, decus Italæ, virgo, quas dicere grates,
Quasve referre parem ? sed nunc, est omnia quando
Iste animus supra, mecum partire laborem. 510
Aeneas, ut fama fidem missique reportant
Exploratores, equitum levia improbus arma
Præmisit, quaterent campos : ipse, ardua montis
Per deserta jugo superans, adventat ad urbem.
Furta paro belli convexo in tramite sylvæ, 515
Ut bivias armato obsidam milite fauces :
Tu Tyrrhenum equitem collatis excipe signis ;
Tecum acer Messapus erit, turmæque Latinæ,
Tiburtique manus : ducis et tu concipe curam.”
Sic ait ; et paribus Messapum in prælia dictis 520
Hortatur, sociosque duces ; et pergit in hostem.
Est curvo anfractu vallis, accommoda fraudi
Armorumque dolis, quam densis frondibus atrum
Urget utrinque latus ; tenuis quo semita dicit,
Angustæque ferunt fauces aditusque maligni. 525
Hanc super, in speculis summoque in vertice montis,
Planities ignota jacet, tutique receptus :
Seu dextræ lèvæque velis occurrere pugnæ,
Sive instare jugis, et grandia volvere saxa.
Huc juvenis notâ fertur regione viarum, 530
Arripuitque locum, et sylvis insedit iniquia.
Velocem interea superis in sedibus Opim,
Unam ex virginibus sociis sacrâque catervâ,
Compellabat, et has tristi Latonia voces
Ore dabat : “ Graditur bellum ad crudele Camilla, 535
O virgo, et nostris nequicquam cingitur armis,
Cara mihi ante alias : neque enim novus iste Diana
Venit amor, subitâque animum dulcedine movit.
Pulsus ob invidiam regno viresque superbas
Priverno antiquâ Metabus quum excederet urbe, 540

Infantem, fugiens media inter prælia belli,
 Sustulit exsilio comitem, matrisque vocavit
 Nomine *Casmillæ*, mutatâ parte, *Camillam*.
 Ipse, sinu præ se portans, juga longa petebat
 Solorum nemorum : tela undique sœva premebant ;
 Et circumfuso volitabant milite Volsci.
 Ecce, fugæ medio, summis Amasenus abundans
 Spumabat ripis, tantus se nubibus imber
 Ruperat : ille, innare parans, infantis amore
 Tardatur, caroque oneri timet : omnia secum
 Versanti subito vix haec sententia sedit.
 Telum immane, manu validâ quod forte gerebat
 Bellator, solidum nodis et robore cocto ;
 Huic natam, libro et sylvestri subere clausam,
 Implicat, atque habilem medie circumligat hastæ ;
 Quam dextra ingenti librans ita ad æthera fatur :
 'Alma, tibi hanc, nemorum cultrix Latonia virgo,
 Ipse pater famulam voveo ; tua prima per auras
 Tela tenens supplex hostem fugit : accipe, testor,
 Diva, tuam, quæ nunc dubiis committitur auris.'
 Dicit ; et adducto contortum hastile lacerto
 Immittit : sonuere undæ ; rapidum super amnem
 Infelix fugit in jaculo stridente Camilla.
 At Metabus, magna propius jam urgente catervâ,
 Dat sese fluvio, atque hastam cum virgine victor
 Gramineo, donum Triviæ, de cespite vellit.
 Non illum tectis ullæ, non mœnibus urbes
 Accepere ; neque ipse manus feritate dedisset ;
 Pastorum et solis exegit montibus ævum.
 Hic natam in dumis, interque horrentia lustra,
 Armentalis equæ mammis et lacte ferino
 Nutribat, teneris immulgens ubera labris.
 Utque pedum primis infans vestigia plantis
 Institerat, jaculo palmas oneravit acuto ;
 Spiculaque ex humero parvæ suspendit et arcum :
 Pro crinali auro, pro longæ tegmine pallæ,
 Tigridis exuvia per dorsum a vertice pendent :
 Tela manu jam tum tenerâ puerilia torsit,
 Et fundam tereti circum caput egit habenâ,
 Strymoniamque gruem aut album dejecit olorem.
 Multæ illam frustra Tyrrhena per oppida matres
 Optavere nurum : sola contenta Diana,

548

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Aeternum telorum et virginitatis amorem
 Intemerata colit : vellem haud correpta fuisse
 Militia tali, conata lacessere Teucros ; 585
 Cara mihi comitumque foret nunc una mearum.
 Verum age, quandoquidem fatis urgetur acerbis,
 Labere, Nympha, polo, finesque invise Latinos,
 Tristis ubi infausto committitur omine pugna.
 Haec cape, et ultricem pharetrā deprome sagittam : 590
 Haec, quicunque sacrum violarit vulnere corpus,
 Tros Italusve, mihi pariter det sanguine poenas.
 Post ego nube cavā miserandæ corpus et arma
 Inspoliata feram tumulo, patriæque reponam.” 595
 Dixit : at illa, leves coeli delapsa per auras,
 Insonuit, nigro circumdata turbine corpus.
 At manus interea muris Trojana propinquat,
 Etruscique duces, equitumque exercitus omnis,
 Compositi numero in turmas : fremit æquore toto
 Insultans sonipes, et pressis pugnat habenis, 600
 Huc obversus et huc : tum late ferreus hastis
 Horret ager, campique armis sublimibus ardent.
 Nec non Messapus contra, celeresque Latini,
 Et cum fratre Coras, et virginis ala Camillæ,
 Adversi campo apparent, hastasque reductis 605
 Protendunt longe dextris, et spicula vibrant :
 Adventusque virūm, fremitusque ardescit equorum.
 Jamque intra jactum teli progressus uterque
 Substiterat : subito erumpunt claimore, frementesque
 Exhortantur equos : fundunt simul undique tela 610
 Crebra, nivis ritu ; ecclumque obtexitur umbra.
 Continuo adversis Tyrrhenus et acer Aconteus
 Connixi incurvant hastis, primique ruinam
 Dant sonitu ingenti, pectora quadrupedantum
 Pectora pectoribus rumpunt : excusus Aconteus 615
 Fulminis in morem, aut tormento ponderis acti,
 Præcipitat longe, et vitam dispergit in auras.
 Extemplo turbate acies, versique Latini
 Rejiciunt parmas, et equos ad moenia vertunt :
 Troës agunt : princeps turmas inducit Asylas. 620
 Jamque propinquabant portis, rursusque Latini
 Clamorem tollunt, et mollia colla reflectunt ;
 Hi fugiunt, penitusque datis referuntur habenis :
 Qualis ubi alterno procurrente gurgite pontus

Nunc ruit ad terras, scopulosque superjacit undam 62.
 Spumeus, extremamque sinu perfundit arenam ;
 Nunc rapidus retro, atque aëstu revoluta resorbens
 Saxa, fugit, littusque vado labente relinquit
 Bis Tusci Rutulos egere ad incenia versos ;
 Bis rejecti armis respectant terga tegentes : 630
 Tertia sed postquam congressi in prælia, totas
 Implicuere inter se acies, legitque virum vir,
 Tum vero et gemitus morientum, et sanguine in alto
 Armaque, corporaque, et permisti cæde virorum
 Semianimes volvuntur equi : pugna aspera surgit. 635
 Orsilochus Remuli, quando ipsum horrebat adire,
 Hastam intorsit equo, ferrumque sub aure reliquit ;
 Quo sonipes ictu furit arduus, altaque jactat,
 Vulneris impatiens, arrecto pectore crura :
 Volvitur ille excusus humi. Catillus Iolan, 640
 Ingentemque animis, ingentem corpore et armis,
 Dejicit Herminium ; nudo cui vertice fulva
 Cæsaries, nudique humeri : nec vulnera terrent ;
 Tantus in arma patet : latos huic hasta per armos
 Acta tremit, duplicatque virum transfixa dolore. 645
 Funditur ater ubique crux : dant funera ferro
 Certantes, pulchramque petunt per vulnera mortem.
 At mediae inter cædes exsultat Amazon,
 Unum exserta latus pugnæ, pharetrata Camilla :
 Et nunc lenta manu spargens hastilia denset ; 650
 Nunc validam dextrâ rapit indefessa bipennem :
 Aureus ex humero sonat arcus, et arma Dianæ.
 Illa etiam, si quando in tergum pulsa recessit,
 Spicula converso fugientia dirigit arcu.
 At circum lectæ comites, Larinaque virgo, 655
 Tullaque, et æratam quatiens Tarpeia securim,
 Italides : quas ipsa decus sibi dia Camilla
 Delegit, pacisque bonas bellique ministras :
 Quales Threicisæ, quum flumina Thermodontis
 Pulsant, et pictis bellantur Amazones armis ; 660
 Seu circum Hippolyten, seu quum se Martia curru
 Penthesilea refert, magnoque ululante tumultu
 Fœminea exsultant lunatis agmina peltis.
 Quem telo primum, quem postremum, aspera virgo,
 Dejicis ? aut quot humi morientia corpora fundis ? 665
 Eunæum Clytio primum patre ; cuius apertum

Adversi longa transverberat abieta pectus :
 Sanguinis ille vomens rivos cadit, atque cruentam
 Mandit humum, moriensque suo se in vulnere versat. 670
 Tum Lirin, Paganusque super ; quorunq; alter, habendas
 Suffosso revolutus equo dum colligit, alter,
 Dum subit, ac dextram labenti tendit inermem,
 Præcipites pariterque ruunt. His addit Amastrum
 Hippotaden ; sequiturque incumbens eminus hastæ
 Tereaque, Harpalycumque, et Demophoönta, Chromimque : 675
 Quotque emissæ manu contorsit spicula virgo,
 Tot Phrygii cecidere viri. Procul Ornytus armis
 Ignotis et equo venator Iapyge fertur ;
 Cui pellis latos humeros erecta juvenco
 Pugnatori operit ; caput ingens oris hiatus, 680
 Et malæ texere lupi cum dentibus albis ;
 Agrestisque manus armat sparus : ipse catervis
 Vertitur in mediis, et toto vertice supra est :
 Hunc illa exceptum (neque enim labor agmine verso)
 Trajicit, et super hæc inimico pectore fatur : 685
 "Sylvis te, Tyrrhene, feras agitare putasti ?
 Advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis
 Verba redarguerit : nomen tamèn haud leve patrum
 Manibus hoc referes, telo cecidisse Camillæ."
 Protinus Orsilocum et Buten, duo maxima Teucrūm 690
 Corpora : sed Buten adversum cuspidem fixit
 Loricam galeamque inter, qua colla sedentis
 Lucent, et lævo dependet parma lacerto ;
 Orsilocum, fugiens magnumque agitata per orbem,
 Eludit gyro interior, sequiturque sequentem : 695
 Tum validam perque arma viro perque ossa securim,
 Altior insurgens, oranti et multa precanti
 Congeminat ; vulnus calido rigat ora cerebro.
 Incidit huic, subitoque aspectu territus hæsit,
 Appenninicolæ bellator filius Auni, 700
 Haud Ligurum extremus, dum fallere fata sinebant :
 Isque, ubi se nullo jam cursu evadere pugnâ
 Posse, neque instantem reginam avertere cernit,
 Consilio versare dolos ingressus et astu,
 Incipit hæc : "Quid tam egregium, si foemina forti 705
 Fidis equo ? dimitte fugam, et te cominus æquo
 Mecum crede solo, pugnæque accinge pedestri :
 Jam nosces, ventosa ferat cui gloria laudem."

Dixit : at illa furens, acrique accensa dolore,
 Tradit equum comiti, paribusque resistit in armis,
 Ense pedes nudo, puraque interrita parma.
 At juvenis, viciisse dolo ratus, avolat ipse :
 Haud mora ; conversisque fugax aufertur habenis,
 Quadrupedemque citum ferrata calce fatigat.

“ Vane Ligur, frustraque animis elate superbis,
 Nequicquam patrias tentasti lubricus artes ;
 Nec fraus te incolumem fallaci perferet Auno.”
 Hæc fatur virgo ; et perniciibus ignea plantis
 Transit equum cursu, frænisque adversa prehensis
 Congreditur, peinasque inimico a sanguine sumit :
 Quam facile accipiter saxo sacer ales ab alto
 Consequitur pennis sublimem in nube columbam,
 Comprensamque tenet, pedibusque eviscerat uncis ;
 Tum crux et vulsæ labuntur ab æthere plumæ.

At, non hæc nullis hominum sator atque Deorum
 Observans oculis, summo sedet altus Olympo :
 Tyrrhenum genitor Tarchontem in prælia sœva
 Suscitat, et stimulis haud mollibus injicit iras.
 Ergo inter cædes cedentiaque agmina Tarcho
 Fertur equo, variisque instigat vocibus alas,
 Nomine quemque vocans ; reficitque in prælia pulsos :
 “ Quis metus, o nunquam dolituri, o semper inertes
 Tyrrheni, quæ tanta animis ignavia venit ?
 Fœmina palante agit, atque hæc agmina vertit ?

Quo ferrum ? quidve hæc gerimus tela irrita dextris ?
 At non in Venerem segnes nocturnaque bella,
 Aut, ubi curva choros indixit tibia Bacchi,
 Exspectare dapes, et plenæ pocula mensæ :
 Hic amor, hoc studium ; dum sacra secundus aruspex
 Nuntiet, ac lucos vocet hostia pinguis in altos
 Hæc effatus, equum in medios moriturus et ipse
 Concitat, et Venulo adversum se turbidus infert ;
 Dereptumque ab equo dextræ complectitur hostem,
 Et gremium ante suum multâ vi concitus aufert.
 Tollitur in cœlum clamor, cunctique Latini
 Convertere oculos : volat igneus æquore Tarcho,
 Arma virumque ferens ; tum summâ ipsius ab hastâ
 Defringit ferrum, et partes rimatur apertas,
 Qua vulnus letale ferat : contra ille repugnans
 Sustinet a jugulo dextram, et vim viribus exit.

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Utque volans alte raptum quum fulva draconem
 Fert aquila, implicuitque pedes, atque unguibus hæsit;
 Saucius at serpens sinuosa volumina versat,
 Arrectisque horret, squamis, et sibilat ore,
 Arduus insurgens; illa haud minus urget adunco 755
 Luctantem rostro, simul æthera verberat alis:
 Haud aliter prædam Tiburtum ex agmine Tarcho
 Portat ovana. Ducis exemplum eventumque secuti
 Mæonidæ incurruunt. Tum fatis debitus Arruns
 Velocem jaculo et multâ prior arte Camillam 760
 Circuit, et, quæ sit fortuna facillima, tentat.
 Qua se cunque furens medio tulit agmine virgo,
 Hæc Arruns subit, et tacitus vestigia lustrat;
 Qua victrix redit illa, pedemque ex hoste reportat,
 Hæc juvenis furtim celeres detorquet habenas: 765
 Hos aditus, jamque hos aditus, omnemque pererrat
 Undique circuitum, et certam quatit improbus hastam.
 Forte sacer Cybelæ Chloreus, olimque sacerdos,
 Insignis longe Phrygiis fulgebat in armis;
 Spumantemque agitabat equum, quem pellis aenis 770
 In plumam squamis auro conserta tegebat.
 Ipse, peregrinâ ferrugine clarus et ostro,
 Spicula torquebat Lycio Gortynia cornu;
 Aureus ex humeris sonat arcus, et aurea vati
 Cassida; tum croceam chlamydemque sinusque crepantes 775
 Carbaseos fulvo in nodum collegerat auro,
 Pictus acu tunicas, et barbara tegmina crurum.
 Hunc virgo, sive ut templis præfigeret arma
 Troïa, captivo sive ut se ferret in auro
 Venatrix, unum ex omni certamine pugnæ 780
 Cæca sequebatur; totumque incauta per agmen
 Fœmineo prædæ et spoliorum ardebat amore;
 Telum ex insidiis quum tandem, tempore capto,
 Concitat, et superos Arruns sic voce precatur:
 "Summe Deum, sancti custos Soractis Apollo, 785
 Quem primi colimus, cui pineus ardor acervo
 Pascitur, et medium freti pietate per ignem
 Cultores multâ premissus vestigia prunâ;
 Da, pater, hoc nostris aboleri dedecus armis,
 Omnipotens. Non exuvias, pulsæve tropæum 790
 Virginis, aut spolia ulla peto; mihi cetera laudem
 Facta ferent: hæc dira meo dum vulnere pestis

Pulsa cadat, patriam remeabo inglorius urbem." 794
 Audiit ; et voti Phœbus succedere partem
 Mente dedit, partem volucres dispersit in auras :
 Sterneret ut subitâ turbatam morte Camillam,
 Annuit oranti ; reducem ut patria alta videret,
 Non dedit ; inque Notos vocem vertâre procellæ.
 Ergo, ut missa manu sonitum dedit hasta per auras,
 Convertâre animos acres, oculosque tulere 800
 Cuncti ad reginam Volsci : nihil ipsa neque auras
 Nec sonitus memor, aut venientis ab æthere teli,
 Hasta sub exsertam donec perlata papillam
 Hæsit, virgineumque alte bibt acta cruorem.
 Concurrunt trepidæ comites, dominamque ruentem 806
 Suscipiunt : fugit ante omnes exterritus Arruns,
 Lætitia mixtoque metu ; nec jam amplius hastæ
 Credere, nec telis occurrere virginis audet.
 Ac velut ille, prius quam tela inimica sequantur,
 Continuo in montes sese avius abdidit altos, 810
 Occiso pastore, lupus, magnove juvenco,
 Conscius audacis facti ; caudamque remulcens
 Subjecit pavitatem utero, sylvasque petivit :
 Haud secus ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Arruns,
 Contentusque fugâ mediis se immiscuit armis. 816
 Illa manu moriens telum trahit ; ossa sed inter
 Ferreus ad costas alto stat vulnere mucro :
 Labitur exsanguis ; labuntur frigida leto
 Lumina ; purpureus quondam color ora reliquit :
 Tum sic exspirans Accam, ex aequalibus unam, 820
 Alloquitur, fida ante alias quæ sola Camillæ,
 Quicunque partiri curas ; atque hæc ita fatur :
 " Hactenus, Acca soror, potui : nunc vulnus acerbum
 Conficit, et tenebris nigrescunt omnia circum :
 Effuge, et hæc Turno mandata novissima perfer : 826
 Succedat pugnæ, Trojanosque arceat urbe.
 Jamque vale." Simul his dictis linquebat habenas,
 Ad terram non sponte fluens : tum frigida toto
 Paulatim exsolvit se corpore, lentaque colla
 Et captum leto posuit caput, arma relinquens : 830
 Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.
 Tum vero immensus surgens ferit aurea clamor
 Sidera ; dejectâ crudescit pugna Camilla :
 Incurrunt densi simul omnis copia Teucrûm,

Tyrhenique duces, Evandrique Arcades alæ. 836
 At Trivie custos jamdudum in montibus Opis
 Alta sedet summis, spectatque interrita pugnas :
 Utque procul, medio juvenum in clamore furentum,
 Prospexit tristi multatam morte Camillam,
 Ingegnuitque, deditque has imo pectore voces : 840
 “ Heu ! nimium, virgo, nimium crudele luctisti
 Supplicium, Teucros conata laccissere bello :
 Nec tibi desertæ in dumis coluisse Dianam
 Profuit, aut nostras humero gessisse pharetras.
 Non tamen indecorem tua te regina relinquet 845
 Extremâ jam in morte ; neque hoc sine nomine letum
 Per gentes erit, aut famam patieris inultæ :
 Nam quicunque tuum violavit vulnera corpus,
 Morte luet merita.” Fuit ingens monte sub alto
 Regis Dercenni terreno ex aggere bustum 850
 Antiqui Laurentis, opacaque ilice tectum :
 Hic Dea se primum rapido pulcherrima nisu
 Sistit, et Arruitem tumulo speculatur ab alto.
 Ut vedit fulgentem armis, ac vana tumentem,
 “ Cur,” inquit, “ diversus abis ? huc dirige gressum ; 855
 Huc, peritura, veni ; capias ut digna Camillæ
 Præmia : tunc etiam telis moriere Diana ? ”
 Dixit ; et auratâ volucrem Threissa sagittam
 Deprompsit pharetrâ, cornuque infensa tetendit,
 Et duxit longe, donec curvata coirent 860
 Inter se capita, et manibus jam tangeret æquis,
 Lævâ aciem ferri, dextrâ nervoque papillam.
 Extemplo teli stridorem aurasque sonantes
 Audiuit una Arruns, hæsitque in corpore ferrum.
 Illum exspirantem socii atque extrema gementem 865
 Obliti ignoto camporum in pulvere linquunt :
 Opis ad æthereum pennis aufertur Olympum.
 Prima fugit, dominâ amissâ, levis ala Camillæ ;
 Turbati fugiunt Rutuli ; fugit acer Atinas ;
 Disiectique duces desolatique manipli 870
 Tuta petunt, et equis aversi ad moenia tendunt.
 Nec quisquam instantes Teucros letumque ferentes
 Sustentare valet telis, aut sistere contra ;
 Sed laxos referunt humeris languentibus arcus ;
 Quadrupedumque putrem cursu quatit ungula campum 875
 Voltvitur ad muros caligine turbidus atrâ

Pulvis ; et e speculis percusse pectora matres
 Fœmineum clamorem ad cœli sidera tollunt.
 Qui cursu portas primi irrupere patentes,
 Illos inimica super mixto premit agmine turba 880
 Nec miseram effugient mortem ; sed limine in ipso,
 Mœnibus in patriis, atque inter tuta domorum,
 Confixi exspirant animas. Pars claudere portas ;
 Nec sociis aperire viam, nec mœnibus audent
 Accipere orantes ; oriturque miserrima cædes
 Defendantum armis aditus, inque arma ruentum.
 Exclusi, ante oculos lacrymantumque ora parentum
 Pars in præcipites fossas, urgente ruina,
 Volvitur ; immissis pars caeca et concita frænis
 Arietat in portas et duros objice postes. 890
 Ipsæ, de muris summo certamine matres
 (Monstrat amor verus patriæ) ut videre Camillam,
 Tela manu trepidæ jacint ; ac robore duro,
 Stipitibus, ferrum sudibusque imitantur obustis
 Præcipites, primæque mori pro mœnibus ardent. 895
 Interea Turnum in sylvis sævissimus implet
 Nuntius, et juveni ingentem fert Acca tumultum :
 Deletas Volscorum acies, cecidisse Camillam,
 Ingruere infensos hostes, et Marte secundo
 Omnia corripuisse : metum jam ad mœnia ferri. 900
 Ille furens (nam sæva Jovis sic numina poscunt)
 Deserit obcessos colles, nemora aspera linquit.
 Vix e conspectu exierat, campumque tenebat,
 Quum pater Aeneas, saltus ingressus apertos,
 Exsuperatque jugum, sylvâque evadit opacâ. 905
 Sic ambo ad muros rapidi totoque feruntur
 Agmine, nec longis inter se passibus absunt.
 Ac simul Aeneas fumantes pulvere campos
 Prospexit longe, Laurentiaque agmina vidit :
 Et sævum Aenean agnovit Turnus in armis, 910
 Adventumque pedum flatusque audivit equorum ;
 Continuo pugnas ineant, et prælia tentent :
 Ni roseus fessos jam gurgite Phœbus Ibero
 Tingat equos, nocte inque die labente reducat.
 Considunt castris ante urbem, et mœnia vallant. 920

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER DUODECIMUS.

TURNUS ut infractos adverso Marto Latinos
 Defecisse videt, sua nunc promissa reposci,
 Se signari oculis ; ultiro implacabilis ardet,
 Attollitque animos. Poenorum qualis in arvis,
 Saucius ille gravi venantum vulnere pectus,
 Tum demum movet arma leo ; gaudetque comantes
 Executiens cervice toros, fixumque latronis
 Impavidus frangit telum, et fremit ore cruento :
 Haud secus accenso gliscit violentia Turno.
 Tum sic affatur regem, atque ita turbidus infit : 10
 “ Nulla mora in Turno ; nihil est quod dicta retractent
 Ignavi Æneadæ, nec, quæ pepigere, recusent :
 Congredior : fer sacra, pater, et concipe foedus :
 Aut hæc Dardanium dextræ sub Tartara mittam
 Desertorem Asiae (sedeant, spectentque Latini), 15
 Et solus ferro crimen commune refellam ;
 Aut habeat victos : cedat Lavinia conjux.”
 Olli sedato respondit corde Latinus :
 “ O præstans animi juvenis, quantum ipse feroci
 Virtute exsuperas, tanto me impensius æquum est 20
 Consulere, atque omnes metuentem expendere casus.
 Sunt tibi regna patris Dauni, sunt oppida capta
 Multa manu ; nec non aurumque animusque Latino est,
 Sunt aliae innuptæ Latio et Laurentibus agris,
 Nec genus indecores. Sine me hæc haud mollia fatu 25
 Sublati aperire dolis ; simul hæc animo hauri :
 Me natam nulli veterum sociare procorum
 Fas erat, idque omnes Divique hominesque caneabant.
 Victus amore tui, cognato sanguine victus,
 Conjugis et moestæ lacrymis, vincia omnia rupi, 30
 Promissam eripui genero, arma impia sumpsi.
 Ex illo qui me casus, quæ, Turne, sequantur
 Bella, vides ; quantos primus patiare labores.
 Bis magna victi pugna vix urbe tuemur
 Spes Italas : recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta 35

Sanguine adhuc, campique ingentes ossibus albent.
 Quo referor toties ? quæ mentem insaniam mutat ?
 Si, Turno extinto, socios, sum accire paratus,
 Cur non incolumi potius certamina tollo ?
 Quid consanguinei Rutuli, quid cetera dicet
 Italia, ad mortem si te (Fors dicta refutet !)
 Prodiderim, natam et connubia nostra petentem ?
 Respice res bello varias ; miserere parentis
 Longævi, quem nunc mœstum patria Ardea longe
 Dividit." Haudquaquam dictis violentia Turni
 Flectitur ; exsuperat magis, aegresciturque medendo.
 Ut primum fari potuit, sic instituit ore :
 " Quam pro me curam geris, hanc precor, optime, pro me
 Deponas, letumque sinas pro laude pacisci :
 Et nos tela, pater, ferrumque haud debile dextræ
 Spargimus, et nostro sequitur de vulnere sanguis :
 Longe illi Dea mater erit, quæ nube fugacem
 Fœminea tegat, et vanis sese occulat umbris."
 At regina, novâ pugnæ conterrata sorte,
 Flebat, et ardentem generum moritura tenebat :
 " Turne, per has ego te lacrymas, per si quis Amatæ
 Tangit honos animum (spes tu nunc una senectæ,
 Tu requies, miseræ ; decus imperiumque Latini
 Te penes ; in te omnis domus inclinata recumbit),
 Unum oro : desiste manum committere Teucris.
 Qui te cunque manent isto certamine casus,
 Et me, Turne, manent : simul hæc invisa relinquam
 Lumina, nec generum Aenean captiva videbo."
 Accepit vocem lacrymis Lavinia matris,
 Flagrantes perfusa genas : cui plurimus ignem
 Subjecit rubor, et calefacta per ora cucurrit.
 Indum sanguineo veluti violaverit ostro
 Si quis ebur ; vel mixta rubent ubi lilia multæ
 Alba rosa : tales virgo dabat ore colores.
 Illum turbat amor, figitque in virgine vultus ;
 Ardet in arma magis ; paucisque affatur Amatam :
 " Ne, quæso, ne me lacrymis, neve omne tanto
 Prosequere, in duri certamina Martis euntem,
 O mater ; neque enim Turno mora libera mortis.
 Nuntius hæc, Idmon, Phrygio mea dicta tyranno
 Haud placitura refer : Quum primum crastina coelo
 Puniceis inventa rotis Aurora rubebit,

Non Teucros agat in Rutulos ; Teucrum arma quiescant,
Et Rutulum ; nostro dirimamus sanguine bellum :
Ilo queratur conjux Lavinia campo.”

Hæc ubi dicta dedit, rapidusque in tecta recessit,
Poscit equos, gaudetque tuens ante ora frementes,
Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit Orithyia ;
Qui candore nives anteirent, cursibus auras.

Circumstant properi aurigæ, manibusque lacescant
Pectora plausa cavis, et colla comantia pectunt.

Ipse dehinc auro squalentem alboque orichalco
Circumdat loricam humeris, simul aptat habendo
Ensemque, clypeumque, et rubræ cornua cristæ :
Ensem, quem Dauno ignipotens Deus ipse parenti

Fecerat, et Stygiæ carentem tinixerat unda.

Exin, quæ in mediis ingenti adinixa columnæ
Ædibus astabat, validam vi corripit hastam,
Actoris Aurunci spolium ; quassatque trementem,
Vociferans : “Nunc, o nunquam frustrata vocatus

Hasta meos, nunc tempus adest : te maximus Actor,
Te Turni nunc dextra gerit : da sternere corpus,

Loricamque manu validâ lacerare revulsam
Semiviri Phrygis, et foedare in pulvere crines,
Vibratos calido ferro, myrrhâque madentes.”

His agitur furiis ; totoque ardantis ab ore
Scintillæ absunt ; oculis micat acribus ignis :

Mugitus veluti quum prima in prælia taurus
Terrificos ciet, atque irasci in cornua tentat,
Arboris obnixus trunco, ventosque lacescit
Ictibus, et sparsâ ad pugnam proludit arena.

Nec minus interea, maternis sœvus in armis,
Æneas acuit Martem, et se suscitat irâ.

Oblato gaudens componi foedere bellum.

Tum socios moestique metum solatur Ituli,
Fata docens ; regique jubet responsa Latino
Certa referre viros, et pacis dicere leges.

Postera vix summos spargebat lumine montes
Orta dies, quum primum alto se gurgite tollunt
Solis equi, lucemque elatis naribus efflant :
Campum ad certamen, magnæ sub mœnibus urbis,
Dimensi Rutulique viri Teucrique parabant,
In medioque focos, et Dis communibus aras
Gramineas ; alii fontemque ignemque ferebant

Velati lino, et verbena tempora vincti.
 Procedit legio Ausonidum, pilataque plenis
 Agmina se fundunt portis : hinc Troius omnis,
 Tyrrenusque ruit variis exercitus armis ;
 Haud secus instructi ferro, quam si aspera Martis
 Pugna vocet. Nec non mediis in millibus ipsi
 Ductores auro volitant ostroque decori ;
 Et genus Assaraci Mnestheus, et fortis Asylas,
 Et Messapus equum domitor, Neptunia proles.
 Utque, dato signo, spatia in sua quisque recessit,
 Desigunt tellure hastas, et scuta reclinant.
 Tum studio effusae matres, et vulgus inermum,
 Invalidique senes, turres et tecta domorum
 Obscidere : alii portis sublimibus astant.

At Juno, e summo, qui nunc Albanus habetur,
 (Tum neque nomen erat, nec honos, aut gloria monti)

Prospiciens tumulo, campum spectabat, et ambas
 Laurentum Troumque acies, urbemque Latini.

Extemplo Turni sic est affata sororem,
 Diva Deam, stagnis quae fluminibusque sonoris
 Praesidet ; (hunc illi rex aetheris altus honorem
 Jupiter erecta pro virginitate sacravit :)

“ Nympha, decus fluviorum, animo gratissima nostro,
 Scis, ut te cunctis unam, quecunque Latinæ

Magnanimi Jovis ingratum ascendere cubile,
 Prætulerim, cœlique lubens in parte locarim :

Disce tuum (ne me incuses), Juturna, dolorem.
 Qua visa est fortuna pati, Parceque sinebant

Cedere res Latio, Turnum et tua menia texi :
 Nunc juvenem imparibus video concurrere fatis,
 Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquat.

Non pugnam aspicere hanc oculis, non foedera possum :
 Tu, pro germano si quid præsentius audes,

Perge ; decet : forsan miseros meliora sequentur.”
 Vix ea, quum lacrymas oculis Juturna profundit,

Teque quaterque manu pectus percussit honestum.
 “ Non lacrymis hoc tempus ;” ait Saturnia Juno :

“ Acceler, et fratrem, si quis modus, eripe morti :
 Aut tu bella cie, conceptumque excute foedus.
 Auctor ego audendi.” Sic exhortata reliquit

Incertam, et tristi turbatam vulnere mentis.

Interea reges, ingenti mole Latinus

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Quadrijugo vehitur curru, cui tempora circum
 Aurati bis sex radii fulgentia cingunt,
 Solis avi specimen; bigis it Turnus in albis,
 Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro. 165

Hinc pater *Æneas*, Romanæ stirpis origo,
 Sidereo flagrans clypeo et coelestibus armi,
 Et juxta Ascanius, magnæ spes altera Romæ,
 Procedunt castris: puraque in veste sacerdos
 Setigeri foetum suis, intonsamque bidentem 170
 Attulit, admovitque pecus flagrantibus aris.
 Illi ad surgentem conversi lumina Solem,
 Dant fruges manibus salsas, et tempora ferro
 Summa notant pecudum, paterisque altaria libant.
 Tum pius *Æneas* stricto sic ense precatur: 175
 “Esto nunc Sol testis, et hæc mihi Terra vocanti,
 Quam propter tantos potui perferrre labores;
 Et Pater omnipotens; et tu, Saturnia Juno,
 Jam melior, jam, Diva, precor; tuque, inclyte Mavors,
 Cuncta tuo qui bella, pater, sub numine torques; 180
 Fontesque, Fluviosque voco; quæque *Ætheris* alti
 Relligio, et quæ coeruleo sunt numina ponto;
 Cesserit Ausonio si fors victoria Turno,
 Convenit Evandri victos discedere ad urbem;
 Cedet Iulus agris; nec post arma ulla rebelles 185
Æneadæ referunt, ferrove hæc regna lacescent:
 Sin nostrum annuerit nobis Victoria Martem
 (Ut potius reor, et potius Di numine firment),
 Non ego nec Teucris Italos parere jubebo,
 Nec mihi regna peto: paribus se legibus ambæ 190
 Invictæ gentes æterna in foedera mittant.
 Sacra Deosque dabo: socer arma Latinus habeto,
 Imperium solemne socer: mihi moenia Teucri
 Constituent, urbique dabit *Lavinia* nomen.”

Sic prior *Æneas*: sequitur sic deinde Latinus, 195
 Suspiciens cœlum, tenditque ad sidera dextram:
 “Hæc eadem, *Ænea*, Terram, Mare, Sidera juro,
 Latonæque genus duplex, Janumque bifrontem,
 Vimque Deum infernam, et duri sacraria Ditis;
 Audiat hæc Genitor, qui foedera fulmine sancit; 200
 Tango aras; mediosque ignes, et numina testor;
 Nulla dies pacem hanc Italos nec foedera rumpet,
 Quo res cunque cadent; nec me vis ulla volentem

Avertet: non, si tellurem effundat in undas
 Diluvio miscens, cœlumve in Tartara solvat : 205
 Ut sceptrum hoc (dextrâ sceptrum nam forte gerebat)
 Nunquam fronde levi fundet virgulta nec umbras,
 Quum semel in sylvis imo de stirpe recisum
 Matre caret, posuitque comas et brachia ferro ;
 Olim arbos ; nunc artificis manus ære decoro 210
 Inclusit, patribusque dedit gestare Latinis.”
 Talibus inter se firmabant foedera dictis,
 Conspectu in medio procerum : tum rite sacratas
 In flammam jugulant pœcudes, et viscera vivis
 Eripiunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras. 215

At vero Rutulis impar ea pugna videri
 Jamdudum, et vario misceri pectora motu ;
 Tum magis, ut proprius cernunt, non viribus æquis.
 Adjuvat, incessu tacito progressus, et aram
 Suppliciter venerans, demisso lumine, Turnus ; 220
 Tabentesque genæ, et juvenili in corpore pallor.
 Quem simul ac Juturna soror crebrescere vedit
 Sermonem, et vulgi variare labantia corda,
 In medias acies, formam assimulata Camerti
 (Cui genus a proavis ingens, clarumque paternæ 225
 Nomen erat virtutis, et ipse acerrimus armis),
 In medias dat sese acies, haud nescia rerum,
 Rumoresque serit varios, ac talia fatur :
 “ Non pudet, o Rutuli, cunctis pro talibus unam
 Objectare animam? numerone, an viribus, æqui 230
 Non sumus? En omnes et Troës et Arcades hi sunt,
 Fatalisque manus, infensa Etruria Turno :
 Vix hostem, alterni si congregiamur, habemus.
 Ille quidem ad superos, quorum se devovt aris,
 Succedit famâ, vivusque per ora feretur : 235
 Nos, patriâ amissâ, dominis parere superbis
 Cogemur, qui nunc lenti consedimus arvis.”
 Talibus incensa est juvenum sententia dictis
 Jam magis atque magis ; serpitque per agmina murmur.
 Ipsi Laurentes mutati, ipsique Latini : 240
 Qui sibi jam requiem pugnæ rebusque salutem
 Sperabant, nunc arma volunt, foedusque precantur
 Infectum, et Turni sortem miserantur iniquam.
 His aliud majus Juturna adjungit, et alto
 Dat signum cœlo : quo non præsentius ullum 245

Turbavit mentes Italas, monstroque fefellit.
 Namque volans rubrâ fulvus Jovis ales in aethrâ
 Littoreas agitabat aves, turbamque sonantem
 Agminis aligeri ; subito quum lapsus ad undas
 Cycnum excellentem pedibus rapit improbus uncis. 264
 Arrexere animos Itali, cunctaque volucres
 Convertunt clamore fugam (mirabile visu !)
 Aetheraque obscurant penum, hostemque per auras
 Factâ nube premunt : donec vi victus et ipso
 Pondere defecit, prædamque ex unguibus ales 266
 Projectit fluvio, penitusque in nubila fugit.
 Tum vero augurium Rutuli clamore salutant,
 Expediuntque manus : primusque Tolumnius augur,
 " Hoc erat, hoc votis," inquit, " quod sepe petivi ;
 Accipio, agnoscoque Deos : me, me duce, ferrum 268
 Corripite, o miseri, quos improbus advena bello
 Territat, invalidas ut aves, et littora vestra
 Vi populat. Petet ille fugam, penitusque profundo
 Vela dabit: vos unanimi densate catervas,
 Et regem vobis pugnâ defendite raptum." 269
 Dixit; et adversos telum contorsit in hostes
 Procurrens : sonitum dat stridula cornus, et auras
 Certa secat. Simul hoc ; simul ingens clamor, et omnes
 Turlati cunei, calefactaque corda tumultu.
 Hasta volans, ut forte novem pulcherrima fratrum 270
 Corpora constiterant contra, quos fida crebrat
 Una tot Arcadio conjux Tyrrhena Gylippo ;
 Horum unum ad medium, teritur qua sutilis alvo
 Balteus, et laterum juncturas fibula mordet,
 Egregium formâ juvenem et fulgentibus armis, 272
 Transadigit costas, fulvâque effundit arenâ.
 At fratres, animosa phalanx, accensaque luctu,
 Pars gladios stringunt manibus, pars missile ferrum
 Corripiunt, cecique ruunt : quos agmina contra
 Procurrunt Laurentum ; hinc densi rursus inundant 273
 Troës, Agyllinique, et pictis Arcades armis.
 Sic omnes amor unus habet decernere ferro.
 Diripiére aras ; it toto turbida cœlo
 Tempestas telorum, ac ferreus ingruit imber ;
 Craterasque focosque ferunt : fugit ipse Latinus, 275
 Pulsatos referens infecto feedere Divos.
 Infrænant alii currus, aut corpora saltu

Subjiciunt in equos, et strictis ensibus adsunt.
 Messapus regem, regisque insigne gerentem,
 Tyrrhenum Aulesten, avidus confundere foedus, 290
 Adverso proterret equo : ruit ille recedens,
 Et miser oppositis a tergo involvitur aris,
 In caput, inque humeros : at fervidus advolat hastā
 Messapus, teloque orantem multa trabali
 Desuper altus equo graviter ferit, atque ita fatur : 295
 " Hoc habet ; hæc melior magnis data victima Divis."
 Concurrunt Itali, spoliantque calentia membra.
 Obvius ambustum torrem Corynæus ab arā
 Corripit, et venienti Ebuso plagamque ferenti
 Occupat os flammis : olli ingens barba reluxit, 300
 Nidoremque ambusta dedit : super ipse secutus
 Cæsariem lœvā turbati corripit hostis,
 Impressoque genu nitens terræ applicat ipsum :
 Sic rigido latus ense ferit. Podalirius Alsum
 Pastorem, primâque acie per tela ruentem, 305
 Ense sequens nudo superimminet : ille securi
 Adversi frontem medium mentumque reductā
 Disjicit, et sparso late rigat arma cruento.
 Olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget
 Somnus ; in æternam clauduntur lumina noctem. 310
 At pius Aeneas dextram tendebat inermem
 Nudato capite, atque suos clamore vocabat :
 " Quo ruitis ? quæve ista repens discordia surgit ?
 O cohibete iras ! ictum jam foedus, et omnes
 Compositæ leges ; mihi jus concurrere soli ; 315
 Me sinite, atque auferte metus : ego foedera faxo
 Firma manu : Turnum jam debent hæc mili sacra."
 Has inter voces, media inter talia verba,
 Ecce, viro stridens alis allapsa sagitta est ;
 Incertum quâ pulsa manu, quo turbine adacta ; 320
 Quis tantam Rutulis laudem, casusne, Deusne,
 Attulerit : pressa est insignis gloria facti,
 Nec sese Aeneas jactavit vulnere quisquam.
 Turnus, ut Aenean cedentem ex agmine vidit,
 Turbatoque duces, subitâ spe fervidus ardet ; 325
 Poscit equos atque arma simul, saltuque superbus
 Emicat in currum, et manibus molitur habenas :
 Multa virūm volitans dat fortia corpora leto ;
 Semineces volvit multos, aut agmina curru

Proterit, aut raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas, 320
 Qualis apud gelidi quum flumina concitus Hebrei
 Sanguineus Mavors clypec increpat, atque furentes
 Bella movens immittit equos ; illi aequore aperto
 Ante Notos Zephyrumque volant ; gemit ultima pulsus
 Thraca pedum ; circumque atræ Formidinis ora, 330
 Iræque, Insidieque, Dei comitatus, aguntur :
 Talis equos alacer media inter prælia Turnus
 Fumantes sudore quatit, miserabile cæsis
 Hostibus insultans ; spargit rapida ungula rores
 Sanguineos, mixtæque crux calcatur arenæ. 340
 Jamque neci Sthenelumque dedit, Thamyrique, Pholumque,
 Hunc congressus, et hunc ; illum eminus : eminus ambo
 Imbrasidas, Glaucum atque Laden, quos Imbrasus ipse
 Nutrierat Lycia, paribusque ornaverat armis,
 Vel conferre manum, vel equo prævertere ventos. 345
 Parte aliâ, media Eumedes in prælia fertur,
 Antiqui proles bello præclara Dolonis,
 Nomine avum referens, animo manibusque parentem ;
 Qui quondam, castra ut Danaum speculator adiret,
 Ausus Pelidæ pretium sibi poscere currus : 350
 Illum Tydides alio pro talibus ausis
 Affecit pretio ; nec equis aspirat Achillis.
 Hunc procul ut campo Turnus conspexit aperto,
 Ante levi jaculo longum per inane secutus,
 Sistit equos bijuges, et curru desilit, atque 355
 Semianimi lapsoque supervenit, et, pede collo
 Impresso, dextræ mucronem extorquet, et alto
 Fulgentem tinxit jugulo ; atque hæc insuper addit :
 “En, agros, et, quam bello, Trojane, petisti,
 Hesperiam metire jacens : hæc præmia, qui me 360
 Ferro ausi tentare, ferunt ; sic moenia condunt.”
 Huic comitem Asbuten, conjectâ cuspide, mittit ;
 Chloreaque, Sybarimque, Daretaque, Thersilochumque ;
 Et sternacis equi lapsum cervice Thymœten.
 Ac velut Edoni Boreæ quum spiritus alto 365
 Insonat Aegæo, sequiturque ad littora fluctus,
 Qua venti incubuere ; fugam dant nubila cælo :
 Sic Turno, quæcumque viam secat, agmina cedunt,
 Conversæque ruunt acies ; fert impetus ipsum,
 Et cristam adverso curru quatit aura volantem. 370
 Non tulit instantem Phegeus, animisque frementem :

Objicit sese ad currum, et spumantia frenis
 Ora citatorum dextrâ detorsit equorum.
 Dun trahitur, pendetque jugis, hunc lata retectum
 Lancea consequitur, rumpitque infixa bilicem
 Loricam, et summum degustat vulnere corpus.
 Ille tamen, clypeo objecto, conversus in hostem
 Ibat, et auxilium ducto mucrone petebat ;
 Quum rota præcipitem et proculsu consitus axis
 Impulit, effunditque solo ; Turnusque secutus,
 Imam inter galeam summi thoracis et oras,
 Abstulit ense caput, truncumque reliquit arenâ.

Atque ea dum campis victor dat funera Turnus,
 Interea Aenean Mnestheus, et fidus Achates,
 Ascaniusque comes, castris statuere cruentum,
 Alternos longâ nitentem cuspide gressus.
 Sævit, et infractâ luctatur arundine telum
 Eripere, auxilioque viam, quæ proxima, poscit ;
 Ense scendent lato vulnus, telique latebram
 Rescindant penitus, seseque in bella remittant.
 Jamque aderat Phœbo ante alios dilectus Iapis
 Iasides ; acri quondam cui captus amore
 Ipse suas artes, sua munera, latus Apollo,
 Augurium citharamque, dabat, celeresque sagittas :
 Ille, ut depositi preferret fata parentis,
 Scire potestates herbarum usumque medendi

Maluit, et mutas agitare inglorias artes.

Stabat acerba fremens, ingentem nixus in hastam
 Aeneas, magno juvenum et mœrentis Iuli
 Concursu, lacrymis immobilis : ille, retorto
 Pœonium in morem senior succinctus amictu,
 Multa manu medicâ Phœbique potentibus herbis
 Nequicquam trepidat ; nequicquam spicula dextrâ
 Sollicitat, prensatque tenaci forcipe ferrum.
 Nulla viam Fortuna regit, nihil auctor Apollo
 Subvenit : et sævus campis magis ac magis horror
 Crebescit, propriusque malum est : jam pulvere cœlum
 Stare vident ; subeunt equites, et spicula castris
 Densa cadunt mediis ; et tristis ad æthera clamor
 Bellantum juvenum, et duro sub Marte cadentum.
 Hic Venus, indigne nati concusso dolore,
 Dictamnum genitrix Cretæa carpit ab Idâ,
 Puferibus caulem foliis, et flore comantem

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Purpureo : non illa feris incognita capris
 Gramina, quum tergo volucres hæsere sagittæ. 418
 Hoc Venus, obscuro faciem circumdata nimbo,
 Detulit ; hoc fusum labria splendentibus annem
 Inficit, occulte medicans : spargitque salubris
 Ambrosiae succos, et odoriferam panacæam.
 Fovit eâ vulnus lymphæ longævus Iapis, 420
 Ignorans ; subitoque omnis de corpore fugit
 Quippe dolor : omnis stetit imo vulnere sanguinis :
 Jamque secura manum, nullo cogente, sagitta
 Excidit, atque novæ redière in pristina vires.
 "Arma citi properate viro ! quid statis ?" Iapis 428
 Conclamat, primusque animos accendit in hostes :
 "Non hæc humanis opibus, non arte magistrâ
 Proveniunt : neque te, Ænea, mea dextera servat :
 Major agit Deus, atque opera ad majora remittit."
 Ille, avidus pugnæ, suras incluserat auro 430
 Hinc atque hinc, oditque moras, hastamque coruscat.
 Postquam habilis lateri clypeus, loricaque tergo est,
 Ascanium fusis circum complectitur armis,
 Sumniaque per galeam delibans oscula fatur :
 "Disce, puer, virtutem ex me verumque labore, 438
 Fortunam ex aliis : nunc te mea dextera bello
 Defensum dabit, et magna inter præmia ducet ;
 Tu facito, mox quum matura adoleverit ætas,
 Sis memor ; et te, animo repetentem exempla tuorum, 446
 Et pater Æneas, et avunculus excitet Hector." 448

Hæc ubi dicta dedit, portis sese extulit ingens,
 Telum immane manu quatiens : simul agmino denso
 Antheusque Mnestheusque ruunt : omnisque relicts
 Turba fluit castris : tum cæco pulvere campus 452
 Miscetur, pulsu pedum tremit excita tollus.
 Vidit ab adverso venientis aggere Turnus,
 Vidère Ausonii, gelidusque per ima cucurrit
 Ossa tremor : prima ante omnes Juturna Latinos
 Audiit, agnovidque sonum, et tremefacta refugit.
 Ille volat, campoque atrum rapit agmen aperto. 458
 Qualis, ubi ad terras abrupto sidere nimbus
 It mare per medium, miseris heu ! præscia longe
 Horrescunt corda agricolis ; dabit ille ruinas
 Arboribus stragemque satis, ruet omnia late ;
 Antevolant, sonitumque ferunt ad littora venti : 468

Talis in adversos ductor Rhœteius hostes
 Agmen agit ; densi cuneis se quisque coactis
 Agglomerant : ferit ense gravem Thymbræus Osirim :
 Archetium Mnestheus, Epulonem obtruncat Achates,
 Ufentemque Gyas ; cadit ipse Tolumnius augur,
 Primus in adversos telum qui torserat hostes
 Tollitur in cœlum clamor ; versique vicissim
 Pulverulenta fugâ Rutuli dant terga per agros ;
 Ipse neque aversos dignatur sternere morti,
 Nec pede congressos æquo, nec tela ferentes
 Insequitur : solum densâ in caligine Turnum
 Vestigat lustrans, solum in certamina poscit.
 Hoc concussa metu mentem, Juturna virago
 Aurigam Turni media inter lora Metiscum
 Executit et longe lapsum temone relinquit ;
 Ipsa subit, manibusque undantes flectit habenas,
 Cuncta gerens, vocemque, et corpus, et arma, Metisci.
 Nigra velut magnas domini quum divitis ædes
 Pervolat, et pennis alta atria lustrat, hirundo,
 Pabula parva legens nidisque loquacibus escas ;
 Et nunc porticibus vacuis, nunc humida circum
 Stagna sonat : similis medios Juturna per hostes
 Fertur equis, rapidoque volans obit omnia curru ;
 Jamque hic germanum, jamque hic, ostendit ovantem,
 Nec conferre manum patitur ; volat avia longe.
 Haud minus Æneas tortos legit obvius orbes,
 Vestigatque virum, et disjecta per agmina magna
 Voce vocat. Quoties oculos conjecit in hostem,
 Alipedumque fugam cursu tentavit equorum ;
 Aversos toties currus Juturna retorsit.
 Heu ! quid agat ! vario nequicquam fluctuat æstu ;
 Diversæque vocant animum in contraria curæ.
 Huic Messapus, uti lævâ duo forte gerebat
 Lenta, levis cursu, præfixa hastilia ferro,
 Horum unum certo contorquens dirigit ictu.
 Substitit Æneas, et se collegit in arma,
 Poplite subsidens ; apicem tamen incita summum
 Hasta tulit, summasque excusset vertice cristas.
 Tum vero assurgunt iræ ; insidiisque subactus,
 Diversos ubi sensit equos currumque referri,
 Multa Jovem et læsi testatur foederis aras :
 Jam tandem invadit medios, et Marte secundo

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Terribilis, sævam nullo discriminé cædem
Suscitat, irarumque omnes effundit habenas.

Quis mihi nunc tot acerba Deus, quis carmine cædes ⁵⁰⁴
Diversas, obitumque ducum, quos æquore toto
Inque vicem nunc Turnus agit, nunc Troiæ heros,
Expediat ? tanton' placuit concurrere motu,
Jupiter, æternæ gentes in pace futuras ?
Æneas Rutulum Sucronem (ea prima ruentes ⁵⁰⁵
Pugna loco statuit Teucros) haud multa moratus
Excipit in latus, et, qua fata celerrima, crudum
Transadigit costas et crates pectoris ensem.
Turnus equo dejectum Amycum, fratremque Diorem,
Congressus pedes, hunc venientem cuspide longâ, ⁵¹⁰
Hunc mucrone ferit : curruque abscissa duorum
Suspendit capita, et rorantia sanguine portat.
Ille Talon Tanaïmque neci, fortemque Cethegum,
Tres uno congressu, et moestum mittit Onyten.
Nomen Echionium, matrisque genus Peridiæ : ⁵¹⁵
Hic fratres Lyciæ missos et Apollinis agris,
Et juvenem exosum nequicquam bella Menceten
Arcada : piscosæ cui circum flumina Lernæ
Ars fuerat, pauperque domus ; nec nota potentum
Munera, conductaque pater tellure serebat. ⁵²⁰
Ac velut immissi diversis partibus ignes
Arentem in sylvam, et virgulta sonantia lauro ;
Aut ubi decursu rapido de montibus altis
Dant sonitum spumosi amnes, et in æquora currunt,
Quisque suum populatus iter : non segnius ambo ⁵²⁵
Æneas Turnusque ruunt per prælia ; nunc, nunc
Fluctuat ira intus ; rumpuntur nescia vinci
Pectora ; nunc totis in vulnera viribus itur.
Murranum hic, atavos et avorum antiqua sonantem
Nomina, per regesque actum genus omne Latinos, ⁵³⁰
Præcipitem scopulo atque ingentis turbine saxi
Excutit, effunditque solo ; hunc lora et juga subter
Provolveâ rotæ, crebro super ungula pulsu
Incita nec domini memorum proculat equorum.
Ille ruenti Hyllo, animisque immane frementi, ⁵³⁵
Occurrit, telumque aurata ad tempora torquet :
Olli per galeam fixo stetit hasta cerebro.
Dextera nec tua te, Graiūm fortissime Creteu,
Eripuit Turno ; nec Di texere Cupencum,

Æneā veniente, sui : dedit obvia ferro
 Pectora ; nec misero clypei mora profuit ærci.
 Te quoque Laurentes viderunt, Æole, campi
 Oppetere, et late terram conternere tergo ;
 Occidis, Argivæ quem non potuere phalanges
 Sternere, nec Priami regnorum evensor Achilles.
 Hic tibi mortis erant metæ ; domus alta sub Idā,
 Lyrnessi domus alta ; solo Laurente sepulcrum.
 Totæ adeo conversæ acies, omnesque Latini,
 Omnes Dardanidæ ; Mnestheus, acerque Serestus,
 Et Messapus, equum domitor, et fortis Asylas,
 Tuscorumque phalanx, Evandrique Arcadis alæ.
 Pro se quisque viri suminā nituntur opum vi :
 Nec mora, nec requies : vasto certamine tendunt.

Hic mentem Æneæ genitrix pulcherrima misit,
 Iret ut ad muros, urbique adverteret agmen
 Ocyus, et subitâ turbaret clade Latinos.
 Ille ut, vestigans diversa per agmina Turnum,
 Huc atque huc acies circumtulit, aspicit urbem
 Immunem tanti belli, atque impune quietam.
 Continuo pugnæ accendit majoris imago :
 Mnesthea, Sergestumque vocat, fortemque Serestum,
 Ductores, tumulumque capit, quo cetera Teucrūm
 Concurrit legio, nec scuta aut spicula densi
 Deponunt : celso medius stans aggere fatur :
 "Ne qua meis esto dictis mora ; Jupiter hâc stat :
 Neu quis ob inceptum subitum mihi segnior ito.
 Urbem hodie, causam belli, regna ipsa Latini,
 Nî frænum accipere et victi parere fatentur,
 Eruam, et æqua solo fumania culmina ponam.
 Scilicet exspectem, libeat dum prælia Turno
 Nostri pati, rursusque velit concurrere victus ?
 Hoc caput, o cives, hâc belli summa nefandi :
 Ferte faces propere, foedusque reposcite flammis."
 Dixerat ; atque animis pariter certantibus omnes
 Dant cuneum, densâque ad muros mole feruntur.
 Scalæ improviso, subitusque apparuit ignis :
 Discurrunt alii ad portas, primosque trucidant ;
 Ferrum alii torquent, et obumbrant æthera telis.
 Ipse inter primos dextram sub mœnia tendit
 Æneas, magnâque incusat voce Latinum ;
 Testaturque Deos, iterum sc ad prælia cogi ;

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Bis jam Italos hostes ; hæc altera fædera rumpi.
Exoritur trepidos inter discordia cives :

Urbem alii rescrare jubent, et pandere portas
Dardanidis, ipsumque trahunt in moenia regem ;
Arma ferunt alii, et pergunt defendere muros :
Inclusas ut quum latebroso in pumice pastor
Vestigavit apes, fumoque implevit amaro ;
Illæ intus trepidæ rerum per cerea castra
Discurrunt, magnisque acuunt stridoribus iras ;
Volvitur ater odor tectis ; tum murmure cœco
Intus saxa sonant ; vacuas it fumus ad auras.

Accidit hæc fessis etiam fortuna Latinis,
Quæ totam luctu concussit funditus urbem.
Regina ut tectis venientem prospicit hostem,
Incessi muros, ignes ad tecta volare ;
Nusquam acies contra Rutulas, nulla agmina Turni ;
Infelix pugnæ juvenem in certamine credit
Exstinctum ; et, subito mentem turbata dolore,
Se causam clamat, crimenque caputque malorum ;
Multaque per moestum demens effata furorem,
Purpureos moritura manu discindit amictus,
Et nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab alta.
Quam cladem miseræ postquam accepere Latinæ,
Filia prima manu flavos Lavinia crines

Et roseas laniata genas, tum cetera circum
Turba fuit : resonant late plangoribus ædes.

Hinc totam infelix vulgatur fama per urbem :

Demittunt mentes : it scissâ veste Latinus,
Conjugis attonitus fatis urbisque ruinâ,
Canitiem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans :
Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit ante
Dardanum Ænean, generumque asciverit ultro.

Interea extremo bellator in æquore Turnus
Palantes sequitur paucos, jam segnior, at quo
Jam minus atque minus successu lætus equorum.

Attulit hunc illi cæcis terroribus aura

Commixtum clamorem, arrestasque impulit aures
Confusæ sonus urbis, et illætabile murmur.

“ Hei mihi ! quid tanto turbantur moenia luctu ?
Quisve ruit tantus diversâ clamor ab urbe ? ”

Sic ait ; adductisque amens subsistit habenis :
Atque huic, in faciem soror ut conversa Metisci

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Aurigæ currumque et equos et lora regebat,
 Talibus occurrit dictis: "Hac, Turne, sequamur
 Trojogenas, qua prima viam victoria pandit:
 Sunt alii, qui tecta manu defendere possint.
 Ingruit Aeneas Italis, et prælia miscet;
 Et nos seeva manu mittamus funera Teucris:
 Nec numero inferior, pugnæ nec honore recedes." 630
 Turnus ad hæc:
 "O soror, et dudum agnovi, quum prima per artem
 Fœdera turbasti, teque hæc in bella dedisti;
 Et nunc nequicquam fallis, Dea: sed quis Olympo
 Demissam tantos voluit te ferre labores?" 635
 An fratris miseri letum ut crudele videres?
 Nam quid ago? aut quæ jam spondet Fortuna salutem?
 Vidi oculos ante ipse meos, me voce vocantem,
 Murranum, quo non superat mihi carior alter,
 Oppetere ingentem, atque ingenti vulnere victimum. 640
 Occidit infelix, ne nostrum dedecus Ufens
 Aspiceret: Teucri potiuntur corpore et armis.
 Exscindine domos (id rebus defuit unum)
 Perpetiar? dextræ nec Drancis dicta refellam?
 Terga dabo; et Turnum fugientem hæc terra videbit? 645
 Usque adeone mori miserum est? vos, o mihi Manes
 Este boni; quoniam Superis aversa voluntas:
 Sancta ad vos anima, atque istius inscia culpæ,
 Descendam, magnorum haud unquam indignus avorum."
 Vix ea fatus erat, medios volat ecce per hostes, 650
 Vectus equo spumante, Saces, adversa sagittæ
 Saucius ora; ruitque, implorans nomine Turnum:
 "Turne, in te suprema salus; miserere tuorum.
 Fulminat Aeneas armis, summasque minatur
 Dejecturum arcæ Italum, excidioque daturum; 655
 Jamque faces ad tecta volant: in te ora Latini,
 In te oculos referunt: mussat rex ipse Latinus,
 Quos generos vocet, aut quæ sese ad fœdera flectat.
 Præterea regina, tui fidissima, dextræ
 Occidit ipsa suæ, luctemque exterrita fugit. 660
 Soli pro portis Messapus et acer Atinas
 Sustentant aciem: circum hos utrinque phalanges
 Stant densæ; strictisque seges mucronibus horret
 Ferre: tu currum deserto in gramine versas."
 Obstupuit, variâ confusus imagine rerum, 665

Turnus, et obtutu tacito stetit: aëstuat ingens
 Imo in corde pudor, mixtoque insania luctu,
 Et furiis agitatus amor, et consicia virtus.
 Ut primum discussæ umbræ, et lux redditæ menti,
 Ardentæ oculorum orbes ad mœnia torsit 673
 Turbidus, eque rotis magnam respexit ad urbem.
 Ecce autem flammis inter tabulata volutus
 Ad cœlum undabat vortex, turrimque tenebat;
 Turrim, compactis trabibus quam eduxerat ipse,
 Subdideratque rotas, pontesque instraverat altos.
 “Jam jam fata, soror, superant; absiste morari;
 Quo Deus, et quo dura vocat Fortuna, sequamur:
 Stat conferre manum Aeneas; stat, quicquid acerbum est,
 Morte pati; nec me indecorem, germana, videbis
 Amplius: hunc, oro, sine me furere ante furorem.” 680
 Dixit; et e curru saltum dedit ocyus arvis;
 Perque hostes, per tela ruit, moestamque sororem
 Deserit, ac rapido cursu media agmina rumpit.
 Ac veluti montis saxum de vertice præceps
 Quum ruit, avulsum vento; seu turbidus imber 683
 Proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas;
 Fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu,
 Exsultatque solo, sylvas, armenta, virosque
 Involvens secum: disjecta per agmina Turnus
 Sic urbis ruit ad muros, ubi plurima fuso 689
 Sanguine terra madet, stridentque hastilibus auræ;
 Significatque manu, et magno simul incipit ore:
 “Parcite jam, Rutuli, et vos tela inhibete, Latini:
 Quæcunque est fortuna, mea est; me verius unum
 Pro vobis fœdus luere, et decernere ferro.” 693
 Discessere omnes medii, spatiumque dedere.
 At pater Aeneas, auditio nomine Turni,
 Deserit et muros, et summas deserit arces;
 Præcipitatque moras omnes; opera omnia rumpit,
 Lætitia exsultans; horrendumque intonat armis: 700
 Quantus Athos, aut quantus Eryx, aut ipse coruscis
 Quum fremit ilicibus, quantus, gaudetque nivali
 Vertice se attollens pater Apenninus ad auras.
 Jam vero et Rutuli certatim; et Troës, et omnes
 Convertere oculos Itali, quique alta tenebant 705
 Mœnia, quique imos pulsabant ariete muros;
 Armaque deposuere humeris: stupet ipse Latinus

Ingentes, genitos diversis partibus orbis,
 Inter se colisse viros, et cernere ferro.
 Atque illi, ut vacuo patuerunt æquore campi 710
 Procursu rapido conjectis eminus hastis,
 Invadunt Martem clypeis atque ære sonoro.
 Dat gemitum tellus ; tum crebros ensibus ictus
 Congeminant : fors et virtus miscentur in unum.
 Ac velut, ingenti Sila summove Taburno, 715
 Quum duo conversis inimica in prælia tauri
 Frontibus incurront, pavidi cessere magistri ;
 Stat pecus omne metu mutum ; mussantque juvencæ,
 Quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur :
 Illi inter sese multæ vi vulnera miscent, 720
 Cornuaque obnixi infigunt, et sanguine largo
 Colla armosque lavant ; gemitu nemus omne remugit :
 Haud aliter Tros Aeneas et Daunius heros
 Concurrunt clypeis ; ingens fragor æthera complet.
 Jupiter ipse duas æquato examine lances 725
 Sustinet, et fata imponit diversa duorum ;
 Quem damnet labor, et quo vergat pondere letum.
 Emicat hic, impune putans, et corpore toto
 Alte sublatum consurgit Turnus in ensem,
 Et ferit : exclamant Troës, trepidique Latini, 730
 Arrectæque amborum acies : at perfidus ensis
 Frangitur, in medioque ardenter deserit ictu :
 Nî fuga subsidio subeat. Fugit ocyor Euro,
 Ut capulum ignotum dextramque aspexit inermem.
 Fama est, præcipitem, qum prima in prælia junctos 735
 Conscendebat equos, patro mucrone relicto,
 Dum trepidat, ferrum aurigæ rapuisse Metisci ;
 Idque diu, dum terga dabant palantia Teucri,
 Sufficit ; postquam arma Dei ad Vulcania ventum,
 Mortalis mucro, glacies ceu futilis, ictu 740
 Dissiluit ; fulvæ resplendent fragmina arenæ.
 Ergo amens diversa fugæ petit æquora Turnus,
 Et nunc huc, inde huc incertos implicat orbes :
 Undique enim densæ Teucri inclusere coronæ ;
 Atque hinc vasta palus, hinc ardua moenia cingunt. 745
 Nec minus Aeneas, quanquam tardata sagittæ
 Interdum genua impediunt, cursumque recusant,
 Insequitur, trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget :
 Inclusum veluti si quando in flumine nactus

Cervum, aut puniceæ septum formidine pennæ, 760
 Venator cursu canis et latratibus instat ;
 Ille autem, insidiis et ripâ territus altâ,
 Mille fugit refugitque vias ; at vividus Umber
 Hæret hians, jam jamque tenet, similisque tenent !
 Increpuit malis, morsuque elusus inani est. 755

Tum vero exoritur clamor ; ripæque lacusque
 Responsant circa, et cælum tonat omne tumultu.
 Ille simul fugiens, Rutulos simul increpat omnes,
 Nomine quemque vocans : notumque efflagitat ensom : 760
 Æneas mortem contra præsensque minatur
 Exitium, si quisquam adcat ; terretque trementes,
 Excisurum urbem minitans, et sauciis instat.
 Quinque orbes explent cursu, totidemque retexunt
 Huc, illuc : nec enim levia aut ludicra petuntur
 Præmia ; sed Turni de vitâ et sanguine certant. 765

Forte sacer Fauno foliis oleaster amaris
 Hic steterat, nautis olim venerabile lignum ;
 Servati ex undis ubi figere dona solebant
 Laurenti Divo, et votas suspendere veste :
 Sed stirpem Teucri nullo discrimine sacrum 770
 Sustulerant, puro ut possent concurrere campo.
 Hic hasta Æneæ stabat ; huc impetus illam
 Detulerat, fixam et lentâ in radice tenebat.
 Incubuit, voluitque manu convellere ferrum
 Dardanides ; teloque sequi, quem prendere cursu 775
 Non poterat. Tum vero amens formidine Turnus :
 “ Faune, precor, miserere,” inquit ; “ tuque optima ferrum
 Terra tene ; colui vestros si semper honores,
 Quos contra Æneadæ bello fecere profanos.”

Dixit ; opemque Dei non cassa in vota vocavit ; 780
 Namque diu luctans, lentoque in stirpe moratus,
 Viribus hand ulla valuit discludere morsus
 Roboris Æneas : dum nititur acer, et instat,
 Rursus in aurigæ faciem mutata Metisci
 Procurrit, fratrique ensem Dea Daunia reddit. 785
 Quod Venus audaci Nymphæ indignata licere,
 Accessit, telumque altâ ab radice revellit.
 Olli sublimes, armis animisque refecti,
 Hic gladio fidens, hic acer et arduus hastâ,
 Assistunt contra, certamine Martis anheli. 790
 Junonem interea rex omnipotentis Olympi

Alloquitur, fulvâ pugnas de nube tuentem :
 “ Quæ jam finis erit, conjux ? quid denique restat ?
 Indigetem Aenean scis ipsa, et scire fateris,
 Deberi celo, fatisque ad sidera tolli : 705
 Quid struis ? aut quâ spe gelidis in nubibus hæres ?
 Mortalin' decuit violari vulnere Divum ?
 Aut ensem (quid enim sine te Juturna valeret ?)
 Ereptum reddi Turno, et vim crescere victis ?
 Desine jam tandem, precibusque inflectere nostris ; 800
 Nec te tantus edat tacitam dolor ; et mihi curæ
 Sæpe tuo dulci tristes ex ore recurrent.
 Ventum ad supremum est : terris agitare vel undis
 Trojanos potuisti ; infandum accendere bellum ;
 Deformare domum ; et luctu miscere hymenæos : 805
 Ulterius tentare veto.” Sic Jupiter orsus ;
 Sic Dea submisso contra Saturnia vultu :
 “ Ista quidem quia nota mihi tua, magne, voluntas,
 Jupiter, et Turnum et terras invita reliqui : 810
 Nec tu me aëriâ solam nunc sede videres
 Digna indigna pati ; sed flammis cincta sub ipsâ
 Starem acie, traheremque inimica in prælia Teucros.
 Juturnam misero, fateor, succurrere fratri
 Suasi, et pro vitâ majora audere probavi ;
 Non ut tela tamen, non ut contenderet arcum : 815
 Adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis ;
 Una supersticio superis quæ redditâ divis.
 Et nunc cedo equidem, pugnasque exosa relinquo.
 Illud te, nullâ fati quod lege tenetur,
 Pro Latio obtestor, pro majestate tuorum : 820
 Quum jam connubis pacem felicibus (est !)
 Component ; quum jam leges et foedera jungent ;
 Ne vetus indigenas nomen mutare Latinos,
 Neu Troas fieri jubeas, Teucrosque vocari,
 Aut vocem mutare viros, aut vertere vestes : 825
 Sit Latium, sint Albani per secula reges ;
 Sit Romana potens Italâ virtute propago ;
 Occidit, occideritque, sinas, cum nomine Troja.”
 Olli subridens hominum rerumque repertor :
 “ Et germana Jovis, Saturnique altera proles, 830
 Irarum tantos volvis sub pectore fluctus ?
 Verum age, et inceptum frustra submitte furorem :
 Do quod vis ; et me victusque volensque remitto.

Sermonem Ausonii patrium moresque tenebunt ;
 Utque est, nomen erit ; commixti corpore tantum
 Subsident Teucri : morem ritusque sacrorum
 Adjiciam, faciamque omnes uno ore Latinos.
 Hinc genus, Ausonio mixtum quod sanguine surget,
 Supra homines, supra ire Deos pietate videbis ;
 Nec gens ulla tuos sequere celebrabit honores.”
 Annuit his Juno, et mentem lœtata retorsit :
 Interea excedit celo nubemque reliquit.

His actis, aliud Genitor secum ipse volutat,
 Juturnamque parat fratris dimittere ab armis.
 Dicuntur geminæ pestes, cognomine Diræ,
 Quas, et Tartaream Nox intempsa Megæram,
 Uno eodemque tulit partu, paribusque revinxit
 Serpentem spiris, ventosaque addidit alas :
 Hæ Jovis ad solium sævique in limine regis
 Apparent, acuuntque metum mortalibus regris,
 Si quando letum horrificum morbosque Deum rex
 Molitur, meritas aut bello territat urbes.

Harum unam celerem demittit ab æthere summo
 Jupiter, inque omen Juturnæ occurrere jussit :
 Illa volat, celerique ad terram turbine fertur.

Non secus ac nervo per nubem impulsa sagitta,
 Armatam sævi Parthus quam felle veneni,
 (Parthus sive Cydon,) telum immedicabile torsit
 Stridens, et celeres incognita transilit umbras :

Talis se sata Nocte tulit, terrasque petivit.

Postquam acies videt Iliacas, atque agmina Turni,
 Alitis in parvæ subito collecta figuram,
 Quæ quondam, in bustis aut culminibus desertis
 Nocte sedens, serum canit importuna per umbras ;
 Hanc versa in faciem, Turni se pestis ad ora
 Fertque refertque sonans, clypeumque everberat alis.
 Illi membra novus solvit formidine torpor ;

Arrectæque horrore comeæ, et vox faucibus hæsit.

At, procul ut Diræ stridorem agnovit et alas,
 Infelix crines scindit Juturna solutos,

Unguibus ora soror feedans, et pectora pugnis :

“ Quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germana juvare ?
 Aut quid jam miseræ superat mihi ? quâ tibi lucem
 Arte morer ? talin' possum me opponere monstro ?
 Jam jam linquo acies : ne me terrete timentem,

838

840

845

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865

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875

Obscoenæ volucres ; alarum verbera nosco,
 Letalemque sonum ; nec fallunt jussa superba
 Magnanimi Jovis. Hæc pro virginitate reponit ?
 Quo vitam dedit æternam ? cur mortis adempta est
 Conditio ? possem tantos finire dolores
 Nunc certe, et misero fratri comes ire per umbras !
 Immortalis ego ? Aut quicquam mihi dulce meorum
 Te sine, frater, erit ? O quæ satis ima dehiscat
 Terra mihi, Manesque deam demittat ad imos ! ”
 Tantum effata, caput glauco contexit amictu,
 Multa gemens, et se fluvio dea condidit alto.
 Aeneas instat contra, telumque coruscat
 Ingens arboreum, et sævo sic pectore fatur :
 Quæ nunc deinde mora est ? aut quid jam, Turne, retractas ?
 Non cursu, sævis certandum est cominus armis :
 Verte omnes tete in facies, et contrahe quicquid
 Sive animis, sive arte, vales ; opta ardua pennis
 Astra sequi, clausumque cavâ te condere terrâ.
 Ille, caput quassans : “ Non me tua fervida terrent
 Dicta, ferox : Di me terrent, et Jupiter hostis.”
 Nec plura effatus, saxum circumspicit ingens,
 (Saxum antiquum, ingens, campo quod forte jacebat
 Limes agro positus, item ut discerneret arvis) ;
 Vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent,
 Qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus :
 Ille manu raptum trepidâ torquebat in hostem
 Altior insurgens, et cursu concitus heros.
 Sed neque currentem se, nec cognoscit euntem,
 Tollentemve manu saxumque immane moventem ;
 Genua labant, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis :
 Tum lapis ipse viri, vacuum per inane volutus,
 Nec spatium evasit totum, nec pertulit ictum.
 Ac velut in somnis, oculos ubi languida pressit
 Nocte quies, nequicquam avidos extendere cursus
 Velle videmur, et in mediis conatibus ægri
 Succidimus ; non lingua valet, non corpore notæ
 Sufficiunt vires, nec vox nec verba sequuntur :
 Sic Turno, quæcumque viam virtute petivit,
 Successum dea Dira negat. Tum pectore sensus
 Vertuntur varii : Rutulos aspectat et urbem,
 Cunctaturque metu, telumque instare tremiscit :
 Nec quo se eripiat, nec quâ vi tendat in hostem,

Nec currus usquam videt, aurigamque sororem.
 Cunctanti telum *Aeneas* fatale coruscat,
 Sortitus fortunam oculis; et corpore toto 920
 Eminus intorquet: murali concita nunquam
 Tormento sic saxa fremunt, nec fulmine tanti
 Dissultant crepitus. Volat, atri turbinis instar,
 Exitium dirum hasta ferens; orasque recludit
 Loricæ, et clypeis extrelos septemplicis orbes: 925
 Per medium stridens transit femur. Incidit ictus
 Ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus.
 Consurgunt gemitu Rutuli; totusque remugit
 Mons circum, et vocem late nemora alta remittunt.
 Ille, humilis supplexque, oculos dextramque precantem 930
 Protendens: "Equidem merui, nec deprecor," inquit:
 "Utere sorte tuæ: miseri te si qua parentis
 Tangere cura potest, oro, (fuit et tibi talis
 Anchises genitor), Dauni miserere senectæ;
 Et me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis, 935
 Redde meis. Vicisti; et victimum tendere palmas
 Ausonii videre; tua est Lavinia conjux:
 Ulterius ne tende odiis." Stetit acer in armis
Aeneas, volvens oculos, dextramque repressit:
 Et jam jamque magis cunctantem flectere sermo 940
 Cœperat, infelix humero quum apparuit alto
 Balteus et notis fulserunt cingula bullis
 Pallantis pueri; victimum quem vulnere Turnus
 Straverat, atque humeris inimicum insigne gerebat.
 Ille, oculis postquam sœvi monumenta doloris 945
 Exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus et ira
 Terribilis,—"Tune hinc spoliis indute meorum
 Eripiare mihi? *Pallas* te hoc vulnere, *Pallas*
 Immolat, et poenam scelerato ex sanguine sumit."
 Hoc dicens, ferrum adverso sub pectore condit 950
 Fervidus: ast illi solvuntur frigore membra;
 Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.

1

NOTES ON THE ÆNEID.

BOOK I.

THE ARGUMENT.

THE Trojans, after a seven years' voyage, set sail for Italy, but are overtaken by a dreadful storm, which Æolus raises at Juno's request. The tempest sinks one ship and scatters the rest. Neptune drives off the winds and calms the sea. Æneas, with his own ship and six more, arrives safe at an African port. Venus complains to Jupiter of her son's misfortunes. Jupiter comforts her, and sends Mercury to procure him a kind reception amongst the Carthaginians. Æneas, going out to discover the country, meets his mother in the shape of a huntress, who conveys him in a cloud to Carthage, where he sees his friends whom he thought lost, and receives kind entertainment from the Queen. Dido, by a device of Venus, begins to cherish a passion for Æneas, and after some discourse with him desires the history of his adventures since the siege of Troy.

1. *primus venit*, "was the first (Trojan) who came" (mark the personal force of *primus*). Antenor had already come to the mouth of the Po (see v. 242); but he had not come to *these shores of Lavinium*.

3. *alto*. Adjective taken as substantive—"the deep" for the deep sea.

4. *memorem ab iram*, "because of the unforgettable wrath." So *μνάμων μῆνες*. Æsch. Ag. 161, and Livy, ix. 25: "Memori Deorum ira." —*Superum* for *superorum*, "(the gods) on high."

5. *dum conderet urbem*, "to found his city." *Dum* with the subjunctive marks the *purpose*. *Dum condebat* would mean "whilst he was founding."

6—8. *unde*, "from which events," i.e. the introduction of Æneas into Italy, and the building of the town (Lavinium). *Musa*, i.e. Calliope, who presided over Epic poetry.—*quo numine lœso*, "What deity having been hurt?" i.e. or for what *offence to the goddess* (Juno)? We have here an idiomatic expression, in which we inquire after the *fact*, when we mean only to ask the *reason*; so in English we say, "What are you doing?" instead of, "Why are you doing so?" Observe that the term *numen lœdere* is applied to a divinity, to mark his offence *at a crime*. So Horace, Epo. xv. 3: "Cum tu magnorum *numen lœsura* Deorum."

9—11. *regina Deum*, Juno.—*volvere* = the infinitive is a Græcism for *ut volveret*.—*virum insignum pietate* = “a man of mark for his love to God and man.”—*tot volvere casus*, to roll the round of so many misfortunes (these misfortunes are represented as a destined circle which *Aeneas* goes through, according to Conington). So Professor Trapp, “in such a round of toils,” who says, “the idea is of going round in a circle.” So Mr. Rickards—

“A man far-famed for piety consigned
To toils so vast, such endless *round* of woes.”

This image is in harmony with v. 32: “Actæ fatis, maria omnia circum.” With this image we may compare Seneca, Herc. Oct. 715—

“Quis tam impotens, O misera, te *casus rotat.*”

And Silvius, vi. 120—

“Talis lege deum cliviso tramite vitæ
Ter varios præceps casus rota volvitur ævi.”

And Homer, Odyssey, viii. 81. *κυλίνδετο πήματος ἄρχη*.—*Tantæ ne animis cælestibus iræ* = “Can wrath so great exist in heavenly minds?” So Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 788—

“In heavenly minds could such perverseness dwell.”

And Pope (Rape of the Lock), i. 12—

“And in soft bosoms dwell such mighty rage.”

Observe that here, as often elsewhere, the interrogative “ne” is appended to the most emphatic word in the sentence, on which chiefly the interrogative turns. With *num* the sentence would have meant, “So much wrath does not belong, does it, to heavenly minds?” With *nonne* it would mean, “So much wrath belongs, does it not, to heavenly minds?” Compare v. 38: “Pallas ne—potuit,” and “had Pallas the power (which I have not)?” also “Mene incepto,” &c., v. 37: “Is it for me to give up my undertaking, or be foiled?”

12. *Urba antiqua*. Carthage is called an ancient city only with reference to the period at which the poet wrote, not relatively to the events which he is about to relate.

13. *Italiam . . . longe*, “fronting Italy and the mouths of the Tiber, afar.” Carthage was opposite to Rome (or to the mouths of the Tiber), but at a great distance therefrom.

16. *posthabita Samo*. Juno is said by some to have been born at Samos, and there to have married Jupiter. The original appellation of the island was *Parthenia*, because Juno dwelt on it when she was a virgin, *παρθένος*.

17, 18. *hoo regnum . . . fovetque*, “and that this should be the ruler of all realms—if by any means the Fates should permit—she already then strives after, and she fosters it.” This appears to be the literal rendering of the passage. But as in the commonly occurring figure

called hendiadys we have two substantives employed instead of a substantive and an adjective, so here the two verbs *tendit*, *faret*, seem to have the force of a verb and an adverb, or adverbial phrase. Ladewig translates *tenditque faretque*, “and strives with solicitous affection” (“und erstrebt mit serglicher Liebe.”) It is needless to mention the various readings—*faret*, which is weak and spiritless, and *faret*, which is, to say the least, purely conjectural.

19, 20. *sed enim*, “but forasmuch” (as she had feared). The full sense may be gathered from *Id metuens* in verse 23, which may be thus exhibited: *sed Carthagini metuebat, audierat enim, &c.—qua verteret*—“for the purpose of overturning.” Observe (1) the simple for the compound verb *everteret*; (2) the force of the relative with the subjunctive verb.

21, 22. *hinc* = *ex hac progenie, posteritate Trojanorum*.—*late regem* = *late regnantem*. The expression is analogous to the Homeric epithets *εὐρυκτεῖων, εὐρυμέδων*.—*Libyæ*. Libya is here put for Carthage, which was situated in that part of Africa.—The infinitive *volvere* is dependent upon *audierat*.

23, 24. *veteris*, “protracted.”—*Saturnia*, “Juno,” as being the daughter of Saturn and Ops, generally used of her in her anger.—*Argis* = Argivis, “for her favourite Greeks”—*prima*, “first, foremost;” *τὸν προμάχον*. But Heyne regards it as equivalent to *prius* or *olim*.

25—28. *causæ irarum*, “the causes of her wrath.” *Ira* is one of those words the plural of which is used, especially by the poets, with the force of an emphatic singular.—*sævi dolores*, “her cruel mortifications.”—*judicium Paridis*, “the judgment of Paris,” who, when called upon to decide which of the three—Juno, Venus, Minerva—had the best title to the apple whereon was inscribed, “Let the fair one take it,” awarded the prize to Venus.—*spretæ forme*, “her slighted beauty,” is an objective genitive. The offence committed against her slighted beauty consisted in the preference given to that of Venus.—*genus invisum*, “the brood she loathed to look upon.” Dardanus, the founder of the kingdom of Troy, was an object of dislike to the jealous Juno, inasmuch as he was the son of her husband Jupiter by Electra. This aversion on the part of the goddess extended itself to his descendants, the Trojans.—*rapti Ganymedis honores*, “the honours conferred upon the stolen Ganymede.” *Rapti Ganymedis* is here again an objective genitive. Hebe, daughter of Juno, was the original cup-bearer to the gods. Dismissed from her office by Jupiter, because she accidentally stumbled while serving the nectar, she was succeeded by Ganymede, the son of Tros. This youth had been “stolen away” by Jupiter (who was struck with his beauty) while tending his father’s flocks on Mount Ida.

29. *his accensa super*, “with these things inflamed, moreover,” fired with these reflections, besides the irritating considerations specified in vv. 19—24. Some, with perhaps greater reason, consider *super* as a preposition governing the ablative *his*; in which case we may translate “on these accounts inflamed.”

30. *reliquias Danaum*, “the leavings of the Greeks,” those who had been spared by, or who had escaped from, the Greeks. The Greeks were called Danaï from Danaus, who, with his fifty daughters, settled in Greece and founded Argos. Observe here the force of the im-

perfect tense: *Arcebat* = “she kept driving away,” *errabant* = “they kept wandering,” to mark the *continuance* of the action.

33. Virgil commences his narrative with the departure of *Aeneas* from Sicily in the seventh year after the destruction of Troy. The incidents preceding this point in his wanderings are related by *Aeneas* himself to Dido in the second and third books, and the narration is afterwards resumed by the poet.

34. *are*, “with the brass,” with which the ship, and especially the prow or cutwater, was bound. (Compare *area puppis* in v. 198. Translate: “they were ploughing [ruebant = sulcabant] the foam of the sea with the prow.”) *Æs* is often put to represent any instrument or implement made therefrom: in II. 734, we have *area* for *arma ænea*; in III. 111, we have *area* for the brazen cymbals (*cymbala*) of the Corybantes; in VI. 165, *area ciere viros* = *ænæd tubæ*, &c.

36. *Mene incepto*, &c., “Is it for me, baffled, to desist,” &c. The accusative with the infinitive is often thus used, in impassioned exclamations. The interrogative *ne* is generally appended to the most emphatic word, that being also the first word in the sentence. Cf. Cic. *Div.* II. 13, 30: “Huncine hominem tantis delectatum esse magis?” See note on v. 11.

40. In *Aeneid* II. 403—405 we have an allusion to the violence offered to Cassandra in the temple of Minerva by the Locrian Ajax, the son of Oileus. The offended Minerva shattered his fleet on its homeward voyage, struck him with lightning, and impaled his corpse upon a “peak” (*scopulo*). Other authors, however, differ somewhat from Virgil in their account of the mode of Ajax’s destruction. *Oilei* is here a trisyllable, just as in verse 120 *Ilōnei* is a quadrisyllable.

41. *ipsa*. The force of this word, which indicates that Pallas with her own hand inflicted summary vengeance upon Ajax and his crew, is well preserved in Dryden’s version—

“She, for the fault of one offending foe,
The bolts of Jove himself presum’d to throw.”

In like manner Homer (*Iliad* O, 229) represents Jupiter as entrusting his *egis* to Apollo; and in that sublime passage of the *Iliad* commencing E, 733, Minerva is represented as casting off her *peplus* and arraying herself in the same armour of Jupiter.—*unius*. The penultimate of genitives in *ius* (*illius*, *ipsius*, *alterius*, &c.) is frequently shortened. But *alius*, the genitive, always has the *i* long, to distinguish it from the nominative.

45. *Ast*, which is the same in signification as *at*, is used here to suit the requirements of the metre. Observe that “at” always marks a *contrast*, or a new and unexpected incident = “but on the other hand.”—*incedo* = “I move majestic.” The majesty of gait which characterized the goddesses, Juno in particular, is often alluded to by the poets. Compare *Aeneid* I. 405: “et vera *incessu* patuit dea;” and Propertius II. ii. 6: “*incedit* vel Jove digna soror” (*i.e.* like a second Juno).—*Jovisque et soror et conjux*. Compare *Iliad* II. 432, where Jupiter, the son of Saturn, addresses Juno, his *καστυνήτην ἀλοχόν τε*; and *Iliad* Δ, 58, 59.

49. *præterea* (= *posthac*) is here used of time, as in *Georgic* IV. 502.

50. 51. *Austris*. This birthplace of storms, *Æolia*, was pregnant with blasts from all quarters; but *Auster* is specified particularly as being the most violent and destructive in the Mediterranean Sea.—*volutans*, frequentative form of *volvere*, “ever rolling.”

58. *ni faciat*, “if he were not to do so.”—*quippe rapidi (venti) ferant*, “forsooth they would,” &c.—*profundum*, “lofty;” here used for *altum*.

61, 62. *insuper*. Some translate this “besides, moreover, in addition (= *præterea*);” but it seems preferable to join *insuper* with *imponuit*. Compare Æneid III. 579, 580; and Livy, XXI. 1, “stipendo etiam insuper imposito;” and XXI. 45, “castellum insuper imponunt.”—*fadere certo*, “by a standing law.” Compare Georgic I. 60; *aterna fadera*.

63. *premere*, “to check, to curb them.”—*jussus*, sc. a Jove. Wakefield conjectures *justus*.

65. The sentence introduced by *namque* states the considerations which induced Juno to make direct application to *Æolus*. Cf. Æneid I. 731, and VII. 195.—*mulcere fluctus et tollere (eos) vento*.

68. *Ilios in Italianum portans*. Cf. Ovid, Fast. IV. 251, “Quum Trojan Æneas Italos portat in agros.”—*submersas obrue*, “sink and overwhelm.” Compare the exclamation of Shakspeare's Richard: “There let him sink, and be the seas on him.”

70. *age diversos*, “drive them in different directions, scatter them.” *diversos* (masculine) refers to the Trojans, and agrees with *eos* understood. But *diversos* is here proleptic.

73. *Connubio* is here a trisyllable (by synizesis), the two last syllables being pronounced as one.—*dicabo*, “I will dedicate to thee to be thine own” (*propriam* is proleptic), is from *dicāre*, not from *dicere*.

76—80. *Tuus*, &c., “The task is thine, O Queen, to examine what it is that thou desirest; 'tis my pious (*fas* = a divine permission, *privilege*, or *duty*) duty to execute thy commands.”—*Tu mihi*, &c. “Thou hast procured for me all the empire I possess, thou hast gained for me my sceptre and the favour of Jupiter; thou hast conferred upon me the privilege of reclining at the banquets of the gods, and hast made me the ruler,” &c.

81, 82. *converſa cuspide*, “turning his spear towards it.” It was common for the gods to bear a spear instead of a sceptre.—*impulit in latus* = “drove in upon its side” (so in *puppim*, v. 115).

83. Compare Thomson's Winter: “Then issues forth the storm with sudden burst;” and Milton, *Paradise Regained*—

“... Nor slept the winds
Within their stony cave, but rush'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world;”

with Virgil's entire description of the storm. Compare also Homer, Od. E, 291—314. Observe that in this line *ruunt* is intransitive, but in verse 85 it is transitive, governing *totum (mare)*.

84—86. *incubuere*, “have settled brooding on the deep.” Observe the aoristic force of the perfect here.

“... On the passive main
Descends th' ethereal force, and with strong gust
Turns from its bottom the discolour'd deep.” THOMSON.

88—91. *Eripiunt subito . . . omnia mortem*—

“ For what obscured light the heavens did grant
Did but convey unto our fearful minds
A doubtful warrant of immediate death.”

SHAKSPEARE, Comedy of Errors.

92. *Extemplo, &c.* “ Forthwith the limbs of Æneas are unnerved with a chill” of terror. Fear and amazement freeze his blood and prostrate his powers. Compare *Aeneid* III. 175, and XII. 905. “ The objections of those critics who, from this passage, arraign Æneas of cowardice, are most weak and frivolous. All fear is not cowardice, as no fierceness is true courage. He is afraid of the gods and *for his country*.”—Trapp.

94. *O terque quaterque beati*. Cf. Homer, Od. E, 306: *τρις μάκαρες Δαναοίς κ. τ. λ.*, “ O thrice and four times supremely blest.”

96. *Quis contigit*, “ whose happy lot it was.” *Contingere*, “ to happen,” is chiefly used of fortunate occurrences; *accidere* of unfortunate, or, at best, indifferent events; *evenire*, “ to turn out, to eventuate, to happen,” is applied either to favourable or unfavourable contingencies.—*oppetere*. Understand *mortem*. *Obire* is frequently used with a similar ellipsis.

97. *Tydius*. It was only by the coming of Venus to his rescue that Æneas escaped the death by which he was threatened at the hand of Diomedes, the son of Tydeus, with whom he had engaged in combat. See Homer, *Iliad* E, 239—318.—*fortissime*. Compare *Iliad*, Z, 98, where Helenus speaks of Diomedes: *ὅν δὴ ἵγώ κάριστον Ἀχαιῶν φημι γενέσθαι*.

97A. *Mene . . . non potuisse*, &c. “ And could others perish, and could not I sink in death,” &c.

99, 100. *saxus Hector*. The epithet *saxus*, when applied to a warrior, is nearly equivalent to, but somewhat stronger than *fortis*, *acer*, &c. It may be rendered “ dread, dreadful, valiant.” So the Homeric epithets *δευός*, *αἴνδες*, *ἀπηνής*.—*Æacidae*. Achilles, the son of Peleus, was called *Æacides* as being the grandson of *Æacus*. As the son of Peleus, he was, of course, called Peleides.—*telo* = *hastā*. Il. X. 319.—*facet*, *κείται*.—*Sarpedon*. A Lycian prince, slain by Patroclus.—*ubi tot Simois*. The Simois has its rise in Mount Ida, and flows into the river Scamander or Xanthus.

102. *jactanti*. “ To him *casting* (such wild words) *forth*” (compare our *ejaculating*).—*avertit* = *avertit se*.

104, 105. The northern blast caused the ship’s head to fall off, and the vessel to present her broadside to the waves. This is the most trying position for a ship in a heavy sea. There appears to be very little reason for supposing, with some commentators, that *undis dat latus* means that the vessel is thrown over on her beam-ends.

106. *hi . . . his*, “ these . . . those.” The persons on board are spoken of, instead of the ships.

109. *Aras*. “ Rocks, which the Italians call ‘ altars,’ in the midst of the sea—huge ridges on the surface of the waves.” These have been identified with the Sherki Rocks between Sicily and Italy.

113—115. *Unam*. Understand *nauem*, which is governed by *ferit* in the next line but one.—*a vertice*. The most generally received inter-

pretation of this expression is “from above.” The commentators compare Georg. II. 310, Æn. V. 144, and Homer’s *καὶ τὸν ἀκρηγόν*. But some have translated *a vertice in puppim*, “from stem to stern.”—*pontus, δεινῶς pro fluctus*. Just so we speak of shipping a “sea” instead of a wave.

116—123. *illam* refers to the ship of Orontes.—*rari*, “a few here and there.” This word is in strong antithesis to *vasto*. The few sailors who could swim, dashed hither and thither by the violence of the tempest, thinly dotted the vast surface of the sea.—*tabule*, “planks.” Compare Cicero, De Off. III. 23, “Si tabulam de naufragio stultus arripuerit.”—*hiems* is from *χειμών*. It is here and frequently used in the sense of *tempestas*—*laxis laterum*, &c., “they all admit the hostile torrent by the loosened joints of their sides, and split open with chinks.”

126. *refusa*, “streaming back from the bottom to the surface.”

127. *placidum* appears here to have an active signification, “his peaceful”—i.e. appeasing, soothing—“head.”

132. “Has such great confidence in your race [= in yourselves] taken possession of you?” Cf. Æn. IX. 188.

135. *quos ego*. Here is an instance of aposiopesis. We may probably supply some such expression as “gravissime ulciscar.” [Rectius tamen haec ita in interjectionis vim et usum abiisse statuemus, ut nullum certum subintelligatur verbum; itaque exclamandi signum posui. Wagner. In our text we have suppressed the note of exclamation: there is nothing in the words “*quos ego*” to justify its insertion, however appropriate it might have been had Neptune completed his unfinished sentence.]

140. *illâ se jactet*, “in yonder palace let Æolus boast.” *Se jactare* may either mean “to take pride” in anything, as in Ecl. VI. 73; or, in a worse sense, “to show pride, to give one’s self airs,” as we say.

“There let him reign, the jailor of the wind!
With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call,
And boast and bluster in his empty hall.” DRYDEN.

144. *Cymothoë* was one of the Nereids.—*Triton* was a powerful sea-dyoti, his upper part being shaped like that of a man, whilst his form below the waist was like that of a dolphin. He is generally represented as blowing a shell, *concha*.

150. *arma* means the before-mentioned *faces et saxa*; for in Rome it was illegal for any citizen to carry arms. In these lines we have the first simile in the Æneid.

159. The following description of the harbour appears to be imitated from Homer, Od. XIII. 96—104. The reader should mark the pleasing transition from a scene of storm to one of calm and peaceful serenity.—*Est in secessu*, &c., “there is a spot [in a deep recess in a deep bay on this part of the coast of Libya]; an island forms a harbour by the jutting out of its sheltering sides, for by these every wave from the deep (sea) is broken, and so parts itself into retiring swelling curves.” Dr. Kennedy and Conington render it “retiring creeks,” but Dr. Henry shows this untenable.—Compare Geor. III. 237, of the wave of the deep sea, “*ex altoque sinum trahit*,” where the sense of *bay*

or *creek* is inadmissible; and compare also *AEn.* XI. 624, "extremamque sinu perfundit arenam."

164. *tum* = *præterea*.

166, 167. *adversa*, "fronting, opposite" to one sailing into the harbour. [Fronte sub *adversa*; de interiore continentis littore, non de insulâ, hoc est accipiendum: quod est aduersum intrantibus sinum. Heyne.]—*aqua dulces*, "fresh springs."—*vivo saxo*, "seats of natural rock;" that is, seats in the rock not formed artificially, but natural. Compare *Geor.* II. 469; "*eivi lacus*," which means "natural lakes," in contradistinction to reservoirs or ponds of artificial construction.

174—179. *silici*, the dative, may be accounted for on the ground that *excudit* is a verb of taking away. We might have had *e silice*.—*rapuit* in *fomite flammam*, "and he fanned the flame in the stubble." By *rapuit* we are to understand that, having caught the spark in some dry leaves, he swung them about rapidly in the air, until by this fanning process a flame burst forth.—*Cererem*. Ceres, the goddess of corn, is put, by metonymy, for corn itself. So we have sometimes *Vulcanus* for "fire;" *Mars* for "war," &c.—*Cerelia arma*, the utensils required for the preparation of their food.—*torrere . . . frangere*. This is said by some to be an instance of the figure called *hysteron proteron*, which mentions the latter of two actions or events before the former, as, for instance, when we say of a man that he was "bred and born" in such a place. But there is no necessity for having recourse to this expedient for the grain was parched (*torrere*) before it was ground or bruised (*frangere*), in order that the latter process might be the more easily performed.

181, 182. *Anthea si quem videat*, "[to try] whether he can discern any *Antheus*." That is, to see if he can descry any vessel resembling that of *Antheus*. The omission of some such verb as *tentare* or *explorare* is very common before *si*.—*biremes* is put for *naves*, "ships" generally.

190—197. *cornibus arboreis*. Cf. *Ecl.* VII. 30, "ramosa cornua cervi."—*deinde*, in v. 195, belongs to *dividit* in the next line but one. Compare *AEn.* III. 609, and V. 14.—*vina onerare cadi* has the same meaning as the more common *cados onerare vinis*. Virgil employs a similar construction with *onerare* in *AEn.* VIII. 180, and with *stipare* in *AEn.* III. 465.—*Acetes*, a Trojan, the founder of Segesta, in Sicily, had accorded an hospitable reception to *Aeneas*: hence the epithet *bonus*, "generous."

198—207. *O socii*, &c. Conington renders the passage—

" You that have seen grim Scylla rave,
And heard her monster yells,
You that have looked upon the cave
Where savage Cyclops dwell,
Come, cheer your souls, your fears forget;
This suffering may yield us yet
A pleasant tale to tell."

penitus sonantes scopulos, "the rocks resounding far within." The passage of *Aeneas* between Scylla and Charybdis, to which he here refers, is related *AEn.* III. 555—567. His adventures on the rocky shores of the Cyclopes, in Sicily, are detailed *AEn.* III. 569—681.—

accessit is a syncopated form of *accessisti*. With this address of *Aeneas* compare that of *Teucer*, Hor. Ode. I. i. 7, vv. 25—32.

208, 209. These lines embody strong testimony to the manly fortitude and discretion of *Aeneas* as the leader of the Trojan refugees—

“ These words he spoke, but spoke not from his heart;
His outward smiles conceal’d his inward smart.” DRYDEN.

“ Thus he, though lab’ring with prodigious woe,
Yet smooths his looks; and with dissembled hope
Deep buries huge affliction in his breast.” TRAPP.

210. *prædæ dapibusque futuris* = “the game which is to be their banquet”—*aëna*. Supply *vasa*, “kettles.”

212. *figunt*, &c., “pierce with spits the quivering morsels.”

215. *implentur*, middle voice, “fill themselves” (the genitive is a Gracism and the verb a middle voice).

217. *requirant*, “inquire with regret concerning.”

219. *extrema pati*, “whether they had perished,” applied to those who had died a violent death.

223. *finis*, sc. sermonis hujus.—*tales curas*, “such cares” as Jupiter, the supreme ruler of the universe, conceived, as he stood with his attention thus riveted upon Libya.

232, 233. *quibus . . . orbis*, “what have they done that all the world should close its doors against them on account of Italy?” They are not permitted to rest anywhere, lest they should eventually make their way to Italy. See verse 31. Instead of *clauditur*, a prose composition would have required the subjunctive.

235. *hinc* is explained by the following “revocato a sanguine Teucri.”—*Teucer* was the most ancient king of Troy. Vid. *AEn.* III. 104—110.

237. *pollicitus*. Understand *es*. This verb governs the sentence *Romanos fore*, &c.

238, 239. *Hoc equidem . . . rependens*, “with this [fact or promise] I was wont to console myself for the downfall of Troy and her saddening destruction; counterbalancing her adverse destinies by the [brighter] destinies” which you promised should fall to the lot of her wandering survivors.

242—253. *Antenor*. Of the fate of *Antenor*, after the destruction of Troy, Livy gives the following account: “Satis constat, Antenorem cum multitudine Enetum (qui seditione ex Paphlagonia pulsi et sedes et ducem, rege Pylæmene ad Trojam amissi, quærebant), venisse in intimum Adriatici mari sinum, Euganeisque, qui inter mare Alpesque incolebant, pulsis, Enetos Trojanosque eas tenuisse terras; et in quem primo egressi sunt locum *Troja* vocatur, pagoque *Trojano* inde nomen est; gens universa *Veneti* appellati.”—*Liburnorum*. *Liburnia*, a province of Illyricum, answers nearly to the modern *Croatia*.—*fontem superare Timavi*, &c., “and to master [i.e. to sail by in safety] *Timavus*, from whose source there rushes through nine channels, with a loud roaring of the mountain, an impetuous ocean which overflows the meadows with a sounding sea.” It must be observed that *fontem Timavi* is for *Timavum*, although *unde*, which follows, seems to refer particularly to the former word *fontem*. From its mountain source the *Timavus* has a rapid and noisy course through nine channels:

these converge into one river-bed, through which, after an additional course of less than a mile, the river disengages itself into the sea by a broad mouth. In coasting along the Illyrian shore, Antenor was carried past the *Sinus Tergestinus* (Gulf of Trieste), into which the Timavus empties itself.—*Hic tamen ille*, “here, nevertheless, he,” &c.; i.e. notwithstanding the dangers which he was obliged to encounter.—*armaque fixit Troia*, “and hung up the Trojan arms,” having secured peace with his neighbours. Compare the soliloquy of Richard III., line 4—

“Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments.”

nunc placida, &c. A peaceful and an easy death was the termination of his career.—*unius* means Juno.

256. *oscula libavit natæ*. This may either mean “he lightly touched—he tasted the lips,” that is, “he gently kissed his daughter;” or, “he showered down kisses on his daughter.” The former rendering seems preferable, though *libare* has sometimes the signification of “to pour out, to pour forth, to shower down.” The common prose word for “a kiss” is *bas-ium* (or, *suavium*), whence the English synonyme “buss.”

257. *metu* is the archaic form for *metui*, the dative case. The genitive of the fourth declension originally ended in *uis* and the dative in *ui*. As the former termination was contracted into *us*, so we find the latter, *ui*, contracted into *u*.

261—266. *Hic—tibi fabor*. This is the reading of Wakefield, Servius, and others. Some join *tibi* with *hic bellum geret*, making *tibi* a *dativus ethicus*. See note on Virgil, Ecl. VIII. 6, p. 145; and Lucian, p. 102.—*longius* belongs to *volvens*. The secrets of futurity are represented as sentences inscribed in a scroll or volume.—*movebo*, “I will bring to light, I will reveal.”—*Rutulis subactis* is the dative case, instead of “*post Rutulos subactos*.”—*ponet*, simple verb for composed—*imponet* (the verb is here zeugmatic).—“*populos feroces*,” “the brave nations” (*ferox* used of persons generally in a *good* sense by Virgil).

267—274. *Iulo* is a dative in conformity with the Greek idiom, instead of an appositional nominative.—*dum res stetit Ilia regno*. Wagner says that this poetical expression == “*res stetit Ilio regno*” == “*res incolumis fuit Ilio regno*” == “*res Iliensium incolumes fuerunt*.” He quotes several instances (Geor. IV. 203; Aen. II. 56) in which *stare* may be taken in the sense of *incolumen esse* or *incolumen manere*, and also the following parallel passage from Livy I. iii.: “*Nondum maturus imperio Ascanius, Aeneas filius, fuit: tamen id imperium ei ad puberem ætatem incolumem mansit. Tantispeis tutela muliebri—tanta indoles in Lavinia erat—res Latina et regnum avitum paternumque pueri stetit.*” The meaning evidently is “so long as the kingdom of Ilium—the Trojan kingdom—stood [i.e. maintained its standing, was safe].” Compare Euripides, Hecuba, v. 16; ἦντος μὲν οὖν γῆς ὅποις ἔκειθος ὁρίσματα.—*magnos orbes* = longos annos.—*regina sacerdos*, “a royal priestess.” The allusion is to Rhea Sylvia, the mother of Romulus and Remus. *Regina* (here used adjectively, like *regem* in v. 21) is

applied to her as being of royal parentage, for she was the daughter of Numitor, King of Alba. She is called *sacerdos* from her having been consecrated a Vestal virgin.

275—277. *lupæ . . . iætus*, “rejoicing in [i.e. ornamented with, or arrayed in] the tawny hide of the fostering wolf.”—*excipiet gentem*, “shall receive in his turn [the government of] the nation.” The seat of Romulus’ government was not at Alba, but at Rome: appropriately, therefore, are added the words *Mavortia condet mania*. By *Mavortia mania* is meant Rome, which was built by the son of Mars.

280—283. *metu*, “from fear;” i.e. in consequence of her fear for Carthage. Compare *id metuene*, &c., in v. 23 above.—*consilia in melius referet*, “shall alter [or mend] her plans for the better.” *in melius* = *εἰς τὸ βελτιόν*. The word *referet* implies a previous digression on the part of Juno from the proper course.—*togatam*. The toga was the distinguishing dress of a Roman citizen. When, therefore, Virgil speaks of his countrymen as *rerum dominos*, he pays tribute to their prowess in war; whilst the expression *gentem togatam* contains an allusion to their pre-eminence in the arts of peace.

284. *Quum*, &c. That is, when the descendants of those who escaped from Troy shall avenge the injuries inflicted upon their forefathers and their fatherland.

287. *qui terminet*, “destined to bound.” (Observe the force of *qui* with the subjunctive.)

290. *secura*, “without fear or care” (*sine curâ*). You will have no opposition to dread for the reason mentioned in vv. 279—282: “Quin aspera Juno,” &c.

297. *Maia genitum*. Mercury.

305—309. Translate the words in the following order: At *pius* *Æneas*, *volvens* (= *qui volvebat*) *plurima per noctem*, *constituit*, *ut* *primum alma lux data est*, *exire*, *novosque locos explorare*; *quærere*, *quas oras accesserit vento*, *qui teneant*, &c.—*exacia*, “the results” of his investigation.

310. *in convexo nemorum*, “where the woody shores of the cove narrow.”

314. *sese tulit obvia*, “presented herself, met.” This was before *Æneas* had made his way through the wood in which he landed.

315—320. *Spartana*. The Spartan virgins were trained to the use of the bow.—*Harpalyce*, the daughter of the Thracian King Harpalycus, was a distinguished huntress, and so swift in running that no horse could overtake her.—*genu* and *sinus* are accusatives of closer specification, or, as it is sometimes called, the accusative of nearer definition.

327, 328. *O quam*, &c. Cf. Demosth. de Cor., 22: *εἰρ’ ὡ—τι ἀντίων* *αἱ τις δρόμως προστίποι*; *ἴστιν ὅπου, κ. τ. λ.*—*hominem sonat*, “bespeak the mortal,” proclaim by its tone that you are a mortal.

337. *Cothurnus* means here the hunter’s shoe or boot, which reached up to the middle of the leg and was firmly laced with straps. The name *cothurnus* was also given to the boot or buskin worn by the tragic actor, as distinguished from the *soccus* of the comedian.

339. *finis (sunt) Lybici*.

345—348. *primis omnibus*. This means that it was her first marriage.

364. *Pygmalionis opes*. The treasure which was the object of Pygmalion's desire, on which he had fixed his eyes.

367. *Byrsam*. From the Greek *βύρσα*, "a hide."

374. *ante, &c.* "Evening would close the day ere all were told." Trapp.

388. *qui*—for *quippe qui*.

394. *Jovis ales* = *aquila*, "the eagle."—*captas jam, &c.*, "seem now to be looking down on the spot chosen for occupation."

405. *incepsu patuit Dea* = "the goddess was revealed by her majestic movement."

411. *aëre*—*mist* (ether is the *clear upper air* of heaven, *aër* the lower air, or mist of earth).

445. *facilem victu*, "easy of maintenance," i.e. wealthy. Compare *Aen.* VIII. 318, "asper *victu* *venatus*," and *Georg.* II. 460, "fundit humo *facilem *victum* justissima tellus.*"

450. *timorem*. *Aeneas* was anxious about the reception which Dido would give him, for Venus had merely announced to him the safety of his companions.

455. *inter se*. These words are probably to be joined with *miratur*, and indicate that *Aeneas* instituted some comparison between the various works of art before him.

458. *ambobus*, "to both parties."—*laudi* is put for that which deserves praise, *virtuti*.—*tibi* is *dativus ethicus*.

466—494. *hac*—*hac*, "on one side—on another side" of the temple-wall.—*priusquam gustassent*. According to an oracle Troy was never to be taken if once the horses of Rhesus should have drunk of the waters of the Xanthus or grazed on the Trojan plains.—*orinibus passis*, "with hair dishevelled." This was a mark of sadness: usually the women wore their hair tied up in a knot.—*lunatis*. Shaped like a half-moon.—*exsertæ* = *nudatae*.

500. *Oreades*. The mountain nymphs who, attired as huntresses, belong to the train of Diana.

519. *veniam*, "grace, favour"—i.e. a favourable reception.

535—543. *Orion* rose, in that part of the world, about the middle of June; his rising and setting were generally accompanied by storms.—*superante salo*, "the sea o'ermastering us;" where "us" may either mean the ships washed by the sea, or the crews thwarted in their efforts to navigate them safely. *Salo* is from *salum*.—*at sperate*, "on the other hand expect."

548. *non metus ne*, "there is no fear that—you need not fear that," &c.—*officio* . . . *paniteat*, "that you will repent of having begun a contest of kindness." *Officio* is the ablative as the instrument or weapon of contention.

559. *cuncti* . . . *fremebant*. They signified their unanimity by murmurs of approbation. Cf. Homer, *Iliad* A, 22: *ἐνθ' ἀλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπενθήμησαν Αχαιοι*. The word occurs also *Aeneid* X. 96 and XI. 133. "Cuncti" (conjuncti) is generally *all without exception*, or all in a *body*:

563. *res dura* . . . *moliri*, "my difficult position [the circumstances of difficulty in which I am placed] and the infancy of my government force me to take such precautions."

568. *Nec tam*, &c. Cold and an absence of the genial influence of

the sun were supposed by the ancients to produce a benumbing and a deadening effect upon the mind of man. Hence Dido says “nor does the sun yoke his steeds so far removed from the Tyrian city;” that is, “nor does the sun rise and continue on his course at such a distance from my native land.”

573. *Urbem quam statuo vestra est* = *quam urbem statuo, ea (urbs) vestra est*. In English we usually express the substantive with the correlative pronoun (or article), and omit it with the relative. In Latin the contrary practice prevails, and it is common to put the relative clause first. The relative pronoun, moreover, generally stands at the commencement of that clause; but not always, as for instance in the text and in Terence, *Eunuchus*, IV. iii. 11: “*Eunuchum quem dedisti nobis, quas turbas dedit!*”

584, 585. *unus abest*. See above, vv. 113—117.—*dictis respondent, &c.* “The rest agrees with what your mother said:” this is the almost literal rendering of Dryden. Compare v. 390, sqq.

589. *os humerosque*. Accusatives of closer specification. Such accusatives are common after passive verbs and adjectives.—*afflare*, strictly “to breathe on,” is said of any unseen immaterial gift of a deity to a mortal.

604. *respectant*, frequentative form of *respicio*.

619. *Sidona*, “to Sidon.” Greek accusative.

645. *signis auroque, hendyadis for “golden figures.”*

659—661. *furentem incendat* = *incendat et furere faciat*.—*domum ambiguam*. She (Venus) fears the “untrusty house” and the treacherous Tyrians. Venus recollects the assassination of Sichæus by Pygmalion, Dido’s brother.—*Tyrios bilingues*. The phrase *Punica fides* became proverbial among the Romans.—*aligerum*. This is one of a numerous class of adjectives ending in *ger*, *gera*, *gerum*, and containing the root of *gerere*, “to carry or bear;” thus we have *armiger*, *crimiger*, *setiger*, &c.

663. *sub noctem cura recursat* = “and at nightfall her care comes back, and back on her” (recursat, frequentative form of *recurrir*).

672. *cessabit*. The nominative to this verb is Juno, as may be inferred from the preceding “*Junonia hospitia*.”—*tanto cardine rerum*, “at so important a crisis.” *Cardo* is, in its primary sense, the “hinge” of a door; hence it is applied to any critical juncture or momentous crisis,—to that upon which an event depends, or, as we sometimes say, hinges.

678. *mea maxima cura*. For the reason why Venus so styles Ascanius, see *AEn.* IV. 275.—*sopitum somno*, “ lulled in sleep.” Cf. Soph. *Œd.* Tyr. 65: *Ὥπνῳ εῦδοντα*.

693. *amaracus*, “sweet marjoram,” the smell of which is said to have a soporific effect.

698. *aurea* is to be scanned as a spondee, by the figure called *synizesis*.

703—723. *longam penum struere*, “to lay the long [row of] dishes.” The female servants had also the office of keeping up the fire on the hearth in honour of the Penates. There was a strict observance of etiquette at the court of Dido: first the queen takes her place, then the guests, and lastly the Carthaginians make their appearance.—*pesti futurae* means Dido’s coming passion for *Aeneas*, to which she was

doomed to become a sacrifice.—*Matris Acidalię*. Venus is so called from the fountain Acidalium, near Orchomenus in Boeotia, in which Venus used to bathe with the Graces.—*abolere Sychæum*. To efface the recollection of her former husband.

724. *crateras*. The term *crater*,—derived from *κεραυνόμι*, “to mix,”—was applied to the bowl in which the wine was mixed with water. Hence it was poured into the *pocula* of the guests. The *crater* was usually wreathed with a garland, whence the expression *vina coronare*.

730. *soliti (sunt)*. As dependent on this verb we may supply some such word as *implere*.

736, 737. *in mensam . . . honorem*, “she poured upon the table the offering of wine,” the libation.—*Libato*, with *mero* understood, is ablative absolute.

740. *crinitus*. The citharoeds wore their hair long, like their patron god, Apollo. Compare *Aen.* IX. 638.

745. *trahebat* = single for compound verb *protrahebat*.

750. *super Priamo* = de Priamo.—*Aurore filius*. Memnon.—*rogitans* = “asking again and again,” intensive and frequentative form of *rogo*.

BOOK II.

THE ARGUMENT.

AENEAS relates how the city of Troy was taken, after a ten years' siege, by the treachery of Sinon, and the stratagem of a wooden horse. He declares the fixed resolution he has taken, not to survive the ruin of his country, and the various adventures he met with in defence of it. At last, having been before advised by Hector's ghost, and now by the appearance of his mother, Venus, he is prevailed upon to leave Troy, and settle his household gods in another country. With this view, he carries off his father on his shoulders, and leads his little son, Iulus, by the hand; his wife, Creüsa, following him behind. When he comes to the place appointed for the general rendezvous, he finds a great confluence of people, but misses his wife, whose ghost afterwards appears to him, and tells him the land which was designed for him.

1—5. *conticuere omnes, &c.*, “silent were all at once, and in rapt attention kept their looks fixed” (on *Aeneas*). The perfect tense here shows the sudden act completed, as the Greek aorist tense, while the imperfect (*tenebant*) marks the *continued* action. Compare Milton, *Paradise Lost*—

“He asked, but all the heavenly quire stood mute,
And silence was in heaven.”

Orsus (supply *est*), from *ordiri*.

6—10, 12. *refugit* (perfect tense), “is wont to shrink.”—*Iactu*, in grief for the dead.

15, 16. *Instar*, &c., “build a horse, the likeness of a mountain [that is ‘like,’ or, ‘as big as a mountain,’—‘of mountain-bulk’] by the

divine art of Pallas.”—*abiete* is to be pronounced as a trisyllable, so as to form a dactyl. The first vowel, *a*, is lengthened by position, as if the word were written *abjete*.

17. *votum pro reditu simulant*, “they pretend that it is a votive offering for their [safe] return” to Greece. The Greeks spread a report, designed to beguile the Trojans, that they have erected this horse as an offering to the gods, in order to secure their safe retreat to their own country.

18. *delecta virūm corpora* = *delectos viros*.

25. The construction is *nos rati sumus eos abiisse*.—*Mycenæ* is put for Greece in general. It was the seat of government of Agamemnon, the generalissimo of the forces which beleaguered Troy.

26. *solvit se luctu* = *liberat se a luctu*.

29. *tendebat*. Understand *tentorium*. [Compare the German “*lagern*.”]

31. *donum Minervæ*, “offering to Minerva.” This is the rendering of Servius. Compare vv. 183, 184, below, where the horse is distinctly declared by Sinon to be intended to appease Minerva for the violence offered to the Palladium, which Ulysses and Diomedes had stolen. Some commentators, however, make *Minervæ* ‘the genitive case, and translate “Minerva’s gift.”’ This rendering is adopted by Ladewig, the substance of whose note is as follows: Inasmuch as the Greeks left the wooden horse behind them in their camp, and it fell into the hands of the Trojans, it may be called a present for the Trojans; and inasmuch as it was built in conformity with the expressed will of Minerva, it may be called a present of or from Minerva.—*innuptæ*. This epithet is applied to the goddess from her perpetual virginity. Hence, also, most probably, her name of Pallas, from the Greek *πάλλας*. Some derive this appellation, however, from *παλλεῖν*, on account of the spear which the goddess *brandished* in her hand; and others say that it owes its origin to the name of the giant Pallas, whom Minerva slew.

34. *jam Trojæ sic*, &c., “now at length the Fates of Troy were in this way guiding its destiny.”

45. *occultantur* (frequentative of *occulo*), “are kept concealed.”

48. *aliquis error*, “some deception—some trick or other,” something to lead us astray.

49. *et dona ferentes*, “even when they bring offerings to the gods.” (Observe *dona* here means a *sacred* offering, and *et* is *emphatic*, not *conjunctive*.)

54. *mens*. Understand *nostra*.—*læva*, “stupid, foolish.” See note on Ecl. I. 16.

57—60. *manus . . . Dardanide*, “meanwhile Trojan shepherds were conducting to the king a youth with his hands pinioned behind his back.” *Revinctum* agrees with *juvenem*, and *manus* is the accusative of closer specification.—*hoc ipsum*, namely, that he might be conducted to the king.

75. *qua sit fiducia capto*, “what he has to trust to—what ground of hope has he—now that he is our prisoner.”

79. *Sinonem*, “Sinon,” that is the speaker himself.

81—85. *Palamedes* was son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa, a descendant of the Egyptian Belus. It was he who exposed the trick of Ulysses’ feigned insanity, and so compelled him to a participation in the Trojan

war. Ulysses, enraged at this proceeding, and jealous of the great reputation enjoyed by Palamedes, contrived to excite against the latter a suspicion of treachery, in consequence of which he was stoned to death by the army.—Observe the alliteration in “*insontem infando indicio*.” So we have “*tumine lugent*” in v. 85. The accusation against Palamedes was originally founded on the discovery of a letter forged by Ulysses.—*falsa sub proditione*, “under a false charge of treason.”—*quia bella vetabat*, “because he was always opposing the war.” This is the ground Sinon assigns as the real one for the execution; it was one calculated to enlist Trojan sympathies on behalf both of the sufferer and the narrator.

95. *remeassem*, for *remeavisssem*.

99. *quærere conscius arma*, “to seek allies in his armed conspiracy.”

115—120. *sanguine et virginē casū*. Hendiadys. Morris renders—

“With blood and with a virgin’s death did ye the winds appease,
When first ye came, O Danaan folk! unto the Ilian shore;
With blood and with an Argive’s soul the gods shall ye adore
For your return.”

124—130. *canebant*, “foretold.”—*tectus* = dissimulans.—*opponere morti*, “to doom him to death.”—*composito*. The most common formula is *ex composito* or *de composito*. We have *composito* in Cornelius Nepos, Datames, VI.: “*per fugas malā fide composito fecisse*,” &c.—*conversa tulere* is said by most commentators to be equivalent to *converterunt*. But may not *tulere* here have the sense of “bore, tolerated?” If so we may translate, “all acquiesced, and what each dreaded for himself, they bore [or ‘they were unconcerned at’] when they found it directed to the ruin of one unhappy wretch.”

136. In this line I have retained the punctuation of Heyne, which Wagner has rejected: “until they should have sailed, if haply they should sail.” For it was uncertain whether the Greeks would sail away, since they had been prevented from offering up the enjoined sacrifice by the flight of their victim.

145. *ultrō*, “beyond all expectation.”

156—161. *vittæ dēm*. So called because the *vittæ* were worn in honour of the gods.—*fas mihi*. Understand *est*.—*ferre sub auras*, “to bring to light—to publish, or divulge.” Cf. Ovid, Met. XI. 184.—*promissis maneas*, instead of *promissis manere*; the more usual phrase is *promissis stare*.

169. *ausi*. Understand *sunt*.

170—172. *referri* is an historical infinitive.—*ea signa*, “signs thereof;” symptoms or indications of her displeasure.—*Tritonia*, *Trito*, and *Tritogeneia* are epithets of Minerva, probably from the Libyan lake Tritonis, where she had a temple.

173—175. “Scarcely was the statue [i.e. the stolen Palladium] placed in the camp, when flickering flames flashed forth from her glaring eye-balls, and salt sweat trickled o’er her limbs, and thrice she herself (wonderful to relate!) sprung from the ground, bearing [= armed with] her shield and quivering spear.”—*emicuit* = *exsiliit*.

190. *ipsum* means Calchas.

208. “The remaining part sweeps the sea behind, and winds their *huge backs* in a coil.”

216. *poet* is here an adverb, and *ipsum* is governed by *corripiunt*.

231. *qua* [for *quippe quæ*] *læserit*, “for having violated.”—*saucius*, “wounded to the death.”—*incertam securim*, “the faltering axe.”

235, 236. *accingunt omnes*. Understand *se*.—*lapsus rotarum* is by hendiadys for *labentes rotas*.

250. *Vertitur cælum*, “the sky revolves.” The dark hemisphere of the heavens—according to ancient notions—overspreads the earth.—*oceano*, “from the ocean.” Cf. Ovid, Metam. IV. 92: “*Lux præcipitatur aquis, et aquis nox exit ab ipsis*;” and I. 70: “*Assidua rapitur vortigine cælum, Sideraque alta trahit celerique volumine torquet*.”

255—263. *flammas* means the signal fire.—*demissum lapsi per funem* = “*delapsi fune demisso*.” The height of the horse’s belly from the ground rendered this assistance necessary.

267. *agmina*, &c., “and unite confederate bands” to themselves (*sibi* understood). Observe the *jungunt* is simple for compound verb *adjungunt*, in harmony with *accipiunt* in beginning of line.—*mortalibus ægris*, “to the weary world.” Compare the Homeric expression *δελοῖαι βροτοῖαι*, and Shakspere’s “sore labour’s bath,” &c.

271. *visus*. Understand *est*.

279. *ultra*, “beyond all expectations (the first sense of the particle which here belongs to *fleb*).”

282. *ut* (ως) = *quomodo*.

290. *hæc*, sc. *dextra*. For the force of *hæc* here, see Latin Delectus, p. 93.

299. *quamquam*, &c. The house of Anchises lay at some distance from that part of the town in which the Greeks were now carrying on their work of destruction.

309. *manifesta (est) fides*, “clear was the truth (of the vision).”

314. *nec sat rationis in armis*, “and yet there is but little reason in arms [i.e. in taking arms],” seeing that the city was already in the hands of the enemy, and in flames.—*pulcrumque mori*, &c., “but there steals over my mind the glory of a warrior’s death.”

322. *quam prendimus arcem*. Æneas perceives that Panthus is fleeing with the image of Apollo, whose temple stood in the citadel, in his hand. He therefore concludes that Pergamus itself is lost, and asks despairingly, “What tower can we now possess ourselves of?” The answer is, “None; for you yourself have forsaken the citadel as no longer secure.”

324. This and the three following lines have been justly applauded for their pathos and beauty. Voltaire has pronounced the entire description of the sacking of Troy to be unequalled by any passage in the Iliad. This second book was one of those selected by Virgil to recite to Augustus as a specimen of the Æneid.

328. *mediis in mœnibus*, “in the heart of the city.”

334. *prima*, “those at the entrance.”

344. *gener* (in hope), proleptic.—*qui non audierit*, for *quippe qui*, “because he would not hearken to,” i.e. obey.

350. *sequi* may be taken best with *cupido*, as in v. 10.

353. *moriāmūr—ruāmūs*. θοτερον πτότερον.

355. *lupi cœu raptiores*, &c., “as wolves that snatch their prey amidst the murky mist.”

357. *cœcos*, “blind” to every danger.

374. *rapiunt feruntque*. These words are frequently united, like the Greek ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν, to denote complete plundering, utter devastation.

377. *sensit medios delapsus in hostes* = *delapsus in hostes sensit* (sc. se medios in hostes delapsum esse). A Grecism.

396. *haud numine nostro*. This means with the will of heaven unfavourable to us. See verse 402. The possessive pronoun is frequently used of that which is pleasing or favourable to, or deserved by, any one. Cf. *Georgic IV.* 22 and 190.

414. *Ajax*. The Locrian Ajax, son of Oileus, is meant. See note on *Aeneid I.* 41.

431. *Iliaci cineres*, &c. Compare Walker's Wallace, IV. 1—

“. . . My much-loved country.
And you, ye earliest haunts of life's career,
Take, take my latest look! Heaven is my witness
That to the last I struggled to preserve ye!”

The whole of this passage is well rendered by Mr. Rickards, Lord Ravensworth's co-translator—

“Witness, ye dying fires
Of Troy, ye ashes of her heroes slain,
In that last conflict from no foe I quailed,
No danger shunned; had fate decreed my fall,
My deeds had earned me no inglorious end.
Now severed was our company; with me
Went Iphitus, a warrior weak with age,
And Pelias from the wound Ulysses gave.
Thence deafening shouts to Priam's mansion call:
So furious there the strife, you well might deem
No battle waged, no death-blows dealt beside,
In all the town. Unflinchingly the Greeks,
Linking their shields in tortoise-form o'erhead,
Rush on the palace gates: the storming crew,
Their ladders firmly grappling to the walls,
Press upward, step by step: the left hand bears
The targe upraised for shelter, with the right
They grasp the battlements. Not less resolved,
The Trojans from the roof huge rafters tear,
And turrets hurl, and beams inlaid with gold,
Pride of ancestral mansions, on the foe;
Nor spare in due extremity to wield
What weapons chance may lend.”

441. *testudine*. Cf. Liv. XXXIV. 39: “Sublati deinde supra capita scutis, continuatisque ita inter se ut non modo ad cæcos ictus sed ne ad inferendum quidem ex propinquo telum loci quidquam esset, testudine facta subiabant.” The covering of shields thus dovetailed into one another, or “locked” together, was called *testudo*, from the resemblance it bore to the back of a tortoise.

453. *Limen erat*, &c. In order to get to the roof (v. 458) *Aeneas*

made use of a door, which was known to him but secret to others, at the back of the palace. This door led out upon a corridor, from which one could go into all the apartments. This private entrance was made use of by Andromache when she paid a family visit, unaccompanied by any retinue, to Priam and Hecuba.

463. *qua summa*, &c., “where the topmost story made the joints easy to give way.”—*labantes* = faciles ad resolutionem.

471—475. *mala gramina pastas* (from *pasci*), “which has fed on noxious herbs.” Cf. Il. X. 94: βεβρωκώς κακά φάρμακα.—*bruma* was, originally, a contraction for *brevisima*, sc. *dies*; hence it came to mean the winter solstice, and, finally, was frequently used to signify the winter generally.—*linguis trisulcis*, “a three-forked tongue,” which, however, he darts to and fro so rapidly as to make it appear that he has several tongues in play. Cf. Ovid, Met. III. 34: “tresque vibrant linguae.” These verses are nearly the same as Geor. III. 437, sqq.

483. *et ingentem . . . fenestram*, “and made a great breach, with a spacious mouth.” [The Latin *fenestra* is the French “fenêtre,” and the German “Fenster.”]

491. *vi patria*, “with his hereditary impetuosity,” with a violence as great as that of his father Achilles.

492. *ariete* is here a trisyllable (qu. *arjete*). We may translate *ariete crebro*, “with repeated concussion.” We are not to understand that an *aries* or battering-ram was actually in use; but the expression is chosen merely to indicate an operation similar to that performed by the *aries*.

The whole passage may be rendered—

On presses Pyrrhus with his father's force,
Nor guard nor gate stands out his shock; the gate
Sinks down beneath his battery, and hewn
From off its hinges grovels on the ground.
By force the way is won; the torrent Greeks,
Bursting within, lay low their fronting foes,
And one wide stream of war floods all our town.
Not so resistless raves the torrent flood
All foam and fury o'er the fields, when burst
Its banks, waters on waters heaped, it breaks
Through every barrier pile that bars its tide,
Its conquering tide, and bears from plain to plain
The flocks and folds whirled on its rushing waves.
These eyes saw in our halls the Atridae twain,
And Neoptolemus, the butchering fiend,
Raving and revelling in his butchery.

526. *Pyrrhus*, otherwise called Neoptolemus (as in verse 549), was son of Achilles and Deidamia, the daughter of King Lycomedes.—*infesto vulnere*, “with the hostile wound,” which he intends to inflict upon Polites.

540. *quo te satum mentiris*, “from whom you lyingly declare yourself descended.”

558. *sine nomine corpus*, “a nameless—an indistinguishable—corpse.”

567. *super unus eram* = *unus supereram*. The same tmesis occurs

Ecl. VI. 6. *Aeneas* abandons his position on the roof, and, on his way to his residence, he takes leave of all the fond familiar objects he meets with. At the altar of the temple of Vesta in the citadel he beholds Helen, sitting as a suppliant for the protection of the goddess; and the sight of her banishes at once his thoughts of his own relatives.—*servantem*. The verb *servare* is often used in the sense of our word “keep,” when we say of an invalid, for instance, that he is obliged to *keep* his chamber. So here and in Plautus, Aul. I. ii. 3: “Redi nunc jam intro, atque intus serva.”—*Tyndarida*. Helen is thus styled as being the daughter of Tyndareus and Leda.—*invisa*, “unobserved, unseen.”—*exarsere ignes animis*, “fires [of wrath] flashed forth from my soul [*animus* = the seat of the passions]; a raging desire seizes me to avenge my falling country, and to inflict punishment for her guilt.”—*non ita* = *οὐ δῆτα*.

617. *ipse Pater*, Jupiter. Venus, as a climax to her exhortation, declares that Jupiter himself is arrayed on the side of the Greeks: there can therefore be no longer a vestige of hope for Troy.

642. *Satis, &c.*, “Tis sufficient, and more than sufficient for me to have seen one destruction of Troy, and to have survived the taken city. Leave, O leave me! having invoked my corpse even thus stretched out.” Anchises, considering himself virtually a dead man, and rightly estimating the dangers which would result to the others from delaying their flight, entreats them not to wait for the strict performance of any funeral rites, but at once to pronounce the customary “*Vale, vale, vale,*” over his prostrate body. The *sic* is to be joined with *positum*, which is the word generally applied to a corpse “laid out.”

670. *nunquam* is here an emphatic negation.

694. *intonuit lœvum*. Thunder on the left was considered a favourable omen among the Romans.

703. *vestro in numine Troja est*, “Troy is under your protection.” That is, you will take care that Troy shall not be wholly obliterated, but that her sons shall re-establish themselves in another place.

709—780. *nec me labor iste gravabit*, “that toil for thee will be no burden to me” (*iste* refers here, and often elsewhere, to the *second* person).—*attractare nefas*, “heaven forbids us to handle” (*attractare* is used of handling sacred things).—*notā regione*, “the well-known direction.”—*sefellit*, “escape their notice.”—*vastum maris æquor*, “the lonely plain of ocean;” this is often the sense of *vastum*, as applied to the sea, with its waste or solitude of waters.—*spes opis*, “the hope of receiving aid.”

BOOK III.

THE ARGUMENT.

AENEAS proceeds to give an account of the fleet with which he sailed and the success of his first voyage to Thrace. From thence he directs his course to Delos, and asks the oracle what place the Gods had appointed for his habitation. By a mistake of the oracle's answer he settles in Crete. His household gods give him the true sense of the oracle in a dream. He follows their advice, and makes the best of his

way to Italy. He is cast on several shores, and meets with very surprising adventures, till at length he lands in Sicily, where his father Anchises dies. This is the place he was sailing from when the tempest rose, and threw him upon the Carthaginian coast.

1—3. *res Asia*, “the imperial state of Asia,” sc. *res Italas*, viii. 626.—*visum (est) Superis*, &c., “when it seemed good to the gods on high to overwhelm or ruin.—*immoritam* = unoffending.—*Itium*, the “citadel,” *Troja*, “the town” (of Troy).—*humo*, from the ground; *humi*, on the ground.

4—6. *diversa exsilia*, “distant retreats—remote places of exile.”—*desertas terras*, “desolate deserted lands,” when compared with Aeneas’ own country, the once-flourishing and glorious Troy.—*Antandros* was a city south of Troy, at the foot of Mount Ida.—*molimur*, “we build with toil.”

8—10. *prima aestas*, “the early part of summer” (primus, like *medius*, *summus*, *unius*, is here a *partial* attribute, qualifying a *part*).

13—15. *procul* does not mean “far off;” its meaning is “at a distance from,” whether that distance be long or short.

19. *Dionae matri*, “to my Dionean mother—to my mother, the daughter of Dione,” i.e. to Venus. In consequence of being the mother of Venus, Dione is sometimes spoken of as an ancestress of the Julian race. Cf. Ecl. IX. 47.—*divisus* = et ceteris Diis.

24. *hastilibus*. Why these myrtle-boughs are called *hastilia* will appear from verse 46. The shafts of spears and darts were, moreover, generally made of myrtle, but sometimes of cornel.

34—36. *Nymphas venerabat agrestes*, “I began to supplicate the rural nymphs.” Aeneas conjectures that what he has done has been offensive to some deity. He therefore addressed himself first to the nymphs presiding over the bush-grown hillock, and then to Mars (*Gradivumque patrem*), the tutelary deity of the country.—(*ut*) *secundarent visus*, &c., “to prosper what I had seen, and to qualify the omen.” Two omens were requisite in the process of divination. The second (*omen secundum*), if favourable, was held to neutralise the first. Aeneas had seen a prodigy which he naturally considered to be of direful portent: he therefore prays for a second vision to qualify the character of the former, and mitigate the calamities it prognosticated—49, sqq. Cf. Eurip. Hec. 1, sqq.

43. *tulit*—for *protulit*, simple for compound verb, so (47) *pressus* for *oppressus*.

55. *auri sacra fames*, “accursed hunger for gold.” Observe (1) the objective genitive; (2) *sacra* has two opposite meanings—devoted to the gods above (*superi*), and so *sacred*, and devoted to the gods below (*inferi*), and so *accursed*.

62—68. *Ergo*, &c., “Therefore [since his obsequies have not yet been duly performed], we renew for Polydorus his funeral ceremonies and a huge mound of earth is raised upon the hillock [i.e. the hillock mentioned in v. 22; *tumulo* is the dative after a verb of giving]; altars stand erected to his Manes, made mournful with dusky wreaths and sable cypress; and around stand the Trojan women with hair dishevelled, according to the ceremony. We offer [on the grave] cups

foaming with warm milk and goblets of consecrated blood [*i.e.* of the blood of the victim]; and we lay his soul to rest in the tomb, and with loud voice we raise the last farewell."

102. *veterum monumenta virorum*, "the memorials—the records—of men of former times;" reports which he had heard of the deeds and destinies of the heroes of bygone generations.

104. *medio ponto*, "in the centre of the deep sea."

124, 126. *Ortygia* (properly "quail island"). Ortygia was the more ancient name of the island of Delos.—*Bacchatam jugis Naxon*, "Naxos, on whose hills the Bacchanalian orgies are oft celebrated." Naxos was a distinguished seat of the worship of Bacchus.—*niveam*. This epithet is applied to Paros on account of the snowy whiteness of the marble produced there.

127. *concita* is the more common reading—"roused or lashed by the conflicting tides;" but *consita* is *sprinkled* or *sown thick*.—*Cyclades*, because they lay in a *circle* (*κύκλος*) around Delos.—*legimus* = "we cruise about."

141. *steriles*, (so as to be) "barren," proleptic.

144. *veniam precari*, "pray the favour of the gods."

150—152. *ante oculos jacentis*, "before my eyes as I lay."—*insomnis*, "awake." But some editors read *in somnis*, "asleep." But Aeneas says below, v. 173, "nec sopor illud erat;" and, moreover, he could see the moon.—*per insertas fenestras*, "through the openings made" in the wall to admit the light, &c.; *insertas* is a participle from *inserere*.

154. *Quod tibi*, &c. "What Apollo would have told you, when borne down to Ortygia, he here through us tells you."—*ultra mittit*, "sends you beyond all expectation."—*idem*, *crasis* for *iidem*.—*urbe*, *i.e.* Rome.

160. *a quo principe*. Heyne refers this to Dardanus alone, others take the relative *quo* for *a quibus*, and refer it to both Dardanus and Jason.

170—200. *nec sopor*, &c., "nor was that a mere dream, for I could actually distinguish."—*tum* = *præterea*.—*munera intemerata* = "offerings of *pure wine*.—*sola mihi*, &c., "Cassandra was the only one that used to tell in prophetic strains of such disasters" (mark the personal force of *solus*, the force of the imperfect verb, and the alliteration, *casus*, Cassandra, *canebat*).—*inhorruit unda tenebris*. Conington renders—"and darkness ruffled the billows' crest;" but Mr. Rickards comes nearer to the true sense by rendering it, "and *darkly frowned* the furrowed deep." I take it literally, that the *wave shuddered* at the gloom [of the brooding storm-cloud]. This is in harmony with all the parts of Virgil's description. The dark storm-cloud broods threatening over the deep, and the billows beneath are accordingly represented as shuddering at the gloom which overhangs them.

223—250. *in partem prædamque* (hendiadys), "a portion of the prey"—what was always devoted to the Gods.—*semiesam* to be scanned as *semiesam*.—*extruimusque toros*, "and we pile up (grassy) couches."—*diripiunt*, "carry off in different directions" (so *disponunt*, v. 237).—*rupe cavata*, "the hollowed cliff" (Virgil carefully distinguishes the special force of *cautis*, the scarp, *rupes* (from *rumpo*), the cliff (or broken, *cloven* rock).—*scopulus*, "the watch-tower or high rock" (from *saxum*, the rock in general).—*latentia*, proleptic, so as to be *hidden*.

—*rumpit* for *prorumpit*, simple for compound verb.—*bellum ne, &c.*, “But war is it that you are preparing to wage, and drive the guiltless Harpies from their ancestral realms?” Observe the force of the interrogative “ne” here to give emphasis to the word with which it is joined.—*figite*, simple for compound *affigite*.

251—300. *ancora, &c.*, “the anchor is cast from the bows, the sterns stand on the shore.” The vessels were grounded stern foremost, so that the fore-part still remained afloat.—*ambesas*, “gnawed round” (not half eaten, as some render it).—*indicit*, “proclaim” (but *indicat*, marks).—*placiū* = *placati*.—*memorosa Zacynthos*. So Homer, *ὑλήσις Ζάκυνθος*—i.e. “abounding in plantations” (not in forests). This, according to Mr. Long, is actually true of the present condition of the island, which is thickly planted.—*aperitur*, “opens itself to sight;” *lustramur*, “we purify ourselves” (both used in the middle voice).—*et patrio, &c.*, “and that Andromache had a second time fallen to the lot of a husband of her own country,” i.e. of a Trojan husband. *Cedere alicui* is said of one who comes into the power or possession of another.

304. *Hectoreum tumulum* means, not Hector’s tomb, but a cenotaph erected to the memory of Hector; what Ovid calls a “*tumulus sine corpore*” = *κενοράφιον*.

311. *lux alma recessit*, “the fostering light of life has faded away.”

319. *Hectoris Andromache, &c.* Wagner interprets: “Tunc, *HECTORIS* conjux, in Pyrrhi, et hostis et multo deterioris viri, matrimonium venisti?” *Pyrrhin’ connubia servas* (for Pyrrhine, &c.) “And is it with a Pyrrhus, that thou, the wife of Hector, weddest (foe as he was to Troy, to Hector, and to all that was noble and good).” Observe the force of *ne* in the interrogative as appended to *Pyrrhi*.

320. *Priameia virgo*. The allusion is to Polyxena, a daughter of Priam, who was offered up by the Greeks on the tomb of Achilles, to appease the ghost of that hero. Cf. Ovid. Met. XIII. 439—480.

327. *servitio enixa*. During her captivity Andromache had a son named Molossum.

343. *avunculus Hector*. Creusa, the wife of Aeneas and mother of Ascanius, was, according to Apollodorus, a sister of Hector.

372. *multo suspensus* = *multum* (i.e. vehementer) *numine suspensus*.

389. *secreti . . . undam*. On a retired part of the bank of the river Tiber. Cf. Aen. VIII. 43.

391. *triginta capitum fatus*, “thirty head of young.”

405. *velare comes*. Here Virgil again attributes a comparatively modern—to wit, a Roman—custom, to the age of Aeneas. It was a common practice amongst the Roman priests in sacrificing to veil their heads, lest their attention should be so distracted by the intervention of external objects as to occasion the omission of any part of the requisite ceremonies.

410. *et angusti rarescent claustra Pelori*, “and the barriers of narrow Pelorum shall thin away.” Servius correctly explains the word as applied to the gradual opening of a passage which would at a distance appear dense and closed.

442, 443. *divinos lacus*. The lake Avernus near Cumæ, in Campania. Compare v. 386 above.—*insanam*, “frenzied, inspired,” *ἰνθεον*, *ἰνθουσιά-Ζονσαν*. The secondary signification of these adjectives is preserved in many English derivatives, “enthusiastic,” &c.

471—476. *armis*, “ equipments ;” with all that they have need of.—*cura Deum*, “ protégé of heaven—object of heaven’s especial care.”

484. *nec cedit honori*. Understand *Heleno*. She does not yield to her husband Helenus in the display of her liberality.

499. *minus obvia*, “ less accessible to the Greeks.”

500. *sortiti remos*. Rather, “ having determined by lots who should remain on board during the night, while the rest went ashore,” according to Servius; but, according to Forbiger, “ wearied of rowing, *which we had taken by turns*.”

514. *auribus aëra captat*, “ keeps catching the breeze in his ear,” i.e. listens anxiously for.

515. *sidera cuncta*, &c., “ marks every star that slips along the silent skies.”

519. *clarum signum*, “ the clear-sounding signal ” (the trumpet, not of “ the light of a torch,” as Servius takes it).

539. *o terra hospita*, “ O stranger land !”

570—580. Dr. Kennedy has well rendered the passage—

“ The port itself by ingress of the winds
Untroubled is, and large. But Ætna there
With lurid desolation thunders nigh :
And skyward now flings forth a sable cloud
With pitchy whirlwind and white glowing ash
As smoke, and, lifting volumed flames, it licks
The very stars : with stones it vomits up
The mountain’s out-torn entrails ; groaningly
Pours in thick masses molten rocks on high,
And boils from out its very lowest depths.”

interdum = “ fitfully.”—*prorumpit* (active) = “ hurls forth.”—*atram*, “ of deepest darkness ” (so differs from “ niger,” and so marks more fully the contrast to *æthera*, “ the clear bright upper sky ”).

582. *cælum subtexere fumo*, “ and wraps the lower sky with a web of smoke.”

585. *lucidus æthræ sideret polus*, “ a sky that glimmers with the gleam of stars.”

600—715. *spargite me in fluctus*, “ scatter (my torn limbs) upon the waves.” Simple for compound verb, dispergit. Compare iv. 600: “ Non potui abruptum divellere corpus, et undis spargere ?”—*volutans hærebat*, “ he kept rolling and he kept clinging”—mark the frequentative verb here, and the imperfect tense.—*sanieque expersa natarent*, “ splashed and swimming with the blood that was shed.”—*sortiti vices*, “ having drawn lots for our special duties.”—*merito* is here a participle, not an adverb.—*potes* = potest (possum = potes sum), the sense here is that “ he cannot move as fast as the waves carry the ship along.”—*vertice celso*, not “ the tall top ” of the grove, but of the high mountain on which it stands.—*ex supero*, “ I pass by.”—*cautes*, scur or crags.—*ostentat* (frequentative of ostendo), displays to sight.

BOOK IV.

THE ARGUMENT.

Dido discovers to her sister her love for Aeneas, and her thoughts of marrying him. She prepares a hunting match for his entertainment. Juno, by Venus' consent, raises a storm which separates the hunters, and drives Aeneas and Dido into the same cave, where their marriage is supposed to be consummated. Jupiter despatches Mercury to Aeneas, to warn him from Carthage. Aeneas secretly prepares for his voyage. Dido finds out his design, and, to put a stop to it, makes use of her own and her sister's entreaties, and discovers all the variety of passions that are incident to a neglected lover. When nothing would prevail upon him to remain at Carthage, she contrives her own death, with which this book concludes.

1—10. *saucia*, “wounded to the death,” by Cupid. Cf. *Æn.* I. 719—722.—*cæco igni*, “with a concealed passion that burns her” for Aeneas. Cf. *Geor.* III. 210.—*male sana*, “frenzied, disturbed, infatuated.”—*recurrat* (frequentative form of *recurro*), “comes back and back upon her.”—*armis* is here from *armis*, “a shoulder” (whence our word *arm*), not from *arma*, “arms;” for Dido is now speaking of the outward appearance of Aeneas.—*forti* applies to both *pectore* and *armis*, as being immediately before both, a not uncommon usage in Virgil. Render, “How brave in breast, how strong in arm.” So Tennyson in *Enid*: “O noble breast, and all puissant arms” [of the body].

13. *Heu quibus, ille, &c.* The passion of Dido for Aeneas in some respects resembled that of Desdemona for Othello: “She lov'd me for the dangers I had passed.”

17—19. *morte*, “by the death” of my husband Sichæus.—*teæde*. Torches accompanied the procession of a Roman bride from the house of her parents to that of the bridegroom.—The force of *culpæ* is explained by vv. 28, 29.

26. *noctemque profundam* = “the darkness of the nether world.”

32, 33. *carpere* is future passive.—*Veneris præmia*. These words are taken by some to mean “children.” But probably they ought to be taken in a wider sense, as including all the pleasures of matrimony. Dryden in his translation well preserves the distinction between *dulces natos* and *Veneris præmia*—

“Condemned to waste in woes your lonely life,
Without the joys of mother, or of wife.”

35. *ægram*. Whilst your grief for the loss of Sichæus was yet fresh.—*mariti*, “wookers.”

38. *placitone*, &c., “is it a passion approved you will resist,” that is, love for one of whose worthiness you have such proof. The Latin idiom is *cum aliquo pugnare*, not *alicui pugnare*; but the poets very frequently, in imitation of the Greek construction, employ the dative after verbs of contention, *certare*, *pugnare*, *contendere*, &c. Cf. *Ecl.*

V. 8; Ecl. VII. 55; Geor. II. 96, 99, 137; AEn. I. 497; AEn. XI. 600; &c.

45. *Junone secunda*. One of the reasons why special mention is made of Juno is contained in v. 59; she presided over marriage. She was, moreover, the tutelary deity of Carthage. In both capacities she had shown her favour to Dido by being instrumental in introducing Aeneas to her acquaintance: this appears to be the thought likely to spring up in Dido's mind, on hearing her sister's emphatic mention of the name of the goddess.

52. *desœvit*, "rages his fill," not "ceases to rage."

66. *est* is here not from *esse*, but from *edere*, "to eat." Observe the relationship between the Homeric *ἔδυεται*, the Attic *ἰσθίεται*, the Latin *edere*, the German *essen*, the English *eat*, &c.

102. *paribus auspiciis*, "with equal powers." The expression is derived from the circumstance that, in war, it appertained to the commander-in-chief alone to take the auspices. Hence the frequent union of the words *auspicium* and *imperium*, which latter, in its strictest sense, signifies "military command."

115. *mecum erit iste labor*, "that task of yours be mine."

121. *dum trepidant*, &c., "whilst the mounted hunters scour the plain, and they enclose the lawns with a net," &c. As the cavalry wings of a legion were called *ale*, so Virgil here applies the same term to the mounted hunters who rode on either side of Dido and Aeneas. Isidorus is quoted by La Cerdá, as distinguishing four classes of huntsmen, *vestigatores*, *indagatores*, *alatores*, *pressores*.

125. *tua si mihi certa voluntas*, "if I may rely on your compliance."

138. *cui pharetra*. Understand *erat*.

143, 144. Apollo was represented as taking up his quarters, for the purposes of consultation and of being worshipped, in winter at Patara, a city of Lycia, situated on the river Xanthus, and in summer in the island of Delos, his birth-place. His arrival in Delos was annually welcomed by crowds of worshippers from divers countries, as, for instance, by the Dryopes, a people of Doris, near Mount Parnassus, who claimed to be descendants of the god, and by the Agathyrsi, a people of Sarmatia, who were accustomed to tattoo their persons (*picti*).

172. *nec jam*, &c., "and it is no longer secret love that Dido now is practising."

173. *Fama*. With this description of *Fama*, Cf. Ovid, Met. XII., 49–63, and Homer, Il. Δ, 442, 443. Compare also the humorous description in Butler's *Hudibras*—

"There is a tall, long-sided dame,
(But wondrous light), ycleped *Fame*,
That, like a thin chameleon, boards
Herself on air, and eats her words:
Upon her shoulders wings she wears,
Like hanging sleeves, lin'd through with ears,
And eyes, and tongues, as poets list,
Made good by deep mythologist.
With these she through the welkin flies,
And sometimes carries truth, oft lies."

178. *irā irritata Deorum*. Because the gods had cast her children, the Titans, into Tartarus. Virgil here, in common with many other poets, confounds the Titans and the Giants; for whilst *Cœus* was numbered among the Titans, *Enceladus* was included among the Giants. The hostilities carried on by the Titans were directed against Saturn; the Giants waged war against Jupiter.

197. *aggerat iras* = “heaps wrath on wrath.”

213—215. *cui loci leges dedimus*, “on whom we conferred jurisdiction over the place”—*ac dominum . . . recepit*, “and has received *Aeneas* into her realms as her [or ‘their’] lord.”—*ille Paris*, “this Paris of a fellow,” = *mollis ille Trojanus, qualis Paris spud Hom. Il. I. 391, sqq.*

218. *samamque* = “we cherish an empty belief (that you reign on high and punish evil below).”

237. *hic nostri nuntius esto*, “be this the message of our will.”

243. *mittit, n̄ēμπει, ἄγει*. See note on Lucian’s Dialogues, p. 106.—*et lumina morte resignat*. Is the verb in this sentence to be translated “re-closes, closes again,” or “un-closes, opens”? If we choose the former interpretation, we regard *morte* as the ablative of instrument; “and closes once more the eyes in death.” *Resignat*, says Ladewig, who adopts this rendering, is used with a reference to the preceding *dat somnos adimitque*: as he gives sleep to the eyes, and takes it away, so he closes them again through the instrumentality of death. This explanation is, however, by no means generally received. Some commentators, among them Wagner, suppose an ellipsis of the preposition *a* before *morte*, as is common after verbs compounded with *re*, and translates “unseals the eyes from death.” Davidson’s version is, “and opens the eyes which death had sealed.” Dr. Trapp translates, “Gives or breaks sleep, and eyes unseals from death.” And Dryden—

“With this he seals in sleep the wakeful sight;
And eyes, though closed in death, restores to light.”

If this last interpretation be correct, it does not necessarily follow that any allusion is intended to the Roman custom of opening the eyes of a deceased person when stretched on the funeral pile; there may be merely a reference to some part of the god’s own functions, as *ψυχαγωγός*, or “guide of spirits.”

247. *pulsatur*, “is ever beaten” (frequentative of *pello*).

284. *qua prima*, &c. = “with what introduction will he start the conversation?”

285. *versat* = “keeps turning” (frequentative of *verto*).

287. *alternanti*, “as his mind moves first in one direction and then in another.”

297. *omnia tuta*, &c., “dreading even complete safety.”

300—303. “She rages, reft of reason, and, all-inflamed, she roams wildly through all the city; like a Bacchanal, roused to enthusiasm by the opening of the ceremonies [i.e. of the triennial Bacchanalian festival celebrated on Mount Cithaeron, near Thebes], when, on her hearing the name of Bacchus, the triennial orgies urge her on, and Cithaeron at night invites her by its clamour.” *Sacra commovere*, or *movere*, was an expression applied to the making a commencement of the festival.—*Baccho auditō*, that is, when the cry of “*Io Bacche!*”

was taken up.—*trieterica* is a Latinised form of the Greek *τριετηρικά*, from *τριάς*, “three,” and *τριώς*, “a year.”—*nocturnus*. These orgies were celebrated by night.

321. *te propter eundem*, &c., “for thy sake my honour is lost, and that by which alone I approached the stars [*i.e.* looked for glory], my former good name.”

322. *obnixus* = “with a struggle.”

328. *nec conjugis unquam*, &c., “nor ever came I [to thee] holding before thee the bridegroom’s torch, nor entered I into such an alliance as this [of matrimony].”

344. *ridicula Pergama*, “the towers of Troy, rising from their ruin.”

350. *qua invidia est* = “what envious jealousy is there [to forbid this].”

353. *turbida imago*, “the unresting phantom.”

354. *capitis injuria cari* = “the injustice done to a head so dear.” (Objective genitive case.)

363. *totum pererrat*, &c., “surveys his person from head to heel with silent glances, and at last blazing forth [in wrath] begins to speak.”

371. *qua quibus anteferam*, &c. = “what shall I bring before what?” [*i.e.* “what shall I utter first?”]—*jam jam* = “even now.” Observe that *jam*, with another particle of time, invariably gives it emphasis, as *jam tum* = “even then,” *jam numquam*, “even never.”

406. *cogunt*, “gather together” (intransitive).

414. *animos submittere amori*, “to bid her animosity yield to love.”

416. *properari*, “the hastening there.”

419. *Hunc ego*, &c.,—the sense seems to be here, “If I have been able (as I have been) to look forward to this grievous disaster, I shall be able to bear it to the last—*perferre potero*.”

436. *cumulatum morte remittam*, “I will repay [the favour] with heaps of interest at my death.” Conington thinks that if we accept the Delphin reading “*cumulatum*,” we obtain an excellent interpretation. “When he has granted me this, I will send him away with my death to crown and reward him.”

439. *tractabiliis*, proleptic, “so as to be drawn by them.”

450—500. *cæli convexa*, “the vaulted Heaven.”—*quo magis inceptum*, &c., “that she may the more fully act out what she had taken in hand.”—*longas in fletum, ducere voces* (simple for compound verb—*producere*, and *longas* is proleptic), “to lengthen out the utterance of her woe.”—*agit ipse furentem*, “he and no other drives her wild.”—*ubi concepit Furiæ*, &c., “when she took the Furies to her heart, all vanquished as she was by grief.”—*axem torquet*, “supports the revolving sky.”

500—600. *erecta ingens*, &c., “reared to a lofty height with planks of pine and scarlet oak, within the palace courts, and hangs the place with stretching garlands.”—*tria virginis ora Diana*, “three faces of the maiden Diana,” who was worshipped as triceps—three-headed (*caput*)—as an infernal deity she was Hecate, as a heavenly deity, Luna, and as an earthly deity, Diana.—*amor*, “a love-charm” consisting of an excrescence of the young foal’s forehead. See Georg. III. 280.—*mola manibusque pii*, “with the sacred salted meal and holy hands.” Observe (1) the *piis* immediately after both nouns, as if

immediately before both, here qualifies both, a not uncommon usage in Virgil; (2) *pius* is an almost invariable epithet of things offered in sacrifice, or connected with sacrifice, as *più vitta* (v. 637), *farre pio* (v. 741); (3) *mola*, "the salted cake," was the usual accompaniment of a sacrifice, reminding us of our Lord's words, "every sacrifice shall be salted with salt."—*placidum carpebant soporem* = "were continuing to reap the rapture of repose."—*oculis aut pectore noctem accipit*. Compare Tennyson's words, "ever failed to draw the quiet night into her blood."—*quia ne*, &c., "will it be because they are glad to have been relieved by my help before this time, and that gratitude for my former benefits remains fixed in their memories?"—*non licuit*, &c., "why was it not given to me to pass away a life without sharing the marriage-bed, in innocence and like the wild creature of the wood, not to feel such sorrows as these." Mr. Long explains "more feræ" here by *sine crimine*, "beasts having no sense of good and evil."—*præcipites vigilate*, "awake in haste."—*Sychæo*, according to Galbraith, is another form of the adjective for *Sychæo*. Thiel takes it as a noun placed in apposition to *cineri*, which he takes as an equivalent to *defuncto*. Others punctuate the passage thus: *non servata fides cineri, promissa Sychæo* (sc. *vivo*). The reading of some copies is *Sychæi, promissa*, "plighted."—*illuserit advena*, "shall the alien make us his sport?"

600—700. *meritumque malis adverte numen*, "let your power stoop to the ills that deservedly call it down."—*si tangere, portum*, &c., "if need be that man of guilt shall reach a harbour, and sail to land, if this the fated will of Jove demands, and this is the settled end."—*monstrata piacula*, "the ordained offerings of atonement."—*nec fædora suntu* = "and there *must* be no league" (not may there be—for *suntu* is emphatic).—*qui sequare* (simple for compound verb, *prosequare*), "for the purpose of following up" (*qui* marks the purpose with the subject).—*hoc illud, germana, fuit?* "was this the thing [you] were contriving, O my sister?"—*struxi* for *extruxi*, and *vocavi* for *invocavi* (the simple for the compound).—*longum dolorem*, "her lingering agony."—*qua luctantem animam*, &c., "for the purpose of setting free her struggling soul from the limbs that bound it" (mark the purpose in *qua* with the subject).—*damnaverat Orco*, "consigned to the God of Death."—*isto corpore solvo*, "free thee from that body of thine" (*ista* often marks the second person, and here *solvo* is simple for compound, and *solvo* for *resolvo* (sc. *resolueret artu*, v. 695). Messrs. Lonsdale and Lee well render the closing lines: Therefore Iris flies down through the sky, all dewy on her saffron wings, trailing in the light of the opposite sun a thousand various hues, and takes her stand above her head; "I by command bear away this lock holy to Dis, and release you from this body." So she says, and with her hand severs the lock, and in a moment all warmth has fled away, and life faded into the winds.

BOOK V.

THE ARGUMENT.

ÆNEAS, setting sail from Carthage, is driven by a storm on the coast of Sicily, where he is hospitably received by his friend Acestes, king of part of the island, and born of Trojan parentage. He applies himself to celebrate the memory of his father with divers honours, and accordingly institutes funeral games, and appoints prizes for those who should conquer in them. While these ceremonies were performing, Juno sends Iris to persuade the Trojan women to burn the ships, who upon her instigation set fire to them. They burned four, and would have consumed the rest, had not Jupiter by a miraculous shower extinguished it. Upon this, Æneas, by the advice of one of his chiefs, and a vision of his father, builds a city for the women, old men, and others, who were either unfit for war, or weary of the voyage, and sails for Italy. Venus procures from Neptune a safe voyage for him and all his men, excepting only his pilot, Palinurus, who was unfortunately lost.

1. *medium iter* does not mean that he had accomplished half his course, but that he had gained the open sea. We read, in line 3, that the port was still in sight.

2. *certus*, "resolute," IV. 554, *certus eundi*.

7. *triste augurium*, "the gloomy foreboding."

15, 16. "He orders them to reef the sails, and to ply vigorously their sturdy oars, and he slants the bellying canvas to the wind," &c., so that the ship may lie nearer the wind.

19. *mutati transversa fremunt*, "the winds roar in the oblique sails," that is, in the sails thus braced up.

28—32. *flecte viam velis*, "change your course by the sails." We should say, square your yards, and run before the wind—*secundi*. The execution of this manœuvre, and the change of course, make a fair wind, not for the destination originally aimed at, but for Sicily.

37. *horridus* belongs as well to *pelle* as to *jaculis*, on account of the shagginess of the bear's skin. The ancients believed that Africa produced bears.

53. *pompas*, "the funeral processions;" *ordine*—*rite*, "according to the holy rites."

55. *ultra*—"beyond all expectation."

56. *Haud equidem*, &c. Here "haud" qualifies not "reor" but "sine," and is the emphatic negative.

69—71. *crudo cæstu*. Because the *cæstus*, or boxing-glove, was formed of *raw* hides; or else on account of the *bloody* wounds it sometimes inflicted.—*ore favete*—*favete linguis*—*εἰδηστε*. This was an injunction to pay a strict attention to the celebration of the games or sacrifices in progress. On such occasions an avoidance of all profane or ill-omened expressions was strictly enjoined. The surest mode of compliance was to refrain from speaking altogether; and, therefore, the expression in the text is frequently tantamount to a proclamation of silence and religious attention.

72. *materna myrto*. The myrtle was sacred to Venus, the mother of Aeneas. Compare note, Georgic I. 28.

84—89. Compare Milton, Paradise Lost, IX. 96, sqq.—

“ . . . Not with indented wave,
Prone on the ground, as since ; but on his rear,—
Circular base of rising folds that tower'd,
Fold above fold, a surging maze,—his head
Crested aloft, and carbuncle his eyes ;
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect.
Amidst his circling spines, that on the grass
Floated redundant.”

91. *serpens* (not a noun but a participle), “creeping.”

102. *ordine* = “in turn” (see Georg. IV. 376).

119. *urbis opus* = *urbis* instar. Compare note on II. 15. —*versu*. This word means “a tier” of oars, running fore and aft.—*ordine* refers to the vertical line—the number of tiers of oars. Virgil here again puts into the possession of those who lived in the heroic ages the inventions of a later period; for triremes were first built, according to Thucydides (I. 13), in the third century before the Peloponnesian War, which commenced B.C. 431.

133. *ductores* = “the commanders,” as distinguished from *rectores* = “the pilots.”

148. *studii faventum*, “the zealous shouting of partisans.”

153. *pondere pinus*, &c., “his heavy timbered ship of pine checks his course.”

163. *littus ama*, “hug—keep close to—the shore.” Cf. Hor. Od. I. xxv. 3 : “Amat janua limen.”

196. *hoc vincito*, “gain this point.”

199. *subtrahitur solum*, the “sea flies from beneath”—is withdrawn from—them. The word *solum* does not always signify “the ground,” but is put for whatever lies under, and furnishes a support to something else; and so the sea is, with respect to ships, the *solum*,—the *subjectum* or *substratum*,—the air is the *solum* with respect to birds, &c.—*subtrahitur*. The vessel flies forward with such velocity, that the water seems as if being drawn backwards from underneath its bottom.

200—300. *ipse casus*, “very chance, and nothing but chance.”—*obnixi*, “dashed against the rocks.”—*plausumque exterrita*, &c., “when startled from her nest she makes a mighty whirring with her wings.”—*muneraque*, &c., “and bids them choose as gifts for each vessel three bullocks, with wine, and presents them with a great talent of silver to bear off.”—*debilis*, according to Conington, is exactly “disabled,” being “dehabilis,” as “debeo” is “dehabeo.” Heyne thinks “ordine debilis uno,” means that one whole side was disabled, not one tier only. In that case we may compare Ov. 3, Epist. ex Ponto I. 67 (quoted by Tiel), “Cumque ego deficiam, nec passim ducere currum, fac tu sustineas debile sola gugum.”—*nequicquam*. Dr. Kennedy well renders the passage—

“With fruitless efforts to escape, it trails
Its body with long coils, in one part fierce,

And fiery eyed, a hissing neck it rears,
The other part, disabled by the wound,
Still clogged it, struggling on with knotted spires,
And twining itself into its own limbs."

Misso certamine (single for compound, *demiasso*), "when this contest was dismissed."—*concessa*, the dative for "in consessum," according to Thiel.—*ponit* (*proemia*) for *proponit*.

300—400. *ultima signant*, "make the goal their mark."—*sacro cruento*, "the gore of victims sacrificed" (*sanguis* is blood *unshed*, *cruor* is blood *shed*).—*veniens* (simple for compound *eveniens*), "coming into sight."—*palman movet*, &c., "and no one removes the prize from its order," *i.e.* no one interferes with the distribution of the prizes in their order, a first, second, &c.—*laude*—*merito*.—*idemque*—*et qui*.—*occubat*— "lies low in death."—*prima in pralia*— "for the beginning of the fray" (observe that *prima* is here a partial attribute).—*ut considerat*, "as he happened to be sitting."—*tanta ne, dona, &c.*, "are the gifts so great that you will allow so patiently to be carried off," where is now that god-like master Eryx who was removed to so little purpose? (observe the force of *ne* as rendering *tanta* the emphatic word in the interrogation).—*improbus iste*, "the shameless one."

400—500. *vinculum volumina*, "gauntlets," made up of complicated plait-work of thongs (see Forbiger).—*dum melior*, &c., "while better blood [*i.e.* of youth] supplied strength and envious old age was not yet sprinkling its whiteness upon my brows" (observe *canebat*, not *canebat* was singing).—*sedet*— "it is fixed."—*duplicem*, "woven with two-fold thread."—*digitus* (*pedum*) (to give strength to the descending blow).—*nequidquam*, "indecisive."—*vulnra*— "blows meant to deal wounds."

437. Entellus maintains the same position with his feet, he *efudes* (*erit*, a technical boxing term) the blows (*tēla*) aimed at him by shifting his body, his eye fixed on and watching every movement of his foe.

457. *quam multa grandine*, compare Scott's lines—

"And showered his blows like wintry rain.
And as firm rock or castle roof
Against the winter shower is proof," &c.

alias vires— "his strength other" [than what it was in the early part of the contest]."

Mr. Rickards well renders the passage—

"How each with fearless mien on tip-toe stands
Their arms upraised to strike, each head thrown back
To 'scape his rival's blow: thus hand to hand
They spar awhile, and skirmish ere they close,
One confident in youth and agile limb:
The other in his mightier bulk and frame;
But tremblingly his knees their burthen bear,
And with quick sobs his panting bosom heaves.
Full many a sturdy buffet to and fro
They deal, their hollow ribs reverberate
With blows unceasingly; ears and temples round,

And crackling jaws, the iron tempest rings.
 Great Entellus stands, immovable
 Only by turn of body and quick eye
 Baffling the blows; the other—like the foe
 Who 'gainst beleaguer'd towers his battery rues,
 Or to some mountain force lays siege, explores
 Each inlet of attack, his rival's force,
 Flies here and there, and seeks a breach in vain.
 Entellus, towering in his might, uplifts
 His arm to strike: the Trojan, all alert,
 Foresees the blow, and nimbly darts aside."

trajecto in fune, "by a knot."—*malo*, "the mast" (nom. *malus*, masculine: *malus*, feminine, "an apple-tree;" *malum*, neuter, "an apple;" *malus*, adjective, "bad").

500—600. *timuitque*, &c., "and the winged creature, startled, showed its fear [by fluttering and clapping of its wings]."—*speculatus*, "keeping his eye upon" (frequentative form); *superabat for supererat*.—*atra in nubila*, "into the dense darkness of the clouds."—*solus deject*, "he was the only one that struck down."—*terrifici*, "awe-inspiring;" *avo*, the ethical dative, "in his honour;" *in morem*, "in a uniform manner."—*olli discurrere*, &c. These horsemen were formed in a line; then they galloped apart (*discurrere*), breaking up (*solvere*) into separate parties (*diductis choris*) of three each (*terni*). At a signal they stopped, wheeled round, and seemed to begin an attack. Then drawn up in opposite rows (*adversis spatiis*), they galloped through each other's ranks, and rode in circular windings, presenting a mimic fight with its various evolutions.—*paribusque magistris*, "each with its own captain" (equitum is understood).—*convertere vias*, "wheeled round."

600—800. *sancto patri*, "to a deified parent."—*referunt* = "repay [what is due]."—*cito tramite* [take, with Gossrau], "the course that speeds her along."—*adspectabant*, "continued gazing up at" (observe the force of the imperfect tense and frequentative form).—*jam tempus agi res* = "and now occasion demands the deed."

642. *coruscat*, usually intransitive, is here used transitively, "bran-dishes." So likewise in X. 651, and in XII. 431.

669. *castra* here means the place where the ships were stationed.

679. *piget incepti lucisque*, &c., "they loathe their action and the light of day."—*pietas antiqua*, "their affection of old."

721. *bigis subiecta*, "borne upwards on her two-horsed car."

738, 739. *sævus*, for summoning him away from this interview with his son: for ghosts walk only by night. Compare Hamlet, i. 5—

"But soft! methinks I scent the morning air:
 Brief let me be."

804. *Quum Troia, Achilles*, &c. (compare Iliad, XXI. 295) = "when Achilles in pursuit drove in panic to their very walls the troops of Troy."

829, 830. *malos* is from *mālus* (masculine), "a mast;" from which distinguish *malus* (feminine), "an apple-tree."—*fecere pedem*, "hauled aft the sheet." The *pedes*, *πόδες*, answered to what we call the

"sheets," ropes attached to the lower clews or corners of a sail for the purpose of hauling aft the lee clew when the ship is on a wind, and both clews when she is running.—*sinistros . . . sinus*, "they loosen out the sails, now on the right [or starboard] side, and now on the left [or port] side;" the former, of course, when they have had the wind on the starboard side, and the latter when they have had the wind on the larboard side. *Solvore* here does not mean to unfurl, but refers to the loosening out of the sail by letting go the sheet for the purpose of tacking. The term *sinus* is often applied to a ship's bellying canvas.—*cornua*, "the yard-arms."—*concussas animam* = "shocked at heart," the accusation of that which is affected.

BOOK VI.

THE ARGUMENT.

THE Sibyl foretells Aeneas the adventures he should meet with in Italy. She attends him to the lower world; describing to him the various scenes of that place, and conducting him to his father Anchises, who instructs him in those sublime mysteries of the souls of the world, and their transmigration; and shows him that glorious race of heroes, which was to descend from him and his posterity.

1. *classique immittit habenas*, "gives the reins to the fleet," i.e. let it ride full sail before the wind. See Georg. II. 364, with a reference to the rapid growth of the vine, and in *Aen.* V. 662, with a reference to the quick progress of a conflagration.—*Euboicis Cumarum*. Cf. Liv. VIII. 22; "Cumani Chalcidice Euboicā originem trahunt." There were numerous colonies from Chalcis in various parts of Italy and Sicily. The modern Eubcea is Negroponte.

2—5. *obvertunt*, &c., "they present the bows [of the vessels] to the deep sea; then with its grasping fluke the anchor steadied the ships, and the rounded sterns line the shore."

7, 8. *rapit*, &c., "some scour [or explore] the woods, the thick lairs of wild beasts." As a horse is said *campum rapere*, so a ship is said *æqua rapere*, &c.

14. Dædalus, an Athenian artist of renowned skill, killed his sister's son. In consequence of this crime he fled to Crete. Here he constructed the labyrinth for Minos, the reigning king of the island. Subsequently Dædalus incurred the displeasure of Minos, and was along with his son Icarus confined in the labyrinth. By the aid of some feathers and wax, however, he contrived to fashion for each a pair of wings. With these they took flight over the sea in a northerly direction (*ad Arctos*). Icarus soared too high, so that the heat of the sun melted the wax with which his wings were attached to his body, and he fell into that part of the ocean thence called the Icarian Sea. Dædalus, however, arrived safely in Sicily, and afterwards at Cumæ in Campania. This exploit of Dædalus, and the fate of Icarus, are subjects of frequent mention in the ancient and modern poets. Compare Shakspeare's *Henry VI.*, act v., scene 6—

“*Glo'ster.* Why, what a peevish fool was that of Crete,
That taught his son the office of a fowl!

And yet, for all his wings, the fool was drowned.

King Henry. I, Daedalus; my poor boy, Icarus;
Thy father, Minos, that denied our course;
The sun, that sear'd the wings of my sweet boy,
Thy brother Edward; and thyself, the sea,
Whose envious gulf did swallow up his life.”

18, 19. *sacratit*, “he consecrated his eary wings,” as an acknowledgment of his safe preservation.

20. On the two door-leaves of the temple were two pairs of representations, the scene of the one pair being Athens, of the other pair Crete. Androgeo is the Greek (Attic) genitive *Ἀνδρόγεων*, from *Ἀνδρό-*γεω^νς. Androgeos was a son of Minos. At Athens he greatly distinguished himself as a wrestler, and overcame every antagonist who ventured to offer himself. This excited the envy of the Athenians, and he was assassinated. Minos avenged his murdered son, and compelled the Athenians (*Cecropidae*) every year to send to Crete seven youths and seven maidens to be devoured by the Minotaur. The victims were, of course, chosen by lot (*stat ductis sortibus urna*).

23. *contra*, “on the opposite leaf” of the door.—*Gnossia tellus* means Crete, of which Gnossus was a famous city.

30. *tu quoque*, &c., “you, too, Icarus, would have occupied a prominent part in that great work, had [your father's] grief permitted.”—*si* is understood before *sineret*.

33—34. *protinus perlegerent*, “they would have continued to peruse.”—*præstiterit*, “it would be better.”—*obeuntia*, “bordering.”

62. Observe the separation of the two parts of *hactenus* by tmesis.—*Trojana fortuna*, “Trojan [i.e. adverse] fortune.—*secuta fuerit* is the perfect subjunctive used as an imperative; and when *Aeneas* says, “Let our hard fortune have tracked us thus far,” he means, “let it not pursue us further.”

85, 86. “The Trojans shall come into the realms of Lavinium, dismiss all anxiety on that score from your bosom; but they shall also wish that they had not come.”—*horrida bella*. Compare Shakespeare, Richard III., act i., scene 1—

“*Grim-visaged* war has smooth'd his wrinkled front.”

95. *quam tua te*, &c., “as far as your destiny will permit you.”

100—200. *obscurus vera involvens*, “wrapping true things in mysteries.”—*Acheronte refuso*, “when Acheron overflows” (the ablative absolute).—*genitoris*, the objective genitive case; *equus Jupiter*, Jove in his *kindness* and *considerateness*.—*lucus*, “a holy grove” [consecrated to some deity], as distinct from *sylva* or *nemus*.—*presso obmutuit ore*, “she closed her lips in silence.”—*volutat* (frequentative form of *volvit*), “he keeps turning over and over.”—*paribusque*, &c., “and plants his footstep filled with equal cares.”

165. It is remarked by Servius that Virgil originally wrote merely the words *ore ciere viros*, leaving the verse uncompleted; and that the conclusion *Marienque accendens cantu* was an impromptu addition which suggested itself to him as he was reciting the sixth book to Augustus.

197. *restigia pressit*, "he paused, stood still."—*exceptum immerserit*, "took him by surprise and plunged."

200—300. *acie*, "with all its sharpness [of sight]."—*servare*, simple for compound verb *obseruare*.—*discolor auri aura*, "the gleam of the gold of different hue shone and shone again from branch to branch."—*sic leni crepitabat*, "and so the metal kept ever tinkling in the gentle breeze" (observe the tense and frequentative form of the verb.—*flabant* (for *desflabant*; simple for compound), "they were beweeping." Compare *deflata* (v. 220).—*cinere ingrato*, "the ashes of the dead that can feel no gratitude."

214. *pinguem* must be taken with *tedis*, and *ingentem* with *robore secto* [planks of oak], as in IV. 505. The body of the pile was composed of fagots, the sides were interwoven with black-leaved branches, and in front were the cypress trunks placed with the arms of the departed hero.—*triste ministerium*, "the service of sorrow" (a sort of cognate accusative, in apposition to the action of the verb preceding, and not a mere interjectional phrase, as Heyne takes it).—*supponunt cultros*. The victims sacrificed to the gods infernal had their throats cut from below, with the head hanging downward, as here, but the victims sacrificed to the gods supernal had the heads drawn up and back, and their throats cut from above.—*tenet per secula*, "retains from age to age" (*tenet* from *retinet*, simple for compound).—*ultrices cure*, "the avenging pangs [of conscience]."—*adverso limine*, "on the fronting gateway," or "in front of the gateway."

296. *turbidus hic*, "the flood, all turbid with mud, and huge whirlpool, boils up and belches all its sand into Cocytus."—*Gorgones Harpyæque*. Compare Milton, Par. Lost—

"Gorgons, and Hydras, and chimeras dire."

300—500. *stant lumina flammæ*, "the light within her eyes is fixed fire."—*subigit, subvectat*—"he slowly pushes on," "he slowly and continually ferries over" (observe the force of *sub* in both verbs to mark the slow work of Charon, and mark the force of the frequentative form of *veho*).—*effusa ruebat*, "rushed like a river."—*frigidus annus*, not the cold year, but "the chill season of the year" (the adjective here being a partial attribute like *medius, imus*, &c.).—*quam cernis*, "what you see so clearly."—*mæstos* = "musing on their sorrows."—*æquore mersit*, for *æquore immersit, venti versant*, "and the winds keep turning and turning us over" (frequentative form of *verto*).

378. According to Conington difficulties have been raised about "longe lateque per urbes" in connection with *finitimi*; but Virgil's meaning evidently is that the whole neighbourhood round for a great distance shall be plagued for the crime of the wretches who killed Palinurus. "Longe lateque per urbes" is to be connected with *acti*, the meaning being, as Wagner observes, that the plague shall be general, not that expiation shall be made in various places.

391. *Corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carinæ*, "the bodies of the living Heaven forbids me to make a practice of carrying over in my Stygian boat." Observe that (1) *nefas* is what Heaven forbids, and so *sin*, "which is the transgression of the law [of God];" (2) *vectare* is frequentative of *veho*.—*jam istinc*, "even from the spot where you stand" (jam qualifying another particle gives it emphasis—"even").—*funere morsit acerbo*,

“plunged in the bitterness of death.” Observe that *acerbus* is generally used of an untimely death.—*insontes*, “guiltless of aught worthy of death.”—*fas obstat*, “the will of Heaven stands in their way.”—*senta situ*, “dank and mouldy.”—*conferre gradum*, “to keep apace.”—*in verbo vestigia torsi*, “and suddenly turned his steps at the word.”—*æquat amorem*, and “gives her love for love.”—*juvat usque morari*, “it is a rapture to linger to the last.”—*exsomnis*, “that will not sleep” (but *insomnis*, “that cannot sleep”).—*tum stridor ferri*, &c., “then is heard the clank of steel, the dragging of the chain.”—*qui simularer* (for *quippe qui*), “because forsooth he would imitate;” the subjunctive here assigns the reason of his madness (*demens*).

600—900. *genealibus toris*, “on banqueting couches” (not to be confounded with *genealis lectus*, “the bridal bed”).—*Furiarum maxima*, “the eldest of the Furies” (supply *natu*).—*fraus innexa clienti*, “has wove the web of deceit against a client.” Compare Scott—

“Oh what a tangled web we weave
When first we practise to deceive.”

nec partem posuere suis, “nor laid aside a portion of their wealth for their own [kith and kin]”—simple verb for *seposuere*.—*arma impia*, unnatural war, that is, civil war, when blood relations fight against and slay each other.—*adverso fornice portas*, “the arched gateways in front.”—*largior hic campo*, &c. Compare Wordsworth in Laodamia: “fields invested with purpureal gleams.”

646. *Obloquitur numeris*, &c., “and rehearses the seven distinct notes as he plays to the measured beat of the dancers.”—*pii vates*, either “patriotic” or “pious.”—*desuper ostentat*, “ever shows from above” (*ostentat* is frequentative of *ostendo*).—*recolens*, “musing upon.”—*prænatat*, “flows by,” for *præternatat*, as *præfluo*, in Horace, Od. IV. 310, for *præterfluo*.—*valle reducta*, “a retired valley.” Compare “sinus reductus,” *AEn.* I. 161.

713—721. *quibus altera . . . debentur*, “the souls for whom other bodies are destined by fate.” See below, vv. 748—751.—*memorare*, “discourse of”—*jampridem* belongs to *cupio*.—*dira*, “inordinate.”

727. *agitat*, “quicken,” or “ever keeps in motion” (frequentative form of *ago*).—*dispicunt* = “see through” (*dis-separatim*), (but *despicunt* = look down on). Anchises is here speaking of the spirit of the universe (der Weltgeist), which pervades and animates all creation, and to which all animate objects owe their existence.

730—738. *igneus vigor*, “a fiery energy.”—*seminibus*, “elements.”—*tardant*, “clog.”—*clausæ carecere caco*, “pent up in a gloomy prison-house.” He is speaking of the soul (*animo*, v. 720) being hedged about by the body.—*penitusque necesse est*, &c., “and it is absolutely unavoidable that many things [i.e. many bad qualities] having for a long time grown up with it [i.e. with the soul], should become wonderfully imbedded in it.”—*infectum eluitur*, “is washed out and done away with.”

743. *quisque suos*, &c., “we suffer, each his own ghostly penance.”—*quis procul*, &c. Mr. Rickards has well rendered the passage—

“But who comes next, with olive chaplet crowned,
The priestly censer in his hands? I know

Thy hoary locks and beard, thou Roman king,
 New founder of the State by well-framed laws;
 Called from thy niggard soil and petty realm
 Of Cures to ascend a loftier throne.
 Him follows Tullus, who with trumpet-blast,
 Shall break the dreams of peace, and rouse to arms
 His sluggish hosts, to conquest long disused;
 Ancus comes next, vainglorious prince, e'en now
 Too greedy of the shouting mob's applause.
 Or would you see the kings of Tarquin's line,
 And Brutus, the avenger, haughty soul!
 Who freedom's vanished emblems shall restore,
 Him first shall men hail Consul: the dread axe
 Before him shall be borne; and his own sons,
 In traitorous arms against their country leagued,
 The unpitying father should adjudge to die
 In Liberty's dear cause. O sorely tried!
 Howe'er posterity account the deed,
 Thy patriotic zeal, insatiate of renown,
 Shall bear the palm."

754. *tumulum capit*, "he chooses an eminence from which," &c.

826. *signa*, "the Roman standards," captured by the Gauls at the battle of Allia, and recovered by Camillus, who brought them to Rome (*referentem*).

834. *neu patriæ validas in viscera vertite vires*. Observe the alliteration of the line, and compare its imitation in Lucan—

“In sua *victrixi* conversum *viscera dextra*.”

848. *excedunt alii spirantia*, &c., "Others shall mould the bronze to move and breathe more life-like, and from the marble draw the looks of life, plead causes better, with a wand mark out the wandering ways of heaven, and trace the rising stars; but Roman, thou remember to rule the world, be this thine art, to fix the laws of peace, to spare the lowly and war down the proud"—*ostendent terris*. Compare Young in *Night Thoughts*—

“She saw the light and turned her eyes aside
 From our dim region to the eternal sun.”

883. This pathetic tribute to the memory of the young Marcellus,—who had died suddenly at Baiae in the nineteenth year of his age,—was recited by the poet in the presence of Octavia, the mother of the departed boy, and the sister of Augustus. She swooned away, and, on her recovery, ordered Virgil to be presented with ten sesterces for each line of his incomparable panegyric.

895. *candenti perfecta*, &c., "a perfect gleam of dazzling ivory."

900. *recto littore*, "right along the shore."

BOOK VII.

THE ARGUMENT.

AENEAS lands upon the coast of Latium. King Latinus entertains Aeneas, and promises him his only daughter, Lavinia, the heiress of his crown. Turnus, being in love with her, favoured by her mother, Queen Amata, and stirred up by Juno and the Fury Alecto, breaks the treaty which was made. He engages in his quarrel Mezentius, Camilla, Messapus, and many others of the neighbouring princes, whose forces and the names of their commanders are here particularly related.

1. *Tu quoque*, "Thou too" (as well as Misenus and Palinurus). See Aen. IV. 232, and VI. 234, 381.—*litoribus nostris*, "the shores of Italy." The poet is speaking as an Italian.

2. *eternam*, "undying." Mark (1) the closeness, for the sake of contrast, to *moriens*; and (2) that the port, city, and promontory of Gaeta still fulfil the poet's prediction. Morris well renders the antithetical beauty—

"Thou also, O Aeneas' nurse, Cajeta, didst avail,
E'en dying, unto these our shores to leave a deathless tale."

3. *et nunc*, "even now."—*servat honos sedem tuus*, "thy glory haunts and hallows the [sepulchral] spot."

4. *si qua est ea gloria*, equivalent to "quæ magna est gloria." In Wagner's view Virgil here means that the name (nomen) of a city and promontory in Italy will be the epitaph of Cajeta.

5. *at pius Aeneas*, "on the other hand, the affectionate Aeneas"—*at* always marks a contrast or a distinctly new circumstance; *pius* is the constant epithet of Aeneas, whose unfailing tenderness of heart the poet proves by his constant love to his son, his father, his wife, and his sympathy with the sufferings of his comrades.

6. *aggere compiso tumuli*, "and having raised above thy grave a lofty cairn"—Lord Ravensworth.—*postquam alta quierunt æquora*, "after the levels of the deep had sunk to rest."

7. *tendit iter velis*, "pursues his voyage with stretching sails." Compare "tendit iter pennis," VI. 240.

8. *adspirant aure in noctem*, "as night comes on the breezes blow." (Mark the Virgilian alliterations, *adspirant auræ candida cursum.*)

11. *lucus*, "holy groves" [of groves sacred to a deity, and so distinguished from *nemus*, or *sylva*].

12. *assiduo cantu*, "seated with her song." Compare Tennyson's Enoch Arden, "Annie seated with her grief." The poet means here that Circe is always seated at her loom while she sings and works.—*resonat*, "makes to resound," a sense of the word peculiar to Virgil and to Sil. Italicus.

13. *tectisque superbis*, &c., render—

"And in her lofty halls she burns
The scented cedar for the lamp of night,
And runs (*percurrens*) the sounding shuttle through the slender thread."

15. *gemitus iræque leonum*, &c., "the loud laments are heard of lions in their rage, fretting in their chains, and roaring all the night."

17. *sævere, ululare exaudire*. Historical infinitives doing duty for imperfcts.

19. *potentibus herbis*. Compare Milton's imitation in *Comus*—

"My mother Circe with her syrens three,
Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs."

and Horace, Epist. I. 2, 23.

21. *quæ monstra talia*, "such prodigies as those." Here *quæ* = *et hæc*. Observe generally a relative (whether pronominal or conjunctive) is equal to a conjunctive and a demonstrative.—*pii*, hence the intervention of the God.

22. *littora dira*, "the accursed shores" (*dira* = *dei ira*).

24. *et præter*, &c., "and swept then swiftly past the boiling breakers."

25. *cum venti posuere*, &c., "when all the winds were laid and every breeze sank suddenly to rest."

27. *et in lento luctantur marmore tonsæ*, "and the oar-blades wrestle with the yielding marble [of the deep]." The marble surface of the sea is the result of the calm when "every wind was laid."—*lento* is by most commentators and translators taken as "sluggish." We prefer to take it as "moving," or "yielding," and as equal to "mollibus undis" in *Æneid* IX. 815,—a Lucretian phrase (see *Lucret.* II. 377), *mollis* being only a contraction for *mobilis* (*moveo*). "The sluggish marble of the sea," is simply prosaic and commonplace, but the sea, whose marble surface is only broken by and yields to the oar, is an image conceived in the truest spirit of poetry, and is again presented to us by Virgil in *Æn.* VIII. 89—

"Mitis in morem stagni placidæque paludis,
Sterneret æquor aquis, remo ut luctamen abasset."

We may further compare Virgil's uses of *lentus* elsewhere, as at v. 164, *spicula lenta*, where *lenta* clearly means "yielding to" [in the hands of the warrior], or flexible. Again at v. 634 we have *lento argento*, of the silver yielding to the blow of the hammer—certainly not in the sense of "sluggish." Then at 107, *Æn.* X., we meet with *spumant vada marmore verso*, which gives us the picture of the marble surface turned over, or made to yield to the strokes of the oars.—See *Georgics* IV. v. 172. Virgil uses *lentis massis*, of the masses of metal wrought by the Cyclops, which yield to the influence of fire; and Virgil is very fond of applying *lentus* to express the yielding and flexible properties of the vine and other plants and trees, as *lenta veturna*, *lenta vites*. The first and derivative sense of *lentus* is not "sluggish," but rather "yielding and flexible," if we accept it as a contracted form of *lenitus*, softened, for *lenio*, which accounts for its twofold sense of "yielding to" and "sluggish." Professor Trapp renders the words *lento marmore*, "the smooth marble of the yielding deep," and observes, in a note, *lentus* often signifies soft, or "yielding to the touch," and I take it in this sense in this place.

31. *flavus*. So Horace, Ode I. 2, 13: *flavum Tiberium*.

32. *variae volucres*—“birds of varied plumage.”

33. *alveo*. Observe the last two words are contracted by synæresis.

34. *Æthera mulcebant*, &c., “kept soothing with their song the clear bright air, and kept flitting through the hallowed grove (*lucus*).” Observe here the force of the imperfect tense, so common in Virgil, as well as the force of *æther*, and compare Milton in *Comus*—

“How sweetly did they float upon the wings
Of silence through the empty vaulted night,
At every fall smoothing the raven down
Of darkness, till it smiled.”

37. *nunc age, qui reges, Erato*. This new invocation marks a new epoch in the poem. Erato, the muse of amatory poetry, is invoked in allusion probably to the marriage of Æneas with Lavinia, who was engaged to Turnus, his rival.—*que tempora rerum*, “what the critical circumstances.”

42. *reges*—Latinus, Turnus, and Mezentius, and others mentioned in v. 647—680.

43. *Tyrrhenamque manum*, “and the Tuscan bands”—an allusion to the story of Mezentius.—*actosque animis*, “and kings whose valour drove them to their doom.”

50. *fato Divum*, “by the decree of the Gods,” so that Æneas might obtain the kingdom by obtaining the hand of Lavinia.

51. *Nulla fuit*, “was now no more.”

52. *sola servabat*, “was now the only one to preserve the family, and the inheritance so great.” Observe the personal force of *sola*.

56. *quem regia conjux*, &c., “whom the royal spouse [of Latinus] sought with a strange eagerness to have allied to her as a son-in-law.”

59. *laurus*, “a bay-tree,” hence the Laurentians so called.

61. *inventam*, &c., “was said to have found and dedicated”—*primas arcas*, “the foundation or beginning of his fortresses” (compare above, v. 51, *prima juventa*, the early portion of his youth). Such adjectives as *primus*, *medius*, *summus*, *inicus*, qualify not the *whole* of the noun of which they are attributes, but only a *part* of it. Of the same kind are such usages as *frigidus annus*, meaning not “the cold year,” but the “cold part of the year.”—*proxima littora*, “the nearest parts of the shores.”

65. *pedibus per mutua nexit*, “each fettered in the feet of each.”

67. *cernimus*, “we clearly see.”

70. *partibus ex isdem*, “from the same regions” [that the bees came from], *i.e.* the lower sea.—*dominarer* is an archaic form of *dominari*, “to lord it.” Conington beautifully renders the passage—

“To its high top, a swarm of bees
Came warping on the summer breeze,
And, linking feet with feet, they sway
In pendant cluster from the spray.
‘A stranger comes,’ exclaims the Seer;
‘A foreign host: I see them near.’

The same the quarter of their flight,
 The same the region where they light.
 E'en now in plenitude of power,
 They hold the city's topmost tower.' "

73. *Visa nefas*, &c., "was seen (O monstrous sight) to catch the fire in her flowing locks, all the tiring of her head ablaze with the crackling flame, her queenly locks ablaze, ablaze her jewelled coronet." Observe here the accusative of the remote object, in *ornatum, comas, coronam*.

77. *Vulcanum*, "the god of fire" (for fire), metonymy.

78. *id vero*, "that in truth" [above all other portents], the fire that blazed around the Princess herself portended her own brilliant fortune, but the fire she scattered around her portended the flames and fury of war.

82. *lucosque sub altâ*, &c. The oracle of Faunus was in a thick grove below the fountain of Albunea, on the side of Tiber (now Tivoli) surrounded by dense woods. These waters are now called Solfarato de Tivoli; the difficult passage may be rendered: "Which mightiest of forest streams resounds with sacred springs, and from its gloomy depths breathes out a cruel and pestilential stench."

86. *dona*, "sacrificial offerings" [as gifts to the gods].

91. *ipse*, "in person," not by deputy.

94. *stratique jacebat veleribus*. This is quite in harmony with "pellibus incubuit stratis" (v. 87). Servius tells us that the oracle of Faunus was one of those consulted by *incubatio*, i.e. by the suppliant prostrating himself and remaining asleep during the night to receive the answer of the gods in his dreams.

96. *connubis*, to be pronounced *connubij* for the sake of scansion; and observe that *connubis*, *thalamis*, *generi*, are all plural for singular in true royal style, reminding us of the "we" and "our" of modern royalty.

97. *qui sanguine nostrum ferant*, "for the purpose of lifting our name to the stars by mixing their blood with ours." Observe the force of *qui* with the subjunctive mood, to mark the *purpose*.

100. *Sol utrumque recurrens Oceanum*—

"To rise and set on either ocean stream."

LORD RAVENSWORTH.

101. *verti*, &c. Professor Conington renders the passage, "shall see the world move beneath their feet in obedience to their sway." This is not very clear in its meaning. We prefer to take "verti" as the simple verb for the compound *everti* (a very common usage with Virgilian verba), in the sense of *overthrown*, and so in harmony with "sub pedibus." So Lord Ravensworth—

"Shall see the world *subdued* beneath their feet."

106. *relicavit classem*. Compare Horace, Od. I. 32, 7, "relicavit udo littore navem."

109. *adorea liba*, cakes made of finest wheaten flour with honey, and used for sacred occasions, according to Servius.—*monebat* = inspired, *ille* = magnus,

111. *cereale solum*, “the cereal flour,” i.e. the tables of bread on which the repast was placed. According to Servius, the “solum” was that which supports anything.

114. *violare*, because the cakes were considered *sacred* in their heaven-appointed connection with the destinies of Troy.—*manu fatalis crusti*, each of these cakes was marked by two straight lines, crossing each other at right angles in the centre, and dividing the cake into quarters. Compare Juvenal, v. 2, *alienâ vivere quadra*.—*mâlis* = jaws, but *mâlis*, evil.

117. *alludens*, “in merry mood.”—*prima tulit* = “was the first to bring.”

119. *stupefactus numine*, “amazed at the divine omen.”—*pressit*, simple verb for compound *repressit*.—*primam (vocem)*, “the word as soon as uttered.”

120. *o fidi, &c.*, “O household gods so true to Troy.”

124. *fames coget*. So *fames subigat*, III. 256.

125. *accisis dapibus*, “the victuals cut short,” i.e. failing.

127. *molirique aggere tecta*, “to build up dwellings and to raise ramparts around them.”

128. *positura*—for *impositura*, simple for compound verb.

130. *a portu diversa petamus*, “let us explore, turning in different directions from the harbour.”

136. *primamque Deorum tellurem*, “and earth the chief of the gods.” So Soph. Ant., θεῶν ταν ὑπεράταν γῆν.

140. *duplices parentes*, the two parents of Aeneas were Venus amongst the gods, and Anchises in the regions below.—*hic pater omnipotens*. Morris well renders these lines:—

“But thrice the Almighty Father then from cloudless Heaven on high
Gave thunder, showing therewithal the glory of his sky,
All burning with the golden gleam, and shaken by his hand.”

154. *oratores*, according to Varro, the old technical term for “ambassadors.”—*ordine ab omni*, “from every rank.”

155. *ramis velatos Palladis*. Compare XI. 101, *velate ramis oleæ*, the olive was the symbol of peace.

157. *moliturque locum*, “and builds upon the spot.”

165. *cursuque iutuque lacescant*, “and challenge one another in the race and in boxing.”

171. *urbe summâ*, “on the city’s summit, or in the citadel.”

175. *perpetuis mensis*, “at the extended tables,” as opposed to the triclerium of later days.

177. *ex ordine*, “in a row.”

179. *vetisator*, “the planter of the vine.”

184. *captivi currus*, “the captured chariots;” *capti* is used of “persons” and *captivi* of “things.”

190. *aurea*, to be scanned as a dissyllable by synæresis ablative, though Servius takes it as a nominative to qualify *luce*.

192. *patria sede sedes*, “throned on his forefathers’ throne.”

194. *prior edidit*, “was the first to speak out.”

203. *haud vinclo, &c.*, “just not by any means from the restraints of law, but keeping themselves just by their own free will, and from observing the custom of the ancient God [Saturn].”—*atque equidem*, &c.

Observe *stellantis*, glittering with stars, and *stellatas*, covered with stars. The whole passage is thus rendered by Lord Ravensworth—

“ And now I mind me, though the story’s old,
And somewhat darkened by the lapse of years,
Our annalists have writ that Dardanus
Derived his birth from hence, and travelling reached
The Phrygian cities and Mount Ida’s height,
And Thracian Samos, Samothrace now styled.
To him, a wanderer from his Tuscan home,
A throne among the stars is now assigned,
And one more altar added to the gods.”

216. *neq; sidus*, &c., “nor star nor shore deceived us in the direction of our way.” [They steered by the landmarks of the shore, and by the constellations of the sky.]

227. *plaga solis iniqui*, &c., “the region of the intemperate sun.”

228. *Diluvio ex illo*, &c. Morris well renders this passage—

“ How great a tempest was let loose o’er our Idæan mead,
From dire Mycenæ sent; what fate drove either clashing world,
Europe and Asia, till the war each against each they hurled,
His ears have heard who dwells afar upon the land alone
That ocean beats; and his no less the bondsman of the zone
That midmost lieth of the four, by cruel sun-blaze worn.”

228. *vasta per æquora* is properly “through the lonely levels of the deep.” (*Vastus* combines two notions applicable to the sea—its *solitude* and its *vastness*.)—*submovet* = “far removes,” and *oceano refuso* = “far-spreading ocean,” or “overflowing ocean.”

230. *cunctis undamque*, &c.; *cunctis*, “to all without exception” (*omnes, all generally*). Compare Dean Stanley in his Oxford Prize Poem on the Gipsies—

“ They claim no thrones, they only ask to share
The common liberty of earth and air.”

237. *præferimus manibus*, &c., a zeugmatic construction. Render “We bear within our hands the suppliant’s [olive] wreath, and upon our lips the suppliant’s prayer.” (Observe that *precantia* must be scanned as if *precantja*.)

241. *huc repetit* (supply Apollo), “to this country Apollo is now recalling us.”

242. *vade sacra Numici*. All rivers were in ancient mythology accounted sacred, but the Numicus is especially sacred, as the river in which Æneas was said to have been drowned.—*præterea*, “besides” [sending the embassy].—*dat* (supply Æneas).

245. *Hoc pater Anchises*, &c. Lord Ravensworth renders—

“ From out the golden cup Anchises poured
The sacrificial wine—this was the vest
Of Priam when he gave his people laws;
His sceptre this; his sacred mitre these,
And robes embroidered by the Trojan girls.”

At these Illioneus, his words, the king,
Struck with amazement, sate immovable,
Rolling his eyes intent. Nor did the robe,
Nor Priam's sceptre, move so much his soul
As his own daughter's nuptials, and the fate
By ancient Faunus to himself foretold.

'This then is sure the destined son-in-law,
From foreign regions sprung, of equal rank,
To claim our heritage, whose progeny
Shall raise their future glory to the stars,
And by their prowess subjugate the world.'"

262. *deerrit*. Scan as a dissyllable by synesis.

266. *pars pacis*, "a condition of, or a token of peace."—*tyranni*, like the Greek *τύπανος*, "a monarch," not in its later sense of "a despot."

273. *et si quid veri*, &c., "and if my mind divines anything of the truth, I think it best."—*opto* = *reor optimun*, "I hold it most desirable."

275. *nitidi* = "with sleek and shining coats," i.e. "in their best condition."

277. *inistratos ostro*, &c., "coursers of winged speed, caparisoned with purple, and that too on embroidered trappings" (mark the hendiadys).

282. *illorum*, &c., "from the stock of those whom Circe, the mistress of all craft, stealing from her son (the sun-god), bred from a mare she introduced—a spurious race."

285. *sublimes*, "uplifted in spirits."

287. *invecta*, "borne" [in her chariot].

291. *stetit acri fixa dolore*, "stood transfixed with a piercing pang" (*fixa*, for *transfixa*, simple verb for compound. Compare Homer, *βόύργοι πεπαρρίνοι*).

292. *quassans*, either frequentative of *quatio*, "again and again shaking," or intensive, "shaking with violence."

293. *Heu stirpem invisam*, "Alas! the race I cannot look upon without loathing."—*occumbere*, "to sink in death."

299. *quin etiam*, "nay, rather."

303. *alveo*, two syllables in scansion.

304. *securi*, "free from anxiety" (*sine cura*) "respecting me and the deep ocean."

305. *concessit in iras*, &c., "the father of the gods himself gave up ancient Calydon to Diana to wreak her wrath."

307. *ast ego*, "but on the other hand, I" (*ast* and *at* always mark a contrast, or the introduction of something new and unexpected).

309. *potui*, and "could condescend" = "who have turned myself to all" [devices].

311. *dubititem haud equidem*, "I cannot hesitate in any way" (in prose it would run, *haud dubitaverim*—mark the emphatic force always of *haud*).—*quod usquam est*, "whatever anywhere exists."

312. *lectere si nequeo*. The sense is well given by Lord Ravensworth—

"Another fiend I purpose to invoke
And gain from Hell the aid I've lost in Heaven."

More literally, "If I cannot bend the gods on high" [to take up my cause], "I will move" [to this purpose] "the gods below."

315. *at trahere*, "but, on the other hand, to protract"—mark here the force of *at*, and also of the simple *trahere* for the compound *protrahere*.

317. *mercede suorum*, "at this cost to their peoples."

320. *jugales* = conjugales (simple for compound adjective)—"Nor did the daughter of Cisseus alone, pregnant with a torch, give birth to a son, the offspring of her marriage, who became a firebrand" [to his fatherland].

322. *recidiva*, "rising again from its ruins." The figure is drawn from the sprouting of young shoots out of a stock whose trunk has been felled.

323. *horrenda*, "the terrible one" [that is, Juno].

324. *dirarum dearum*, "the curse-bearing goddesses" [that is, the Furies]. Ju. IV. 473. *Diræ* is used absolutely as the name of the Furies (*Dei ira*).—*Luctificam*, "woe-working."

325. *infernisque ciet tenebris* = "and will summon from the nether gloom."

326. *cordi* [dear to her], "heart."

328. *tot vertit in ora*, &c., "so many terrible and threatening aspects of face does she take; so savage are her features; so plentiful a crop she genders of dark and dreadful snakes."

331. *Hunc mihi da*, &c. The passage may be rendered—

"O maiden born of Night, to me vouchsafe
This labour all thine own, to me this task,
Lest all my honour and untarnished fame
Give place; lest now the sons of Troy gain power
To circumvent Latinus with their leagues
Of marriage, and beset Italian realms.
Thine is the power to arm with battle brand
The brothers of one soul."

338. *fecundum concute*, &c., "rack thy creative soul, and scatter to the winds their settled truces; sow thick the seeds of war."

344. *quam super adventu*, "whom inflamed about the arrival of the Trojans, and the marriage contract of Turnus, a woman's cares and anger kept in the furnace" [of affliction].

347. *inque sinum*, &c., "and applies it within the folds of her robe, to her inmost heart, so that maddened by the monster she may throw the whole house into confusion."

350. *attactu nullo*, "with no sensible touch."—*fallet*, "escapes her notice." So Horace, "castra fefellit."

351. *vipeream inspirans animam*, "breathing a viper's soul within her."

353. *tænia*, the end of the ribbon which formed the vitta or *cap*.

354. *ac dum prima lues*, &c., "and when the taint of slimy venom that sunk down into her frame begins to penetrate her senses and to wreath the fire within her bones."

359. *exsilibus*, the plural is here used for the singular for emphasis—"Is it to a race of outcasts and exiles?" See *Aen.* I.11.

364. *penetrat*, the historic present for *penetravit*.

368. *id sedet*, "that is settled" [by fate].

369. *libera dissidet*, "sits apart in freedom from."

370. *sic dicere diuos*, "so mean the gods."

374. *contra stare*, "maintain his opposition."

377. *sine more*, "breaking through all bounds."

378. *ceu quondam*, the simile of the schoolboy's whipping-top in an epic poem has been severely criticized, but no simile could be more expressive and apt. Compare, for example, the increasing extent of Amata's wanderings with the increasing circles of the top, the passive instrumentality of each, the one lashed by the fury of Alecto's serpent, the other lashed into fury by the whip, and compare, too, the wonder of the astounded lookers-on in each case.

Lord Ravensworth renders the passage—

"E'en as a top in widening circles spins,
Which with the pliant lash a gang of boys
Intent on play through empty passages,
Flogs heedless, driven by the thong it winds
In sweeping curves, the childish group stand round
And gaze with wonder at the whirling toy
Flogged into life,—not with less speed doth she
Rouse the fierce mob, and hurry through the town."

381. *supra*. This well expresses the eager gaze of the children hanging over the whirling top, and agape with wondering eyes and mouth.

391. *tibi*, "in honour of thee" (ethical dative).—*te iustrare choro*, "to dance around thee in the sacred dance." The statue of Bacchus was placed in the midst of the revellers as the common centre and inspiring director of all their movements.

394. *deseruere domos*, aoristic use of the perfect, "have at once abandoned their homes," to express rapidity of action.

395. *tremulis ululatibus*, "with faltering howlings."

397. *pinum flagrantem*, "the pine-torch all ablaze."—*fervida*, "all aglow."

398. *canit*, the last syllable made short by arsis.

399. *sanguineam torquens aciem*, &c., "rolling her keen and blood-shot eye in wildness, as she sings the nuptial song, and suddenly shouts the savage shout."—*torvum*, neuter adjective, here used as an adverb.

401. *si qua piis*, &c., "if in your loving heart of hearts lingers a tender regard for the hapless Amata."

404. *talem*, "in such a plight."

410. *Acrisioneis colonis*. Heyne accounts for the legend of Danaë having founded a colony in Italy by the likeness between the words Danaë and Daunia. Niebuhr, on the other hand, thinks that the legend goes to prove that Ardea was founded by Pelasgians. Ardea, it must be remembered, was the capital of the Rutuli. It was besieged by Tarquinius Superbus, and was afterwards destroyed by the Samnites, and in Virgil's time extinct.

412. *tenet*, &c., "now Ardea remains nothing but a mighty name, its fortune is passed away" (see for the use of *tenet* Forbiger and

Ruperti's valuable note on Livy, I. 4, 9; with *fuit* compare Hor. II. 325.—*fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium*, “Trojans we were, but are no more; Troy was, but is no more.”

414. *carpebat quietem*, “was reaping the rapture of repose.”

417. *rugis arat*, “furrows with wrinkles.”

418. *innectit*, “she intertwines” [in her hair].

419. *Junonis anus templique sacerdos*, i.e. longæva sacerdos templi Junonis.

422. *incassum*, “to no purpose.”—*fusos* = effusos (simple for the compound; here the word is pleoptic in its usage).

423, *et tua*, &c., “and the sceptre that should be thine transferred to Dardan colonists” (“transcribi” was the accepted technical term to mark the *transference of colonists* from one town to another, or to describe the passing of money from one hand to another).

425. *ingratis*, “thankless.”—*irrise*, “thou scorned one.”

427. *hæc adeo*, “precisely these.” Observe the emphatic force of “adeo.”

430. *lætus in arma*, “enamoured of war.”

431. *duces pictasque*, &c., “burn together the Trojan chiefs and their painted barques.”

435. *orsa*, used passively, according to Conington, for “verba quæ orsus est.”

438. *ne fingi*, &c., “do not imagine that I feel so great a fear that I should pretend not to have heard of their arrival.”

440. *victa situ*, &c., “outworn by neglect and past the power of conceiving truth,” i.e. doting; *situ* has reference to the mind dulled by inactivity, and *effeta*, to land exhausted by producing too many crops.—*mater*, in contempt, like my grandam, “poor old soul” (Ravensworth).

441. *inter arma regum*—he here tells her that it is not her province to interfere in the affairs of kings.

445. *talibus Alecto*, &c. Lord Ravensworth renders this passage—

“But at these words blazed forth Alecto's wrath;
While as he spoke a sudden anguish seized
Th' imprudent youth—his palis'd eyes grew dim;
So dire a change came o'er the Fury's form,
Such hateful serpents hissed around her head,
Rolling her eyes of flame, she drove him back
Confused, and stammering forth a vain excuse;
Then rearing from her elf-locks vipers twain,
She shook her snaky scourge and furious spoke:
‘Behold me here with age effete and blind
To truth prophetic—me who dote on war,
And phantom armies of contending kings!
Look at these tokens! know that I who come
Straight from the Fury's den infernal, bring
In this right hand war, pestilence, and death.’”

448. With this passage we may compare Dryden's lines (*Alexander's Feast*,—

“ See the Furies rise,
 See the snakes that they rear,
 How they hiss in their hair,
 And the sparkles that flash from their eyes.”

460. *fremit amens arma*, “in his madness roars aloud for arms.”

462. *super*, “above all.”—*proruptus*, “having broken forth (middle voice). Virgil often uses verbs of motion in a middle voice, such as *volvere*, *moveare*, &c.

463. *magno veluti*, &c. Here *flamma virgea* = *vergæ*, and *costis* = “the belly of the pot.” As the Greeks said γάστηρ τρίποδος. Dr. Kennedy thus renders the passage—

“ As when a fire of sticks with crackling loud
 Beneath a steaming cauldron’s ribs is laid,
 And dance the heated waves; within, the flood
 Of water storms with smoke and bubbles high
 With foam; no more the tide contains itself;
 Forth flies back vapour to the air.”

466. *capit*, &c., “contains itself.”

467. *pollutâ pace* = *pace violatâ*.

468. *primis juvenum*, “the captains of his army.”

470. *venire* (for *evenire*—simple for compound)—like our “come out.” Observe the alliterations in the following line (471).

479. *Cocytia*—the Fury is so called because she came from Cocytus in Orcus.

482. *ingens*—applies to the body of the stag as well as its horns. According to Gossrau, the height of the horns as well as the size of the body each contributing to the height of the stag.—*ferum* = “the wild thing” [now tame].

490. *manum*, either contracted for *manuum*, or accusative after *patiens*.

492. *ipsa*, “all of its own accord.”—*sera quamvis nocte*, “however late at night.”

494. *fuvio secundo*, &c., “was floating down the stream,”—as opposed to *adverso fumen*, “up or against the stream.”

495. *dextræ erranti*, “the right hand [which otherwise might have] missed its aim.”

499. *acta*—simple for compound *adacta*, “driven on.”

500. *saucius*, “wounded to the death” (as distinct from *vulneratus* or *ictus*).—*intra tecta*, &c., “flies for refuge to its haunt and home.”

502. *atque imploranti*. With the death of the stag here recorded by the poet and Silvia’s love for her antlered pet, compare the following passages. Dryden in his *Annus Mirabilis*, describing the hunted stag, speaks of “its beseeching eyes.” Shakspeare, in *As You like It*, speaks of the manner of the dying stag, killed by the hunters—

“ The wretched animal heaved forth such groans
 That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat
 Almost to bursting; and the big round tears
 Cours’d one another down his innocent nose

In piteous chase: and thus the hairy fool,
 Much marked of the melancholy Jacques,
 Stood on the extremest verge of the swift brook,
 Augmenting it with tears."

Silvia's tender love for the stag finds a parallel in Chaucer, who says of the gentle Prioress—

" Of small houndes hadde she, that she fedde
 With rosted flesh, and milk, and wastel brede.
 But sore wept she if on of hem were dede,
 Or if men smote it with a yarde smarte:
 And all was conscience and tender hearte."

Andrew Marvell begins a poem on the same subject with these lines—

" The wanton troopers riding by,
 Have shot my Fawn, and it will dye,
 Ungentle men! they cannot thrive,
 Who kill'd thee. Thou ne'er didst alive
 Them any harm; alas! nor could
 Thy death yet do them any good."

506. *improvisi*, "before they were seen [by Silvia]."

507. *stipitis gravidi nodis*, "with heavy-knotted cudgel."

508. *rimanti*, "to the searcher." With "telum ira facit" compare *AEn.* I. 150, "furor arma ministrat." And so Spenser in *Faery Queen*, VI. 44—

" Yet armes or weapon had he none to fight,
 Nor knew the use of warlike instruments,
 Save such as sudden rage lent him to smite."

510. *vocat agmina*, &c. "Tyrrheus, as he chanced to be cleaving an oak into four pieces, with wedges driven together, and panting with wild rage, catches up the axe, and summons his warlike bands."

511. *e speculis*, "from a watch-tower;" but observe that *speculum* is a mirror.

" The cruel demon from her watchtower spied
 The time of mischief: on the hut's high roof
 Descending, from its pinnacle she sang
 The shepherd's signal, to the wreathed horn
 Pitching her hellish voice, wherewith at once
 Shook all the forest, echoed the deep woods.
 'Twas heard by Trivia's lake afar, 'twas heard
 By Nar, the river white with sulphurous waves,
 By Veline founts 'twas heard, and to their breasts
 The shuddering mothers tightly clasp'd their babes."

With *trepidæ matres*, &c., compare Goldsmith's lines:

" And as a child whom scaring sounds molest,
 Clings close and closer to the mother's breast."

520. *buccina dira*—“the trumpet of the Fury.”

523. *direxerat acies*, “they have set the line of battle in order.” Observe the aoristic use of the perfect, to mark rapidity of action and also immediate effect.

525. *ancipiit ferro*, “double-edged axes” (according to Servius). More literally, however, with double-headed axes (from *an*—*ambo*—*caput*). Wagner makes the term = *Marte aequo*.

527. *sole lacesita*, “struck by the splendour of the sun.” With this comparison compare Homer, *Iliad*, IV. 422, and *Georg.* III. 237. and Milton, *Paradise Lost*—

“Out flew
Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty Cherubim—the sudden blaze
Far round illumined Hell.”

534. *inclusit*—for *interclusit*, “cut off,” simple for compound verb.

536. *paci medium*, “a mediator for peace.”

538. *redibant*, “that is, from pasture.”

541. *promissi potens*, “now mistress of her promise,” i.e. having fulfilled her promise.

542. *commisit funera pugnae*, “had brought them to the beginning of a deadly fight.”

545. *perfecta bello*, “consummated by war.”

560. *regam*, simple for compound verb *dirigam*.

565. *Amaonoti valles*, now Lago d’Ansante, so called in Latin from *am* “around,” and *sancus*, “sacred,” or “sacred all round.”

566. *fragosus*, “full of breaks,” (literally).—*extremam*, “finishing.”

577. *in medio criminis cædis*, &c., “in the midst of their charges of slaughter against the Trojans and the heat of passion.”—*ex acie*, “out of the ranks.”

580. *nemora avia*, “the pathless woods.” Observe *scopuli* = “peaks.”—*rupes* = “the cliff” or broken rock (*rumpo*).

596. *Te, Turne, nefas*, “thou, incarnate sin” (see *AEn.* II. of *Helen*). Compare Pope: “Thou art not *vicious*, but art *vice* itself.”

598. *omnis portus*, &c., “my refuge is at hand—in death.”

606. *auroram sequi*, “to penetrate to the farthest East.”

609. *ærei*, the two first syllables contracted by synæresis.

611. *has*, that is, portas.

612. *cinctu Gabino*, that is, by throwing back the toga, then winding its skirt round the body.

624. *pars*—*pars*, for *partim*.—*levis*, “so as to be polished” (proleptic).

626. *lucida tergunt*, “rub them so as to be bright” (proleptic).

629. *adeo*, &c., “precisely five,” so the Greek *δέκα* is used for emphasis.

630. *tegmina tuta*. With these alliterations compare Lucretius, II. 618: *Tympana tenta tonant*.

634. *lento argento*, “the silver yielding to the blows of the hammer;” so *marmore lento*, “the marble sea yielding to the oars that strike it.”

637. *it tessera*, &c., “the watchword of war passes on from man to man.”—*tessera*, originally a cube or token, so “watchword.”

650. *corpore Turni*,—a Græcism for *Turnus*.

655. *insignem palma*, "distinguished by the palm of victory" [in a chariot race].

661. *mixta Deo*, a Græcism—*μιγησα*, "a woman wedded to a god."

664. *dolones*, long pikes pointed with iron.

665. *tereti, Sabello*. Cerdà thinks Virgil here describes *one* not *two* weapons, by hendiadys.

689. *vestigia nuda*, "the prints made by the naked feet."—*galerus*, was made of skin only.—*galea*, of metal and of skin combined.

690. *instituere*, aoristic perfect, "have the established custom of."

692. *fas*, "Heaven allows," "'tis a divine permission."

697. *Iabant aquati numerum*, "they marched in measured time." An interpretation confirmed by *canebant* in the same line: the tune of the song would modulate the march.

701. *annis*, the Cayster. (Observe *annis* is used of a large broad river.)

704. *misceri*, "thronged and confused."

707. *agmen agens*, &c., "leading a host, and a mighty host himself."

717. *infaustum*, because of the total defeat of the Romans by the Gauls, b.c. 389, on the Allia.

720. *sole novo*, "when summer is young."

730. *falcatae enses*, "scimitars."—*acylides*, "clubs" (furnished with a thong, so as to be drawn back, resembling the Otaheitan "tatoo-patoos.")

751. *fronde et oliva*,—hendiadys.

757. *in vulnera*, "to heal the wounds."

764. *placabilis*, "not requiring human victims."

766. *patrias pœnas*, "the penalty due to his father."

776. *ignobilis*, "an inglorious retirement."

781. *haud setius*, "nevertheless."

784. *vertitur*, "moves"—(mid. voice). Virgil generally uses verbs of motion in a middle voice.

788. *crudesco*, "to grow cruel."

791. *argumentum*, "subject." (For "Io," see Æschylus, *Prometheus Vinctus*.)

792. *cœlatum*, "carved or sculptured."

804. *florentes are*, "blooming in bronze," i.e. armed in shining bronze. Compare Lucretius, IV. 482: "bona lucernarum florentia lumina flammis."

813. *prospectat*, frequentative and intensive form of *prospicio*.—*internectat*, frequentative form of *internecto*.

BOOK VIII.

THE ARGUMENT.

THE war being now begun, both the leaders make all possible preparations. Aeneas, warned by the river Tiber's god, goes in person to beg succour of Evander, who, receiving him with hospitality, gives the history of his origin, and relates the story of the robber Caucus, and his death; refers him to the Tuscan army under Tarchon, and sends Pallas, his son, along with Aeneas and a considerable body of men. Vulcan, at the request of Venus, forges a suit of armour for Aeneas, and engraves on the shield the most memorable actions of his posterity.

3. *impulit arma*, “clashed shield on shield” (taking *arma* in its special sense), as in XII. 332: “*Sanguineus Mavors clypeo increpat.*” “Clashed on their sounding shields the din of war,” Milton, *Paradise Lost*, I. 668.

4. *tumultu trepido*, “the rising of terror-stricken” [Latium].

7. *vastant cultoribus*, “dispeople of their tillers.”—*vastare*, “to empty or desolate,” in its first sense, and so connected with *viduare*, *vacuare*.

10. *qui petat auxilium*, “for the purpose of seeking aid” (qui with the subjunctive marks the purpose).—*consistere*, “establish themselves,” stronger than *considere*, meaning, “to take up a portion.”

14. *late increbrescere*, “was beginning to spread far and wide.”

16. *eventum pugnae cupiat*, “eagerly expect the issue of the fight.”

22. This simile is taken from Apoll. Rhod. III. 756, and Lucret.

23. *imagine lunæ*, not the moon herself, but her *reflected image*; so *sole repercussum* alludes to a *reflection* of the sun, imaged in the water. Compare Ben Jonson in the *Staple of News*—

“I shout for fear, and yet I danced for joy,
I had such motions as the sunbeams make
Against a wall or playing on the water,
Or trembling vapour of a boiling pot.”

The water in the text is said to have *lips* (*labris aenis*) of *bronze*, as the edges of the vessel were of bronze.

25. *pervolitat* (the frequentative form), “keeps flitting about from place to place.”

28. *tristi turbatus*, &c., “the saddening war disturbing all his soul, he lay, and late at last allowed sleep to steal over his [weary] limbs.”

31. *ipse*, “in person.”—*deus loci*, “the river god of the place.”

33. *tenuis carbasus*, “the slender gauze.”

37. *æterna* (proleptic), “so that they may be imperishable.”

39. *certa domus*, “a sure and fixed abode.”

40. *tumor omnis*, &c., “the swelling anger of the god has all subsided.”

47. *ex quo*, either “issuing from which” [spot], or, “from what time” (tempore understood).

49. *haud incerta cano*. Here “*haud*” is emphatic, and qualifies *incerta*, not *cano*—“I prophesy things most certain.”

50. *expedias vitor*, “disentangle or complete with success.”

55. *ducunt bellum*, for *producunt bellum*, simple for compound, "protract the war;" so in same line *adverte*, for *animum adverte*, "attend"—simple verb for compound.

56. *recto flumine*—*recto alveo*, "straight along the channel" (so VI. 901, *recto littore*, "straight along the shore").

58. *adversum remis*, &c., "that rowing upwards you may overcome the resistance of the current" (*adversus* is a *partial attribute* like *imus* and *summus*).—*abvehi*, "borne from below," is the regular term to express sailing or rowing up the stream.

64. *hic mihi*, &c., according to Gossrau, "here at the mouth of the river is my home, my source emerged among lofty cities." Dr. Kennedy says of this very difficult passage, "upon the whole we think *magna domus* includes the whole stretch of the river from Rome to the mouth. Rome with its port Ostia, proleptically: "here is the issue of my great abode, capital of lofty cities."

Lord Ravensworth well renders it—

"Here stands my mighty home, and here shall rise
The head and queen of cities."

Morris has—

"This is my mighty house, my head from lofty cities sweeps."

Conington thinks perhaps we may combine the two views, taking "magna domus" with Wagner and others of the Tiber's palace under the water (compare G. 4, 363, &c., of the home of Cyrene in the bed of Peneus), which is said to rise or emerge by a blending of the two notions of a house rising into the air and a river rising from the ground, and is spoken of as destined to be the head of lofty cities, the allusion being to Rome. It seems probable from G. 4, *i.e.*, that the palace of the river nymphs is supposed to extend to a considerable length under the stream, and so Tiber may here speak of his home as extending to the place where Rome was afterwards built. With "caput urbibus," compare "caput populis," *AEn.* X. 203.

Messrs. Lonsdale and Lee take the passage—

"Here is my mighty home, my source flows from towering cities."

73. *tandem arcete*, "protect, I pray thee" (observe the precative force of *tandem*, and compare Horace, "venias, tandem," "Come, I pray thee" [O Apollo].

76. *honore meo*, "by sacrifices offered by me in honour of thee."

77. *regnator*, &c. Prince (of [Italian] streams).

78. *propius tua*, &c., "more distinctly confirm thine own revelations."

82. *candida per silvam*, &c., repeated from II. 250.

84. *tibi enim*, "even for thee:" in Greek *σοι δὴ*, the particle emphatic.

87. *refluens*, "so flowing backwards as to equalise the current."

90. *rumore secundo*. Conington and Corda take this of the cheering of the crews, Heyne and Donatus of the *noise* of the waters; probably it marks the *plash of the oars that went along with them*. The crews, we imagine, would scarcely shout in a strange land, peopled by their enemies; then the cheering could scarcely last *all the way*, and so follow them, whereas the plashing of the oars must so follow them.

91. *fulgentia longe*, “gleaming from afar.”

94. *olli remigo*, &c., “spend days and nights at the weary oar,” (fati-gant), or “they wear out the livelong day and night at the oar.”

102. *honorem ferebat ante urbem, in luce*, “was offering a sacrifice in honour of Hercules and the other gods—in the holy grove outside the city gates;” observe “*divis*,” because whoever the god might be to whom the special offering was made, it was customary to invoke the other gods after him.

104. *Huic una*, a poetical form for *una cum hoc*, “along with this one.”

108. *cunctique relictis*, &c., “All without exception rise in a body [or all at once] from the abandoned sacrificial feast.” Observe the force of “*cunctus*” as opposed to “*omnis*,” and of “*con*” in composition with a verb, either to mark simultaneous time or identity of action. *Mensis* here is “the sacrificial banquet.”

112. *Juvenes*, “warriors” (men of military age), so in Greek a youth is synonymous with warrior, and the Anglo-Saxon knight is akin to child and helot.

114. *pacemne huc fertis*. The emphatic word in the interrogation is always marked by the appended “*ne :*” “Is it peace, peace I say, ye bring hither?” With the beautiful line—

“*Paciferaeque manu ramum prætendit olivæ*,”

compare Shakespeare’s *Henry VIII.* (Crinall)—

“Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace.”

—*qui genus*, “who are ye, in race?” (accusative of reference); so in Greek *τίνες τὸ γένος*.

127. *cui precari*. This verb with a dative case here is used like *suplicari*, “to supplicate.”

128. *comptos ramos prætendere*, “that I should hold before me these branches (of olive) adorned with the woollen fillets.” It is curious to note that the Indian tribes of America used to approach the stranger with the branch or bough of a tree, to show that they came with no weapon to injure, but rather a shade to protect. Something like this may have been the origin of the custom.

132. *terris didita*, “spread from land to land” (observe the force of *dis in didita*, to mark separation).

144. *temptamenta tui*, “a test of you.”—*per artem*, “by artful contrivance.”

155. *ut verba parentis*, &c., *recordor*. “How the accents of thy mighty sire, Anchises, how his voice and looks came back upon my heart.”

159. *protenus invisere*, “come on to visit.”

172. *que differre nefas*, “which Heaven forbids to defer.”—*jam nuno*, “even now;” such is always the force of *jam* with a particle of time.

181. *laborata cere*, “dressed corn” (that is, bread).

183. *perpetui bovis*, “an undivided ox,” and so whole.

186. *dapes*, “the sacrificial banquet,” elsewhere “*mensæ*.”—*ex more*, “=customary,” adverbial for adjective.

190. *jam primum*, &c. “Now first look at this cliff hung high with

rocks." Observe here the appropriateness of Virgil's term *rupes*, "the cliff," or mass of *broken* rocks ("rupes" from "rumpo," as "cliff" from "cleave"). Forbiger well explains, "Cacumen rupis singulis modo saxis cum ipso monti cohærens, et ita speluncam efficiens, moti ipsius montis dirupta, et scopolis disjectis."

192. *domus montis*, "the mountain home."

193. *semihominis Caci*, &c., "which the accursed form of the half-human Cacus used to torment." Compare Milton's "might of Gabriel" for the mighty Gabriel, and Horace's "Herculeus labor" for the toiling Hercules.

196. *foribusque affixa superbis*, "fixed on her gates in triumph."

200. *et nobis optantibus*, "even to ourselves, in prayer."

206. *sceleris dolive*, "his guilt" (in stealing), "or his guile" (in concealing).

208. *pedibus rectis*, "if the feet went straight on."

210. *saxo occultabat opaco* = "he used to keep concealed in the darkness of his cave." Observe the frequentative force of the verb, and also the emphatic position of *opaco*.—*viarum indiciis*, here = *vestigiis*.

216. *relinqui*, understand "by the oxen."

235. *domus opportuna*, "a home to harbour in" (*opportunus*, from *portus*).

248. *insueta*, "in an unusual fashion."

260. *in nodum complexus*, "twining his legs and arms around him"

263. *abjuratae*, "Cacus had sworn he had not stolen them."

265. *tuendo*, simple for compound *intuendo*.

273. *tantarum laudam*, "of exploits so deserving of praise."

275. *Date vina*, "offer libations of wine."

276. *bicolor populus*, "the different-coloured poplar-tree." The leaves on the upper and under side of the poplar are of *different colour*. Observe *pōpūlūs*, a poplar; and *pōpūlūs*, the people. The former feminine, and the latter masculine in gender.

280. *Devezo Olympo*, "the sloping Olympus," for the slope of Olympus [which the setting sun was approaching].

292. *fatis*, "by the command of Juno to Eurystheus," according to Servius.

293. This sudden turn from the third person to the second is thus imitated by Milton—

"Both turn'd, and under open sky adored
The God that made both sky, air, earth, and heaven,
Which they beheld: the moon's resplendent globe,
And starry pole. Thou also mad'st the night,
Maker Omnipotent, and Thou the day."

299. *non te, &c.*, "not thee left of thy reason."

303. *super omnia*, "and to crown all," or most especially.

307. *obitus ævo*, "beset" [with the mark of] "old age." Compare Terence, Eun., "pannis annisque obsumum."

310. *oculos faciles*, "the quickly glancing eyes."

316. *monumenta*, "traditions." See III. 102, *capitur*, "is charmed."

316. *mos*, “a moral law of life.”—*cultus*, “civilisation.”
 317. *aut componere, &c.*, “they knew not how either to collect wealth, or practise economy.”
 318. *asper victu venatus*, “the huntsman’s savage sustenance.”
 327. *Deterior donec, &c.*, render—

“Till step by step a deadlier, darker age
 Arose, with lust of riches, and a rage for war.”

The poet is considering the change for the worse, from the silver to the iron age.

333. *pulsum patrid*, “driven from his fatherland” [Arcadia].—*pulsum* for *expulsum*.

343. *retulit*, “restored,” according to Gossrau.
 344. *Parrhasio de more*, “according to Arcadian custom.”
 346. *testatur locum*, “calls the spot to witness” [of his innocence], or, with Long, “bears witness to the spot.”—*doct*, “explains fully.”
 359. *jam tum, &c.*, “even then an accursed superstition respecting the spot was wont to terrify the rustic mind.”
 371. *duro mota tumultu*, “moved to rising by the Fury” (Alecto). Conington and others read *duro*, forgetful of the fact that the *rising* is all the work of Alecto, the Fury, and of her alone.
 375. *Debita*, “due to destruction.”
 382. *sanctum mihi numen*, “the Deity I revere always.”
 391. *olim*, “at times,” according to Servius.
 395. *causas ex alto*, “such far-fetched arguments.”
 401. *curæ*, “skill.”
 407. *inde ubi, &c.* The whole passage is well rendered by Dr. Kennedy—

“And now when early rest had banished sleep,
 And wanig night had clos’d her mid career,
 What time the housewife first, whose doom it is
 With distaff and Minerva’s humble toil
 To eke out life, the embers and lull’d fire
 Awakens, to her labour adding night,
 That so she may preserve in chastity
 Her husband’s bed, and rear her little sons;
 Even thus, and not more slothful at that hour,
 The Fire-lord rises from his couch of down
 To ply the labours of the forge.”

Observe that *tolerare* is the frequentative of *fero*. Compare the commendation in the “Proverbs” of the Virtuous Woman, “She riseth while it is yet *night*.”—*tenui Minerva* is probably “Minerva’s ill-paid toil,” and *ad lumina* is best taken with *longo*, “protracted to the light” [of day].

420. *audiit referunt gemitum*, Servius interprets by “reforentrum gemitus audiuntur.”

421. *stricturæ*, “masses of metal” stripped (from *stringo*) of the ore.
 426. *informatum*, “put into shape” (of half-finished works of art).
 427. *plurima*, “in fullest abundance.”

430. *alitis Astri*. The thunderbolt is made up of twelve rays, three of hail (*imbris torti*), three of rain-water (*nubis aquosæ*), three of

lightning (*ignis*), and three of wind, and from the collision of these came the thunder.

431. *turbatae Palladis*, "of Pallas in her wrath."

432. *flamnis que sequacibus iras*, "and wrath that burns with pursuing flames."

436. *squamis—auroque*. Hendiadys—"golden scales."

442. *arte magistrō*, you have need now of "all your masterly skill" (*usus = opus est*), or art "that useth all her mastery."

443. *nec plura*, &c. Morris renders the passage thus—

"No more he spake; all they
Fall swift to work and portion out the labour of the day.
The brazen rivers run about with metal of the gold,
And soft the Chalyb bane-master flows in the forge's hold.
A mighty shield they set on foot, to match all weapons held
By Latin men, and sevenfold ring on ring about it weld.
Meanwhile, in windy bellows' womb some in the breezes take
And give them forth, some dip the brass all hissing in the lake,
And all the cavern is agroan with strokes on anvil laid.
Then turn and turn about betwixt with plenteous might to aid,
They rear their arms; with grip of tongs they turn the iron o'er."

Observe *in numerum* (454), "in measured strokes," and *versant*, a frequentative form of *verto*, "they turn and turn again."

456. *matutini volucrum cantus*, most probably the poet here refers to the "twittering of swallows." Heyne, however, refers the morning songs of birds to the "crowing of cocks;" but can the cock be said to crow *sub calmine*, "beneath the thatch?" Wagner well remarks, "I have often heard rustics affirm that they are roused early from their sleep by twittering of swallows." Compare Milton's "and the shrill matin song of birds on every bough." Gray's "Elegy" has—

"The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,
The swallow twittering from the straw-built shed,
The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed."

Chaucer has—

"Me mette thus in my bed all naked,
And looked forth, for I was waked,
With small fowles a great heape
That had afraid me out of my slepe
Through noise and sweetnes of their songs;
And as we mette, they sat among
Upon my chamber-roofe without,
Upon the tyles over all about."

458. *vincula*, "sandals."—*consurgit*, "rises at once" (*con = cum tempore*).

460. *retorquens*, &c., "flinging behind, and wearing the panther's hide that on the left side hung down."

464. *sermonum*, &c., "mindful, hero as he was, of the discourses held, and of the boon that had been promised."

472. *pro nomine tanto*, "is worthy of your glory," according to

Servius, or with others it may be rendered, “in proportion to their glory” (of Evander and the Arcadians).

474. *opulenta regnis*, “rich in the wealth of realms.”

475. *paro jungere*, “I propose to join with us”—simple for compound verb *conjugere*.

489. *infanda furentem*, “unutterably mad.”—*longa morte*, “a lingering death.”

497. *fremunt*, “roar in their fury.”

498. *signa ferre jubent*, “bid the banners to be borne forward,” (i.e. “bid the battle begin”).

499. *Maonieæ*,—referring to the Lydian descent.

500. *flos veterum*, &c., “ye have the bloom and manliness of your ancestors” (i.e. ye who inherit the vigour and the ardour of your ancestors).

501. *dolor*, “indignation.”

503. *nulli fas Italo*, “Heaven allows no Italian.”

504. *externos optate duces*, “and foreign be the leaders that you choose.” (Observe the peculiar force of *opto* here, and the emphatic position of *externos*.)

508. *sed mihi*, &c., “but me the sluggish frost of old age, worn out by length of years, and strength too sere for deeds of daring, begrudge the command in war.”

522. *putabant*, “kept brooding in their minds” (“and would have continued so.”)

524. *improviso sonitu*, “the sudden sound.”

526. *Tyrrhenus*, for *Tyrrenæ* (tubæ). The Etruscans are said to have invented the trumpet.”

527. *iterum atque iterum*, &c. Byron in his lines on Waterloo,—“But hark! that heavy sound breaks in once more.”

528. *inter nubem* = per or *intra nubem*.

529. *pulsa*, “striking against each other.”

532. *ego poscor*, “I, and none else, am demanded” [by the Heavens].

540. *poscant, rumpant*, said ironically.

549. *segnis defuit*, “or carried down [the stream] without an effort.”

550. *rerumque patrisque*,—hendiadys.

556. *vota metu*, &c., “In dread the mothers offer double vows, and terror treads on danger’s heels, and larger to the sight the form of Mars appears.”

558. *euntis*, of Pallas departing.

561. *qualis eram*, elliptically for “*utinam sim nuna talis qualis eram*

565. *terna arma movenda*, “and triple was to be the combat.”

576. *si visurus eum*, &c., “if I live, with the certainty of seeing him and meeting him again.” (Observe *venturus* here is the simple for the compound, *conventurus*.)

577. *patiar durare*, &c., “I could patiently endure any toil.”

589. *qualis ubi*, &c., may be rendered—

“As when the Star of Morn, fresh from her bath
In ocean waves, whose light is loved by Venus’ self
Beyond all other lights, has lifted in the Heavens
His face divine, and melts the gloom away.”

594. *meta viarum*, "the next turn of the way," or "where the way is shortest."

598. *colles cavi*, "hills surrounding the valleys."

601. *diem*, "a (festal) day."

605. *tendebat*, "was encamping or pitching his tent,"—so *Æn.* II. 9, "hec sœvus tendebat Achilles."

610. *secretum flumine*, "in the retirement of the river."

616. *sub adversa queru*, "at the foot of the oak in front (of him)."

617. *donis et honore*, "such honourable gifts"—hendiadys.

618. *expleri nequit*, "cannot be satisfied with" (supply *mentem*).

619. *inter manus et brachia*. According to Servius, the smaller pieces of the armour were placed in his *hands*, and the larger on his *arms*.

624. *leves*, "polished," but *læves*, "light."

634. *tingere lingua*, "to lick them into shape."

635. *sine more* = "regardless of law or right."

636. *actis*. Whilst the games were being celebrated.

649. *Illum*, i.e. Porsenna.

654. *pro templo*, "in defence of the temple" (not in front of it).

658. *dono noctis opacæ*, "by the bounty of the dark night."

660. *virgatis sagulis*, "with the short soldier's coats of plaid" (worn over the "vestis").

662. *gæsa*, "long spears."

664. *Lanigerosque apices*, i.e. the Flamens. The apex, properly so called, was a tapering piece of wood, pointed, and covered at the base with a piece of wool.

666. *pelentis*, "carriages on two wheels."

672. *cerula*, "the azures" [of the deep].

677. *fervore*. Observe the shortness of the penult for metrical purposes.

681. *vomunt*. This is a studied imitation of Homer's account of Diomedes's helmet. See *Iliad*, E, 4.

681. *patrum sidus*, "the Julian star."—*læta*, "smiling in beauty."—*aperitur*, middle voice, "discloses itself," i.e. "dawns."

686. *victor*, "triumphant" (over the Parthians).

689. *ruere*,—supply "videntur."—*Bactra* = Balkh in the Affghan country, according to Kennedy.—*reductis remis*, "the oars drawn back."

694. *telisque volatile ferrum*, "the dart-winged steel," or "the steel that flies from the machine," i.e. from the catapult.

700. *sævit medio in certamine*, &c. Lord Ravensworth renders the whole passage—

"Mars through the battle's din
 Rages in iron mail; the Furies dire
 Hover in middle air, while with rent robe
 Fierce Discord agitates the throng, and her
 Bellona follows with blood-dripping scourge.
 Actian Apollo in the clouds was seen
 Bending his bow; thence, terror-stricken, all
 Th' Egyptian and the Indian hosts, and all
 The swarm of Arab and Sabæan hordes,

Trembled and turned to flight; the Queen invokes
 The winds with cable loosed, and sails unfurled.
 Her, pale and stricken with the fear of death,
 Had Vulcan painted by the tide borne back,
 Where grieving Nile his bosom opened wide,
 And called the scattered armament to seek
 Safety and refuge in his ready stream."

705. *desuper*, "down from the sky."

710. *Iapyge*, the wind blowing for the shore from Apulia, consequently in favour of Cleopatra on her homeward return.

726. *mollior undis*, "with a more subdued stream."

727. *bicornis*, "having two embouchures"—the Rhine and the Waal (Vahalis).

728. *pontem indignatus*, "disdaining a bridge" (so impetuous and powerful was the current of the river).

731. *attollens humero*, "he lifts upon his shoulder" (by means of the shield straps, the divine shield which pictured the deeds of his glorious descendants).—*famam fortunamque*—hendiadys—"the famous fortune." Conington translates these closing lines thus:—

"Euphrates droops his head and flows
 With less of billowy pride;
 Old Rhine extends his branching horns,
 And passion-chafed Araxes scorns
 The bridge that spans his tide.
 Such legends traced on Vulcan's shield
 The wondering chief surveys;
 On truth in symbol half revealed
 He feasts his hungry gaze,
 And high upon his shoulders rears
 The fame and fates of unborn years."

BOOK IX.

THE ARGUMENT.

TURNUS, taking advantage of Æneas's absence, attacks his camp and attempts to burn his fleet. The ships are transformed into sea-nymphs. Episode of Nisus and Euryalus. Their nocturnal adventures and death. Turnus assembles the camp, slays Pandarus and Bitias, and forces the gates left singly within the walls. He is finally repulsed, and saves himself by leaping into the river, and regains his own camp.

1. *penitus diversa*, "far away removed."
6. *volvenda dies*, "time as it rolls along."
8. *urbe*, "his encampment" called *Nova Troja*.
9. *sceptra* = *regna* (by anticipation), or "supreme power," as *sceptra tenens*, *Æn.* 1.

13. *turbata arripe castra*, “surprise and seize the camp.” Thiel, however, takes *turbata* as proleptic, and interprets, “attack the camp suddenly, and then throw it into confusion.” “*Arripere*” is used of rapid occupation in XI. 531.

15. *secuit arcum*—so *τίμηεν δόδον*, “cut swiftly along the bow.”

19. *haec tam clara repente, &c.*, “the sudden clearness of the weather.”

20. *discedere*, “cleave asunder.”

23. *summo de gurgite*, “and from the surface of the flood” (observe the force of the partial attribute, qualifying a part and not the whole of the object).

24. *multa—orans*, “with many a prayer” (compare Iliad I. 460, *πολλὰ—λισσόμενος*).

26. *pietā*. This is one of four cases in Virgil, where the diphthong *æ* is found dissolved by diæresis.

30. *ceu septem surgens*, &c., “as the deep Ganges rises in silence with its seven calm streams, or as when the Nile, with fertilising flow, flows backward from the plain, and sinks within its channel.”

35. *primus conclamat*, “is the first person to cry out” (*primum* would mean “the first thing he does is to cry out”).

38. *ingenti clamore*, “with increasing cries” (*ingens* in its first sense for *ingeminans*, “redoubling”).

45. *objiciunt portas*, “they present the gates as barriers.”

52. *attorquens*, “hurling with all his force” (observe the emphatic force of *ad* here, as in *admirare, adnire, allacrimare*).

53. *principium pugnae*, “to initiate the war” (an allusion to the Roman custom of the *Feiales* hurling a spear into the enemy’s territory, after pronouncing a formal declaration of war).

57. *fovere castra*, “to keep close to the camp.”

59. *ac veluti*. Dr. Kennedy thus renders the simile—

“ As when a wolf around the teeming fold
 At midnight prowls, enduring wind and rain,
 The lambs in safety bleat beneath their dams ;
 He, fierce with anger, reckless, vents his rage
 On the unseen ; long-gathered lust of food
 And jaws with blood unglutted madden him :
 So the Rutulian gazes on the walls
 And camp, aflame with wrath ; while painful thought
 Runs feverish through his hardy frame, what place
 Of access offers, what approach may force
 The guarded Trojans from their palisade,
 And pour them in the plain.”

Milton, following Virgil’s steps, has—

“ High overleap’d all bound
 Of hill or highest wall, and sheer within
 Lights on his feet. As when a prowling wolf
 Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt of prey,
 Watching when shepherds pen their flocks at eve,
 In hurdled cotes amid the fields secure,
 Leaps o’er the fence with ease into the fold.”

Observe *nocte super mediâ* (v. 61), “in the midnight and beyond it.”—*improbus irâ*, “desperate in his wrath.”—*absentes*, “beyond his reach.”

74. *accingitur* (middle voice), “arms itself with.”

79. *prisca—perennis*, &c., “the ground for believing the event is old and good, but, besides this, this tradition has come down from year to year” (*perennis*). Observe the literal force of *prisca* and *perennis*.

84. *domito Olympo*. Jupiter’s mother, Cybèle, had delivered him from Saturn, and so helped him to subdue Olympus, and therefore he was indebted to her for it.

86. *arce summa*, “on the heights of Ida.”

88. *has*. Supply *arboreo—juveni*, *Aeneas*.

89. *anxius angit*. Heyne, who was blind to the obvious beauties of Virgil, calls this *inepta allitteratio* (a silly alliteration). Wagner defends it on the ground that Virgil meant to express by it *intense anxiety*, and instances Cicero’s *maxima moles molestiarum* (Orat. I.) and also Lucretius’s *anxius angor*. Cicero, he says (Tusc. IV. 12), writes, “differunt anxietas ab angore, neque enim omnes anxii, qui anguntur, ne qui anxi, semper anguntur.” We may further remark that the object of Virgilian alliteration is twofold—first to add beauty to the form of his poem, and secondly to give it an archaic colouring, as an epic bearing on the distant past of Roman legend; and in this he follows Ennius and Lucretius, for the early Roman poets, like the early English poets, abounded in alliteration. No reader of Byron can be blind to the beauties of such alliterative lines as—

“The eye that wins where it wanders, and dazzles where it dwells.”

“And marked the mild angelic air,
The rapture of repose that’s there.”

91. *quassatæ*, frequentative of *quatio*.

92. *prosit*, “let it avail” (that they have grown on these our mountains).

96. *Mortali ne manu*, “Is it with mortal hand?”—(*immortale fas*, the privilege or “divine right of immortality.”)

98. *defunctæ*, “having done their duty,” or “attained their end.”

112. *chori*, of the Corybantes who attended Cybèle.

114. *Ne trepidate*, “Indulge in no panic haste.”

125. *rauca*, adj. neuter for adverb *rauæ*.

127. *ultra*, beyond all expectation (in its literal sense).

131. *pars altera*, “one portion of the world”—i.e. the sea.

134. *fatalia responsa*, “the oracular responses that declare our destiny.”

140. *sed perire*, &c., “but (it may be urged) to have once perished is enough, to have sinned once before should have been sufficient for them, so that they should utterly abhor almost all the female sex,—men, too, whose assurance in this intervening rampart, and to whom these impeding trenches, which are but scanty means of separating them from death, lend courage.”

144. *At non viderunt*, &c., “and yet on the other hand did they not see?” (Observe the force of *at*.)

154. *Haud sibi*, “I will bring it pass that they shall by no means

imagine they have to do with Greeks and Pelasgian troops." Observe *faxo*, archaic form of *faciam*, and the emphatic force of *haud*.

157. *quod superest*, best taken with *diēi*, "as for the rest of the day."

160. *flammis*, watch-fires.—*variant vices*, relieve each other on guard.

173. *quos dedit esse rectores*—a Greek construction for *ut essent rectores*, i.e. "commanders of the soldiery" (*juvēnum*).

174. *sortita periculum*, "distributing their perilous duties by lot."

184. *dine hunc ardorem*, "Is it the gods that plant this burning desire in our minds, or is his own eager wish the god of each." Observe the emphatic force of the appended interrogative *ne*.

189. *lumina rara micant*, "lights glimmer here and there." Compare *Æn.* I., "rari nantes in gurgite vasto," "swimming here and there upon the watery waste."

191. *quid dubitem*, "what am I considering with such anxiety?"

195. *sub illo*, "near to the foot of that hill."

197. *laudum—amore*, "by a passion for glory."

199. *mene igitur*, &c., "Is it me you refuse to take as the companion of your mighty enterprise? Observe the emphatic force of *ne*, as marking the word on which the interrogation turns.

204. *sublatum erudit*, "reared and educated me." Compare Horace, Sat. II. 5, 46. The allusion is to the Roman custom of fathers taking up children new-born as a token of acknowledgment.

204. *nec tacum talia gessi*, "nor have I acted with you in such a way (as that you should reject my offer)."

205. *est hic—est meus*. So Horace *hunc hominem*, "for me," Sat. I. 9, 47.

206. *bene emi*, &c., "and one who thinks that the glory which you seek is well bought with life," *bene* = *vili pretio*.

208. *nec fas—non*, "nor would Heaven allow me to think—no; it would not."

213. *raptum pugna*, "rescued from the fight."

214. *humo*, earth the common resting-place of all

221. *vigiles*, "the relays;" *servant vices*, "serve their turn in keeping guard."—*cedit loco*, "gives ground."

225. *oblita laborum*, proleptic, "so that they forgot their toils."

232. *rem magnam*, &c. Servius explains this, that the matter would not admit of delay, so great was it, and that delay might cost them dear; better, however, to take it that the business was of great moment, and was well worth the time of delay spent in hearing their proposition."

236. *ferimus*, "we offer as a proposal."

238. *qui patet*, &c. Conington well observes: "The meaning seems to be that by going through the gate next the sea they will be able to make their way stealthily (*insidiis* of a stealthy expedition) to Pallentium. The camp would have more gates than one, like a Roman camp. *Bivio portæ* seems merely = 'porta' the gate affording a passage out and in, so that there will be no special relevancy in it here."

240. *interrupti ignes*, &c., we may render it—

“Between the fires is many a break, and black the smoke
Mounts upwards to the stars.”

244. *primam urbem*, “the most advanced portion of the city” (the attribute is partial only). The whole passage may be rendered, “in our continuous hunting expeditions we have seen in the deep shady valleys the outskirts of a city, and come to know the river in all its course.”

246. *gravis annis*—literally, “weighed down by years.”

248. *tamen* (single for compound *verum tamen*), “in spite of all.”

255. *integer ævi*, “untouched by old age” (or time), see *Aen.* II. 638. Servius says that Ennius applies the expression only to the gods. So Homer speaks of this as *ἀγήρως*.

260. *fides* is here, as often, put for hope: the whole passage may mean, “all my fortune and my hope, whatever they be, I place in your hands.” The phrase “in gremiis pono,” is borrowed from the mother’s tender care of the *babe placed upon her breast*.”

262. *nihil illo triste recepto* may be rendered—

“All sadness ends when he is brought to light.”

268. *contigerit victori*, “it will be the victor’s happy lot.” Contingo is always used of lucky chances, accido generally of *unlucky*.

271. *jam nunc*, “even now.” When one particle of time qualifies another, the first generally becomes an emphatic particle: so we have *jam tunc*, “even then;” *jam nunquam*, “even never;” *jam unquam*, “even ever.”—*excipiam sorti*, “I shall exempt from the lot.”

273. *eua arma*, “their proper instruments of industry.”—*omnibus* refers only to the captive slaves.

274. *insuper his*. Gossrau understands *addam*—“and besides to these will I add.”

275. *spatiis*—the metaphor here comes from the race-course (stadium).

277. *Venerande puer, jam pectore toto accipio*, “O youth, thou idol of my heart (or divinely beautiful), I welcome thee with all my heart.” “Venerandus” here may be taken, perhaps, in etymological connection with *venustas*, in the sense of beauty worthy of his forming an object of worship. Compare the standing epithet of Homer, *θεοειδῆς*, *beautiful as a god*, and the term in the *Acts of the Apostles*, *ἀρτεῖος τῷ θεῷ*, *beautiful as a god*, descriptive of the infant Moses. This is Scaliger’s view, who derives *vener* from *Venus* in the sense of beauty—“observantia prosequor ob vencrem,” i.e. *venustatem*.

281. *nulla dies*. “No day (of my life) shall, I trust, convict me of being unworthy of so bold an enterprise, thus much (do I promise), let fortune prove favourable or unfavourable.” This is Heyne’s rendering, but Forbiger renders the latter portion “provided only that fortune, now favourable, turn out not adverse,” where he reads, *tantum fortuna secunda haud adverse cadat*.

288. *inqve salutatam, for insalutatem que*, “unsaluted by me,” i.e. without taking last leave of her.

294. *patriæ pietatis*, “of his affection for his own father.” Compare X. 824, where it is said of *Aeneas* himself.

296. *sponde*, “include in your covenant.”

297. *ista genitrix, &c.*, “the mother that brought thee forth, shall

be Creusa in all but a name; nor slight shall be the guerdon of gratitude that shall be hers for having given birth to such a son."

309. *primorum*, genitifve of *primores*, "chieftains"

315. *multis tamen ante*, &c., "(doomed to perish) but for all that" (tamen for verum tamen, simple for compound) "about to be the destruction of many." So Servius, who understands *antequam ipsi perirent*.

317. *arrectos*, "the poles turned upwards (of the chariots)."

319. *vina*, "(jars of) wine."

322. *consule*, "provide for the (contingency)."

323. *Hæc ego rasto*, &c. "These parts will I dispeople and make a solitude of (by slaughter), and I will lead you by a wide circuit."

325. *tapetibus—exstructus*, poetical construction for *exstructus*.

330. *premit*—simple for compound *opprimit*, "overwhelms in death."

334. *terra torique*—hendiadys, "the earth that was her couch."

337. *Deo vicius*, "overpowered by wine."—*protinus ludum*, "if he had continued his play all the night through."

347. *pectore in adverso*, "in front of the breast" (the attribute is here partial).

348. *multa morte recepit*, "withdrew it with many a dying pang," or "with a mighty outpouring of life-blood."

350. *furto servidus instat*, "hotly presses on his furtive deeds"—i.e. the slaughter carried on under the cover of the night, when they *stole* on the sleeping enemy and slaughtered them.

354. *cæde atque cupidine*—hendiadys, "with eager slaughter."

356. *pænrum*, &c., "enough of blood has been drained" by the blood of the enemy.—*phaleras*, "the soldiers' ornaments."

361. *hospito quum fungeret*, &c., "when he would join himself to him as a friend."—*Tivors*, of "Tivoli."

374. *radiis* (of the moon), according to Servius.

375. *Haud temere est visum*, "This by no means appeared to be a matter of common chance." The negative here emphatic.

386. *imprudens*, "lacking forethought," or "unconscious" (that he had distanced Euryalus)—contraction of *improvidens*.

397. Dr. Kennedy proposes to remove the comma here after "tumultu," and to connect the ablative clause with *oppressum*—and well renders the passage, "overtaken by a suddenly confusing crowd of foes, and making great resistance in vain." Conington's metrical version renders the passage—

"A little moment,—shouts arise,
And lo! Euryalus he spies,
Whom now the foemen's gathered throng
Is hurrying helplessly along,
While vain resistance he essays,
Trapped by false might and treacherous ways."

403. *suspiciens altam Lunam*, "looking up to the Moon on high from below."—*sub*, in the sense of "from below," used generally with compound verbs of motion, as *subvehō*.

407. *si qua*, supply *dona* from preceding sentence.

408. *tholo*, the dome or cupola (internally); *fastigia*, the summit (externally).

412. *aversi* (some MSS. read *adversi*)—"with his back turned" (towards Nisus).

417. *librabat*, "poised" (close to the ear).

421. *quo* = *cui* hosti.

428. *mea fraus omnis*, "mine is all the guilt."

430. *tantum infelicem*, &c., "he only loved too well his hapless friend."

432. *sed viribus adactus*, &c., "but the sword driven with all might passed through his ribs, and bursts open his fair bosom." Observe the difference of tenses in the two verbs, and its force in each case.

435. *purpureus*—*aratro*. Virgil owes this beautiful simile partly to Catullus and to Homer. "Velut prati ultimi flos prætereunte post-quam tactus aratro" (Catull. XI. 22. See also Iliad XI.) Morris renders it—

"As when the purple field-flower faints before the plough and dies,
Or poppies when they hang their heads on wearied stems outworn
When haply by the rainy load their might is overborne."

Compare also Spenscr (Lodowich Byshelt)—

' His lips waxed pale and wan, like damaske roses bud
Cast from the stalke, as like in field to purple flowre,
Which languisheth, being shred by culture as it past.'

Fletcher in his Purple Island has—

" All so a lily press'd with heavy rain,
Which fills her cup with show'rs up to the brink:
The weary stalk no longer can sustain
The head, but low beneath the burden sinks ;
Or as a virgin rose her leaves displays,
Whom too hot scorching beams quite disarrays :
Down flaps her double ruff, and all her sweet decays."

Young in Force of Religion has—

" Thus the fair lily when the sky's o'ercast,
At first but shudders in the feeble blast ;
But when the winds and weighty rains descend,
The fair and upright stem is forc'd to bend ;
Till broke at length, its showy leaves are shed,
And strew with dying sweets their native bed."

441. *ac rotat ensem fulmineum*, "and whirls around his lightning-flashing sword."

449. *pater Romanus*—not Romulus, but *Jupiter Capitolinus*.

453. *primis* = *primoribus*, "the chieftains."—*una cæde*, "in one common slaughter."

461. *sole infuso*, &c., "the sun's beams now pouring down on earth, and now all things unveiled by his light."

473. *Interea pavidam*, &c. Lord Ravensworth worthily renders this touching passage:—

" Meanwhile, throughout the startled city flies
Fame's messenger, and stuns the ear of one—
The widowed mother of Euryalus :

Straight the warmth left her veins, and from her hands
 The needles dropt, and all her work was cast
 Neglected on the ground; she sallies forth
 With piercing shrieks, and torn dishevelled locks,
 In her mad course along the rampart walls,
 Careless of risk, careless of men and spears,
 With agonising wail she fills the air.
 ‘Alas! Euryalus! my son! is’t thus
 That I behold thy face, thou darling hope
 Of my defenceless age? Ah! and thus
 To leave thy mother lonely and forlorn,
 Without a last farewell, when sent to affront
 Such perils. Now, alas! thou liest a prey
 To dogs and birds upon foreign soil;
 And to thy wretched mother ’tis denied
 To close thine eyes, and weep upon thy grave,
 Or wash thy wounds, and decently dispose
 Thy winding-sheet. How oft for thee, my boy,
 Have I spent days of toil, and solace found
 In my declining years! How can I reach
 Thy corpse, or trace the fatal spot which holds
 Thy bloody trunk and mutilated limbs?
 Is this sad spectacle my sole reward
 For following thee, my son, o’er sea and land?
 If ye have any pity, Rutuli,
 Transfix me with your javelins; at my breast
 Aim all your deadly weapons; slay me here!
 Or do thou, Sire of Gods, compassionate
 My woes, and plunge me, thunder-stricken, down
 Rapt from this hated light to Tartarus,
 Ending at once my sorrows and my life!
 All hearts are smitten by her wails; a sob
 Passes throughout the ranks, and spirits droop
 For battle weakened by infectious tears.
 Her spreading sorrow as she went, Idæus
 And Actor, at Ilioneus’ behest,
 And that of young Iulus, bathed in tears,
 Bore off for refuge to a friendly home.”

Observe (476) *radii*—“the shuttles;” *pensa*—the web;” *revoluta*, “was unravelled.”—*Tu ne nilla, potuisti linquere solam*, “and is it thus, my darling, thou couldst leave me in my solitude.” Observe the emphatic force of *tu* with the interrogative, and the simple for compound, *linquere* for *relinquere*. At v. 488, *quam* is here the relative best taken with *veste*, “the robe (which night and day I wove).”

493. *pietas*, “the feelings of affection.”

503. *at tuba terribilem*—an alliterated line, borrowed from Ennius.

505. Conington thinks that “Volsci” is here put for the Italians generally.

509. *spissa viris*, “crowded with men.”

510. *contis*, “heavy pikes.”

516. *ruunt* (is here active), “overthrow.”

518. *cæco*—*Marte*, “covered” as the combatants are by the *testudo*—a roof of shields, shaped like the tortoise-back.

528. *ingentis*—*belli*, borrowed from Ennius: “*oræ*,” though literally signifying the extreme edges of a garment, is here taken for the whole series of the warfare.

535. *lampada*, a kind of vessel, containing combustibles, and furnished with hooks, which was thrown in sieges.

545. *primævus*, “in the prime of age,” “the early flower of life.”

548. *inglorius*, “undistinguished,” like *ἀσημος*.—*alba*, “without device.”

555. *densissima*, “in thickest” (showers).

580. *spiramenta*—*animæ*, poetical for “lungs.”

595. *indigna relatu*, “heaping reproaches on the enemy.”

596. *novo regno*, “by his recent alliance with royalty.”

605. *renatu* for *venatione*—*silva fatigant*, “weary the wood in hunting the game.”

615. *desidie cordi*, “indolence is your hearts’ delight.”

620. *cedite ferro*, “abstain from the use of the sword.”

622. *nervoque obversus equino*, “and having turned the horse-hair string of the bow towards herself.”

623. *diversa brachia*, &c., “extending his arms in different directions.”

627. *auratæ fronte*, “with gilded horns” (*aureus* would be golden).

644. *nec*—*capit*, &c., “Troy alone, the state to which Trojans are now reduced, is no longer worthy to contain you.” Thus Philip said to Alexander, *Μακεδονία γαρ οὐ καρέ*.

668. *Hædis*. Storms generally accompany the rising and the setting of these constellations (Servius.)

669. *liquentia*. In Geor. IV. 441. The first syllable is short.

690. *stomacho*—not “the throat,” as some take it, but “the stomach.”

700. *abit*, simple for compound, *transabiit*. See above, v. 432.

706. *duo tauræ terga*, a shield with two folds of bull’s hide.

711. *pila* (a pile, but *pila*, a ball).

720. *undique convenient*, i.e. the Trojans as well as the Rutulians, according to Forbiger. According to Conington, the meaning seems to be that the two armies join battle, though one is inspirited, the other disheartened. It is conceivable, however, that we may be meant to think of the Rutulians alone; which would agree better with the next line, *data*, “by the opening of the gates.” *Data copia*, above, v. 484.

723. *qui casus*, “what evil chance rules the day.”

729. *ultra*, (literally) “beyond what you might expect.” See *AEn.* II. 145.

733. *mittit*, &c., “he sends forth from his shield the quivering flashes of lightning.”

745. *vulnus*, i.e. *letum*.

748. *neque enim is*, &c., “For not like you is he who now wields the weapon and deals the wound.”

749. *Consurgit in ensen*, “he rises with the full force of his body to the blow” (in order to deal a heavier wound).

750. *mediæ frontem dividit*, “he cleaves his head in two.”

763. *succito poplite*, "with severed hamstring," *excipit* is used of catching wild beasts.

769. *ab aggere*, to be taken with *dexter*.

770. *caput huic*, &c., his head struck off by a single blow, dealt at close quarters.

772. *felicior*, "more successful," or skilled.

774. *amicum Musis*. See Horace, Ode I. 26. 1. Galbraith here remarks that "Lord Orrery, in one of his letters to his son, has proposed a curious conjecture relative to this passage. He thinks that under the name of Cretheus, Virgil wished to pay a high compliment to the talents of his friend Horace, whom he could not have introduced in any other way in a poem of this description. His lordship was probably led to form this opinion by a passage in one of Horace's odes where the poet calls himself *Musis Amicus*."

817. *mollibus extulit undis*. Lonsdale and Lee render, "bore him up on his gentle stream;" but perhaps better, "and bore him up upon his buoyant waves."

BOOK X.

THE ARGUMENT.

JUPITER calls a council of the gods, and, after a spirited controversy between Juno and Venus, forbids their engaging with either party. Aeneas returns from Etruria in Tarchon's fleet with his new allies. A bloody battle ensues with great slaughter on both sides. Turnus kills Pallas, Aeneas, Lausus and Mezentius. The actions and death of these conclude the book.

5. *bipatentibus*—"double-gated" (halls), i.e. open at both ends. According to Forbiger, the sense is, "having an entrance *back and front*."—*considunt*—"sit together" (in synod).

7. *versa retro*, "changed for the worse."—*inquis*, "wrangling, or perverse."

8. Heyne objects to this passage on the ground that we have not been told previously that Jupiter had forbidden the gods to encourage the war between the Latins and Trojans; but that, on the contrary, he had foretold to Venus (En. I. 263), *Bellum ingens geret Italia*: nor have any of them taken part in it but Venus and Juno. Forbiger, however, replies that *abuneram* does not mean to *interdict*, and he thus explains, "I (says Jupiter) was always averse to this war, and always wished that Aeneas should gain possession of Italy without a contest, but the resentment of Juno has frustrated my intentions."

11. *ne arcessire*—"anticipate not the time."—*justum*, "right."

13. *exitium apertas*, "when the Carthaginians, opening a way for their army across the Alps, threatened destruction to the Romans."

14. *res rapuisse* (for *rapere*). Plunder was generally the first act of the war.

15. *sinite*, "let the matter rest,"—absolute as *law*.

16. *potestas*, “sovereign,” (abstract for concrete).

19. *namque*, &c., “for what other power remains which we can implore (since almost all side with Turnus).”

24. *aggeribus murorum* (archaic form of *murorum*), “the walls high-piled”—hendiadys.

25. *Nunquamne*, &c., “Is it never that you will allow the Trojans to be free from sieges?” Observe the emphatic force given to *nunquam* by the interrogative *ne*.

30. Conington takes *demoror*—“delay,” but Goessrau seems more correct in taking it, “I await (mortal arms),” i.e. “I have still to feel the force of the weapons of war:” this view is more in harmony with the *mea vulnere restant*, just preceding.

35. *verttere*—simple for compound *everttere* or *subverttere*.

48. *sane*, assuredly.—54. *inde* (i.e. from Ascanius). The whole passage may be rendered, “Of what avail has it been to have escaped the plague of war, to have made good their escape from the midst of Grecian fires, to have exhausted a thousand perils of the sea, and of the boundless shore, so long as the Trojans have still to seek for Latium, and for the towers of Troy, rising from its ruins? Would it not have been better far to have settled on the last embers of their fatherland, and on the soil where Troy once stood?”

61. *revolvere casus*, “to enter again into the cycle of the woes of Troy.” Compare *Aen.* I. 9: “tot volvere casus.”

71. *Tyrrhenam*, &c. = “to agitate for a Tuscan alliance.”—*fraudem* = “mischief.”

74. *indignum*, “is it a cause for indignation?”

98. *deprensa*, “discovered.”—*murmura cæca*, “subdued murmurs,” or “the murmuring noises the cause of which is not at once discovered,” something like what the Scottish call a “sough.” The terms *flamina prima*—*deprensa cæca murmurata* seem all to point to something which reminds us of Cowper’s lines:—

“Mighty winds that sweep the skirt of some far-spreading wood
Of ancient growth, make music not unlike
The dash of Ocean, on his winding shore.”

101. *silesco*, “begins to be silent” (the verb is here inceptive, ending in *sco*).

102. *tremefacta solo*, “was made to tremble to its foundations.”

107. *quam quisque sectat spem*, “whatever expectation each *carves out* for himself” (literal), or “pursues steadily and constantly;” the word is the old frequentative of *sequor*, from which came *sectari*: so *fuat* is an archaic form of *sit*.

109. *errore malo*, “the mischievous error of misinterpretation” (of the prophecies).—*monitis sinistris*, “deceitful oracles.”

125. *germani*, perhaps uterine brothers of Sarpedon.

130. *Hi*, the besiegers.—*illi*, the besieged.

132. *Ipse inter medios*, &c., is thus rendered by Lord Ravensworth—

“Lo! in the midst, bright Venus’ chiefest care,
Offspring of Dardanus, the noble boy,
With heat uncovered, glitters like a gem

Set in a brooch of gold, rich ornament
Of neck or brow, or like a graven head
Of sculptured ivory in ebon frame,
Orycian artist's work; his milk-white throat
Is shadowed by the ringlets of his hair,
Confined in coronet of beaten gold."

143. *pulsi gloria Turni prisina*, "the ancient renown of having driven Turnus from the field of fight."

150. *quidve petat*, &c., "what is his aim, what offers he brings with him?"

152. *humanis quæ sit fiducia rebus*. Not, as is generally rendered, "what confidence can be placed in human affairs," but rather, with Conington, "what ground of confidence human affairs can give."

157. *rostro Phrygios subiuncta leones*, &c., "the Phrygian lion joined to the beak beneath them, and over them (*super*) juts Ida."

164. *armet que rates*, "mangs the fleet."

174. *Insula inexhaustis*, &c., "an island productive of inexhaustible mines of iron" [inexhaustis is here *active*, like inaccessos (VII. 11). —generosa, in its full sense of *productive* = *generans*. Compare Shakespeare, "barren breed of metal"].

181. *versicoloribus armis*, "his inlaid armour" (not *painted*). Compare Homer's *τοιχία τείχεα* and *αἰδήα*.

184. *intempeste*, "unhealthy."

189. *crimen amor vestrum*. The cause of the transformation of Cynus was his friendship for Phaeton. Capavo was the son of Cynus. Translate, "love was your guilt" [that is, the guilt of Cinyris and Capavo], "and the cognizance of your father's form is also your guilt." —*luctu amati*, "in deep grief for the beloved dead" (*luctus* is generally grief for the dead, like *lugeo*).

191. *mæstum musd*, &c., "and solacing his sorrowing passion with his song." Compare Geor. IV. 464, of Orpheus and his wife, Eurydice, "cava solans oegrum testudine amorem."

192. *Canentem molli*, &c., "and to have passed an old age hoary with soft and downy plumage." Observe *cäñentem* here and *cäñentem* (singing, from *cano*), also that *duxisse* is simple verb for compound *induuisse*.

195. *ille*, the figure of a Centaur placed at the bow.

196. *Saxumque undis*, &c., "and threatens the billows with a beetling rock."

204. *Tusco de sanguine vires*, "but its strength was drawn from its Tuscan blood" (of Mantua, which consisted of three distinct races—Greek, Etruscan, and Umbrian—each with four tribes; and the poet tells us that the Tuscan element was the strongest).

206. *infesta pinu*, "in hostile ships of pine."

208. *adsurgens*, "rising to the stroke." —*spumant vada*, &c., "and the shallows foam as the marble of their surface is turned" (over by the oars). The foam is said to be always most abundant in the shallow parts.

219. *medio in spatio*, "in the middle of her cruise" (the attribute is here *partial*).

221. *numen habere maris*, "to exercise divine power over the sea."

226. *ipsa*, "all the rest of her body," as opposed to her hands.
 229. *immitte velis rudentes*, "let go the sheets." The metaphor is from the horse, *equo habendas immitte*, "give it rein."
 231. *refecit faciem*, "re-fashioned our appearance."
 243. *invictum dedit ipse Ignipotens*, &c., "whom the Fire-lord has made invincible" (*invictum* is here proleptic).
 254. *pugnae princeps*, &c., "you first encourage me to the fight; cause, therefore, the issue to be speedily approached."
 265. *dant signa*, "give signs" (of their advance).
 266. *Stymoniae*, &c.—an imitation of Homer, Iliad, III. 3, 4, &c.—*clamore secundo* = "with clamour in their train."
 267. *At Rutulo.* Dr. Kennedy renders the passage—

"Wondrous it seems to the Rutulian king,
 And to the Ausonian chiefs, until they turn
 And view the vessels pointing to the shore,
 And, gliding towards them in a fleet, the sea.
 The cone is burning on the chieftain's head;
 Flame from its crowning crests is shower'd; his shield,
 From forth its golden base streams wasting fires;
 E'en as when comets in the clear of night,
 All blood-red, send a melancholy glare,
 Or as the Sirion blaze, to doleful men,
 Brings in its rising fever and disease,
 And saddens with its baleful light the sky."

With this passage compare Milton's Paradise Lost, II. 709—

"Satan stood
 Unterrified, and like a comet burn'd,
 That fires the length of Ophiucus huge
 In the Arctic sky, and from his horrid hair
 Shakes pestilence and war."

277. *præripere littora*, "to seize the shores beforehand" (a military term).
 279. *perfringere dextrā*, &c., "to break through the enemy sword in hand, for in the hands of [brave] men (not in their feet or tongues) is Mars himself."
 281. *referto*, "now take care to rehearse in action." Observe the emphatic force of the imperative in *to*.
 288. *pontibus*, "gangways" for disembarking.—*recursus languentis pelagi*, "the ebbing waves of the languid deep."
 292. *inoffensum*, &c., "but the sea not striking itself" (on any rocks) "glides up" (to land) "with a spreading tide." Here *inoffensum* is middle voice.
 296. *sulcumque sibi premat*, &c., "Let the keel make a trough for itself."
 303. *dorsō iniquo*, "the sandbank ridge that will not allow the ship to right itself."
 310. *signa canunt*, "sound the signal" (from the trumpet).
 314. *haurit latus apertum*, "lays open his side and drains it of its blood."

321. *usque dum*, "as long as."

326. *securus amorum*, "without any care for love."

331. *deflexit stringentia*, &c., "fostering Venus turned aside the darts, so that they merely grazed the body."

341. *nervis pependit*, "hung down from the sinews." Simple for compound verb—*dependebat*.

343. *et*, emphatic for *etiam*.

347. *pressū* for *impressū*; simple for compound.

359. *obnizi contra*, a pleonastic emphatic form.

364. *insuetos acies*, &c., "unaccustomed to engage on foot."

369. *per vos*. Wagner, quoting some passages in which the pronoun in similar adjurations is not governed by the preposition, but depends on *rogo* (*obsecro*, &c.), would here supply *rogo*, which is implied in the appeal *ne adite*, 372, and make *per et* = *per*. But this seems rather a summary mode of dealing with the conjunction, and one which has no sanction. We, therefore, prefer to take *vos*, and *bella devicta* to *fortia facta*. The modesty of Pallas suggests to him to place his father last, and leads him to adopt the novel mode of beseeching men by their own persons.

382. *discrimina—dabat*, "where the spine was wont to part the ribs."

384. *non super occupat*, "succeeds not in striking from above."

398. *viri*—of Pallas.—*præter fugientem bijugis*, "as he flies past in his two-horsed chariot."

405. With this simile compare Homer, Iliad, XI. 155.—*optato*, "according to his ardent prayer."

406. The epithet *dispersa* is taken from what follows, *viz.*—the spread of the fire by its own means, and not by the shepherd's exertions. (Heyne). But Wagner prefers to refer it to the operations of the shepherd, on account of the phrases *correptis mediis* and *coire in unum*, in which latter expression the whole force of the comparison lies.

407. *correpti mediis*, "seizing on the central spaces" of his shield.

408. *acies Vulcania*, "the flames in their fierce fury."

412. *colligit arma*, "advances under the protection of his shield."

415. *elatam in jugulum*, "uplifted against his throat."

423. *tua quercus*, "oak all thine own," *i.e.* that will be dedicated to thee—"tua" is proleptic here.

427. *parc ingens belli*—compare Milton's Samson Agonistes, "himself an army."—*perterrita*, "thoroughly startled" (the form of *per* in composition often intensive as here: so the English thoroughly—passing through and through).

428. *pugna nodumque moramque*, "the knot and hindrance of the fight" (*i.e.* the bulwark that delayed the fight, and was the chief difficulty in pushing on the advance). The metaphor is taken from the rending asunder of trees where knots occur.

444. *æquore jusso*, "from the quarter of the plain they were commanded to abandon."

450. *sorti pater*, &c., "my father is prepared to bear either extreme of fortune" (Supply *ferenda*.)

454. *specula*—τεκ σκοτια, Homer. Compare Iliad, XVI. 823.

455. *meditantem in prælia*, "trying his powers for battle."

457. *ubi contiguum*, &c., “when he thought Turnus would be within reach of his spear.”

467. *stat*, “is settled.”

473. *rejicit arvis*, “averted his eyes from the field.”

478. *strinætit de corpore*, “fell from the body, which it grazed,” a pregnant construction.

481. *penetrabile* (active), “piercing,” as in Geor. I. 93; so in Met. xiii. 857, “*penetrabile fulmen*.”

482. *terga*, “plates.”

494. *haud illi*, &c., “of no small cost will be the reception of Aeneas to him.”

497. *impressum nefas*, &c., “the unrighteous deed stamped upon it the sinful story of the Danaides, for (there is depicted) a band of youths foully slain upon their wedding-night, and there the bridal couches reeking with gore.”

511. *discrimine leti*, “the peril of utter ruin;” literally, that his men are but by a slender division separated from death.

529. *victoria vertitur*, “the victory does not turn on this” (i.e. on my life).—*vertitur* is middle voice here.

533. *ista*, “those which you offer.”—*jam tum*, “even at that moment.”

541. *ingenti umbra*, according to Cerdà, “the everlasting shade” (of the grave).

552. *loricam—hasta*, poetical for *hastam impedit lorica*. Aeneas drawing back his spear, then pierces the shield and cuirass of Tarquatus, in which the spear remains fixed.

555. *terra*, for *in terram* (Servius).

572. *longe gradientem*, “with mighty strides.” So Homer uses *μακρὰ βιβῶντα* of his heroes in battle strife.

598. *sine*, “spare,” or “leave alone.”

614. *namque mihi* = Greek *ἴμοιτε*, “to me, at least.”

617. *nunc pereat*, “as things now are, he must perish, I suppose, although.”—*tamen*—simple for compound, *verum tamen*.

625. *sin altior istei*, &c., “but if there lurks beneath these prayers of yours any further favour to be asked, and if you deem that all the war is being set in motion and changed (at Venus’s request), you feed your mind on empty hopes.”

630. *nunc*, “in the present state of things.”—*veri vana* = “void of truth.”—*quod*, “in what respect,” *καθ’ ἄ*, Heyne.

632. *orsa* for *exorsa* (v. 111), the simple for the compound.

634. *hiemem*, “a tempest.”

660. *revoluta æquora*, “the retreating plains of ocean,” or more literally “the back-rolling levels of the sea,” the verb being middle.

666. *ignarus rerum*, “ignorant of the real state of affairs.”

670. *quæ fuga*, &c., “what a disgraceful flight bears me away, and how dishonoured it makes me in character.” Some MSS. here read *reducit*, others *reducet*. With the verb we must supply *ex acie*, “out of the ranks of battle.”

672. *quid manus*. (Gosrau supplies *dicit*, “what will become of that band.”)

679. *consciid*, “conscious (of my shame).”

695. *perfert*, “bears to the end.”

699. *Latagum—os occupat*, a double accusative as in Homer, which Virgil here imitates (see Iliad, V. 79).

700. *segnum* = disabled (in act as well as in will).

706. *occubat*, "lies low in death."—*ignarum* = *ignotum*.

707. *ille*—the pronoun is here added, according to Servius, in conformity to an old idiom, as ennobling the object and betokening its greatness (see *Aen.* XI. 809, and XII. 2).

711. *inhorruit armos*, "has bristled up its shoulders."

714. *partes cunctatur in omnes*—supply *ire*, "hesitates to move in any direction."

716. *justæ iræ*, "the object of righteous indignation."

720. *profugus*—last syllable long by caesura.

721. *miscentem*, "throwing into confusion."

731. *infracta*, "broken to pieces."

733. *cæcum vulnus*, "a wound inflicted from behind," therefore unseen by him who received it.

735. *furto*, "by stratagem."

745. *ferreus somnus*. Compare Iliad, I. 241.—*χάλκεον θυντον* (of death). Compare Dryden, of King Charles II.—

"An iron slumber sat on his majestic eyes."

Also Sir John Beaumont, Bosworth Field—

"He strikes his sword into his trembling heart.

The hand of death, and iron dulness, takes

Those leaden eyes, which natural ease forsakes."

Also in Thompson's Sickness—

"The torpid powers
Of heaviness weighed down my beamless eyes,
And pressed them into night."

765. *stagna*—of the silent depths of the sea.

774. *Dextra mihi*, &c. Conington takes *mihi* here with *adsint*—better taken with *deus*, "my own right hand which is my god, and the weapon which I poise before it flies now to my aid."—This rendering best harmonizes with the distinguishing feature in character of Mezenzius, "contemptor Divum." Compare Spenser's *Sans foy*—

"At last him chaunst to meet upon the way
A faithlesse Sarazin, all armed to point,
In whose great shield was writ with letters gay
Sans foy; full large of limbe and every joint
He was, and cared not for God or man a point."

781. *alieno vulnere*, "by a wound intended for another."

784. *tribus tauris*, "three bull's hides."

786. *haud pertulit*, "by no means spent its force."

794. *inutilis (pugnae) inque ligatus*, "entangled."

801. *proturbant*, "endeavour to beat off."

802. *tectus*, "covered" (by his shield).

804. *præcipitant*—supply *se*.

813. *exsultat*, "springs forth in defiance."

815. *fila legunt*, "(their task being finished) they collect the threads before breaking them."

818. *molli auro*, “flexible (threads) of gold.”

821. *at vero at vultum vidit*, &c., “But when Anchises’ son gazed on the looks and features of the dying man, so passing pale, he groaned within his soul from pity’s depths, and stretched out his hand, as into his soul there stole the picture of a son’s great love.”

838. *propezam*, “combed forward,” and drooping.—*colla foret*, “relieves his neck” (by reclining it against a tree or his hand).

839. *rogitans*—frequentative and intensive form of *rogo*, “asking again and again.”

841. *super arma*, “upon his shield.”

845. *corpore inhæret*, “clings to the body” (of Lausus).

847. *succedere dextre*, “to substitute himself for me to the enemy’s arms.”

858. *decus*, “his glory” or “treasure.”

865. *ocumbes pariter*, “you shall fall in death together with him. Compare Shakspeare’s Richard II. 55—

“That jade hath eat bread from
My royal hand ; hath made him proud with
Clapping him. Would he not stumble ?
Would he not fall down, since pride must
Have a fall, and break the neck of that
Proud man that did usurp his back ?”

872. *anor*, last syllable made long by the cæsura. This verse is not found in many MSS., and supposed to be an interpolation.

879. *perdere*—(me understood).

880. *Divūm parcimus*, alluding to the invocation by Æneas of Jupiter and Apollo : the verb has here the force of the Greek *φείδεσθαι*, to dread or reverence.

885. *in orbis*, “galloping round in a circle” (with his left side turned to Æneas in the centre). Morris renders the passage in this way :—

“He spake the word. And ‘gainst the foe a dart withal he cast,
And shaft on shaft he lays on him about him flitting fast,
Wide circling ; but the golden boss through all the storm bore out.
Thrice while Æneas faceth him he rides the ring about,
Casting the weapons from his hand ; and thrice the Trojan lord
Bears round a mighty thicket set in brazen battle-board.
But when such tarrying wearieh him, such plucking forth of spears,
And standing in such ill-matched fight the heart within him bears,
Turning the thing o’er many-wise, he breaketh forth to speed
A shaft amid the hollow brow of that war-famous steed :
Then beating of the air with hoof, uprears the four-foot thing,
And with his fallen master falls, and ‘neath his cumbering
Weighs down his shoulders brought to earth, and heavy on him lies.”

887. *silvam*, “a wood” (of spears fixed in the shield).

889. *pugna—iniquā*, “the unequal fight,” because Mezentius was mounted, and Æneas afoot.

894. *ejectoque incumbit cernuus armo*—according to Dr. Kennedy, and kicking out its leg falls headlong over him (*cernuus* = κάρα νεύειν, to fall forward).

Wagner and Forbiger apply *calcibus* here to the fore-feet, and understand the passage in this way, that the horse when wounded reared violently and pawed the air; that he thus fell backward on the "top of his master," (*secutus ipse implicat*) and overlaid him with his shoulder (*armo*). It may be said that *cernuus* means "with his head towards the earth," and that therefore the phrase must signify that the horse kicked with his hind feet and fell forward (*cernuus*) on his head: but first, if he had kicked with his hind feet and then lost his balance through giddiness on account of the wound in the forehead, he would not have fallen *forward* like a *biped*, but to the *one side*; and secondly, that if he had kicked behind he would have flung his rider so far forward as that his shoulder could have by no chance overlain the body of Mezentius. Some make *ejecto* refer to the rider, "and falling headlong, he lies with his shoulder on the unhorsed rider." Others consider *ejecto* as an adjective belonging to *armo*, in the sense "he (the horse) throwing out one of his legs, lies upon him" (the rider).

902. *nec tecum—Lausus*, "nor did my son make a covenant with you, that you were to spare my life."

903. *Venia*, "indulgence to a fallen foe."

905. *defende*, "forbid" or "prevent," or, better still, taken literally, with Professor Lonsdale and Lee, "Protect my body from this wrath and consign me to a grave which I may share with my son."

BOOK XI.

THE ARGUMENT.

ÆNEAS constructs a trophy with the spoils of Mezentius, and prepares for the burial of his slain. He sends the corpse of Pallas with due honours to Evander. The king's grief for his son. The Trojans and Latins severally perform the funeral rites for their countrymen. The envoys sent to solicit aid from Diomed return, and report their errand fruitless. King Latinus convokes his council, and a stormy debate ensues, in which Drances assails Turnus, who fiercely retorts. Great commotion is excited by tidings that Æneas is advancing upon the city. Alarm, and preparations for defence. Turnus gives orders to his officers. Camilla comes to him and offers with her troop to withstand the enemy's cavalry. Turnus occupies the mountain-passes with an ambuscade. The story of Camilla, her birth, childhood, and mode of life, as described by Diana, who foresees her death, and sends Opis with directions to avenge her favourite. A furious engagement of cavalry takes place, with alternate success on both sides. The exploits of Camilla. Tarchon rallies the wavering Tuscans and restores the fight. Camilla, taken unawares, is mortally wounded by the spear of Aruns, utters her last words, and dies. Opis pursues and slays Aruns with an arrow. The Latins are repulsed, and forced back on the town in confusion. Turnus, on hearing of the disasters of the day, retires from the defile. Both armies encamp before the walls.

4. *Eoō primo*, “to the God of Morning (Lucifer), first of all, and beyond all others.” See Geor. I. 288.

5. The lopped oak is a symbol of Mezentius himself.

9. *tela truncā*, “the shattered shafts.”—Mark the alliteration.

11. *eburnum ensēm*, “the sword with ivory handle.”

16. *hic est*, “is here before you” (pointing to the trophy).

18. *arma parate animis*, “arm your souls.”

19. *ignaros*, “unprepared,” or “taken by surprise.”

21. *metu sententia*, “deliberations proceeding from cowardice.”

22. *socios, inhumataque corpora*—hendiadys, “the unburied bodies of our comrades.”

25. *hanc patriam* (proleptically), “This which is to be our country.”

35. *moestum*, “in mourning” (in the ordinary sense of our English term). The Trojan females dishevelled their hair and allowed it to float loose, a token of their sorrow.—*crinem soluta*, “with hair dishevelled.” The construction is Greek. It is difficult to understand whence came these Trojan dames. Nisus had said (Æn. IX. 216) that Euryalus was the only person whose mother had accompanied him from Sicily. In that line, and v. 715, perhaps, the term *matres* applies to those women only who, being widows, accompanied their sons, but that the wives of husbands then in the fleet proceeded. Females are thus distinguished, XI. 215: “*Hic matres, miseræque nurus, hic cara sororum pectoræ mærentum.*”

38. *luctu*, “sorrow for the dead” (and so distinguished from any other kind of sorrow).

47. *mitteret in magnum imperium*, “sent on a mission to found a mighty empire.”

49. *fors et vota facit*, “perchance he is even making his vows” (to the gods for the safe return of the son already dead).—*et* is here emphatic. Tennyson has the same sentiment in *In Memoriam*, VI.—

“O father, wheresoe'er thou be,
Who pledgest now thy gallant son,
A shot, ere half thy draught be done,
Hath stilled the life that beat from thee.

“O mother, praying God will save
Thy sailor; while thy head is bow'd,
The heavy-shotted hammock shroud
Drops in his vast and wandering grave.”

Bishop Jeremy Taylor has a strikingly parallel passage in his *Holy Dying*:—“He espied a man rolled upon his floating bed of waves, ballasted with sands in the folds of his garment, and carried by his civil enemy the sea towards the shore to find a grave; and it cast him into some sad thoughts: that peradventure this man's wife, in some part of the continent, safe and warm, looks next month for the good man's safe return; or it may be his son knows nothing of the tempest; or his father thinks of that affectionate kiss which still is warm upon the good old man's cheek ever since he took a kind farewell, and he weeps with joy to think how blessed he shall be when his beloved boy returns into the circle of his father's arms.”

51. *caelestibus—debentem*. The living are subject to the gods above (coelestibus), and the dead to the gods beneath (inferi).

54. *reditus* (promisi understood).

57. *sospite dirum nato funus*, “a death which would have been a curse if thy son had been preserved” (by dishonourable flight).

64. *erates et molle feretrum*, “the bier of pliant osier”—hendiadys.

67. *obtentu frondis*, “a canopy of leaves.”—*agresti stramine*, “on a bed of straw.”

69. *seu mollis violæ*. See *AEn.* IX. 435, and *Iliad*, VIII. 306. Dean Milman has—

“Even as a flower,
Poppy or hyacinth, on its broken stem,
Languidly raises its encumbered head.”

Observe that the last syllable of *languentis* is long by cæsura.

70. *cui neque fulgor adhuc, nec dum sua forma recessit* = “the brightness of whose bloom has not yet departed, and the loveliness of whose shape has not yet decayed.”

73. *læta laborum*, “whose labour was one of love.”

75. *tenui auro*, “threads of gold.”

81. *manus quos*, supply *erorum*.

82. *cæso*, poetical construction for *cæsorum*.

89. *positis insignibus*, “its trappings being laid aside” (the verb is here simple for compound, *depositis*).

90. *it lacrymans*. So Homer represents the horses of Achilles weeping at the death of Patroclus.

96. *alias—ad lacrymas*. According to Servius, to perform like duties over those who had fallen in battle.

101. *veniam que rogantes*, “and begging this indulgence.”

104. *nullum certamen*, “there must be no fighting” (with the dead).—*æthere cassis*, “deprived of the light,” of the upper air, and so of life.

106. *quos bonus Æneas, &c.*, “whose entreaties, which were not by any means to be despised” (force of *haut*, emphatic), “the kind Æneas graciously concedes.”

112. *nec veni*—the indicative is here used for the subjunctive, and the single for the compound—*advenissim nisi fata dedisset*.

116. *manu*, “by strength of hand,” as opposed to negotiation.

118. *vixet*, for *vixisset*. So in IV. 606 we have *extinxem* for *extinxisset*.

121. *conversi oculos*—a Greek construction for *conversos oculos*.—*inter se*, “each on each.”

122. *tum senio*, &c., “Then Drances advanced in age, and ever at deadly enmity (*infensus*) with young Turnus, with feelings of hatred and words of accusation thus spoke aloud a reply.” In the character of Drances some commentators have found a resemblance to that of Cicero.

126. *justitia*, “in respect of justice”—a Greek construction.

133. *pace sequestra*, “a truce.” According to Festus, “sequester” is one who holds a deposit between two disputants, to be given over to the right owner, when decided; hence it becomes to mean a “mediator.”—*bis senos dies*, “of twice six days.”

134. *impune*, “without molestation.”

136. *actas*, “carried.”

148. *potius est*, archaic form of “potest.”

153. *ut velles*, “oh, that then thou hadst been willing” (when in the battle)—this is Wagner’s interpretation. Others take *ut velles* in opposition to “promissa,” *fore ut velles*, and so Dr. Kennedy—“for often were the promises given that you would with caution commit yourself to the fury of the war.” Evander’s grief accounts for the confusion of his language.

160. *vivendo vici fata*, “by living, I have survived my own destiny.” (I have violated the decrees of fate by surviving my son.)

161. *secutum*, “him who follows.”

165. *sors ista*, “that fate you tell of.”

166. *si manebat*, &c., “if it was settled by fate that an early death awaited my son, it will be my delight to remember that he perished as he led the Trojans into Latium, and slew thousands of the Volsci before he met his doom.”

172. *ferunt*, &c., “the conquerors.”

177. *quod vitam—tua est*, “my motive for enduring life, is my trust in thy avenging arm.”

181. *perferre*, “to bear the message (to my son) of the vengeance inflicted on Turnus.”

195. *munera nota*, “offerings of the arms which had been theirs.”

177. *Morti*, “to the God of Death.”

204. In early times at Rome the funeral took place at night by torchlight (*funalibus*), hence *funus*, and our “funeral.”

208. *nec numero nec honore*, “to be taken with *cremant*, “they burn not singly, but together, not with special honour to each, but indiscriminately and without distinction.”

211. *ruebant*—simple for compound, and also active for *eruebant*, “cast down and then piled up as a heap” (*altum*).

217. *dirum bellum*, “the accursed war” (*dirum* in its first sense, *dei ira*).

219. *qui poscat*, for *quippe qui poscat*, “inasmuch as he demands for himself.”

223. *obumbrat*, “shelters him.”

226. *super*, for *insuper*, and “to crown all.”

232. *fatalem ferri*, is brought to Italy by “destiny that manifests itself.”

235. *cogit*, *accitos*, *concilium* are all technical terms for calling a meeting of the Senate.

239. *remissos*, “sent back” (by Diomede).

245. *manum*, for *dextram*, “the hand given in pledge of friendship.”

247. *victor condebat*, “having been triumphant, was founding the town.”

259. *vel Priamo*, even by Priam (*vel* emphatic).

260. *scit triste Minervæ*, &c., “the gloomy storm sent by Minerva is a witness” (the stars were supposed by the ancients to be the cause of storms).—*que* is here exegetical, “the Eubœan rocks and (among them) the avenger Cephareus.” Ultor refers to the shipwreck of Ajax Oileus, as a punishment of his sin against Minerva.

263. *exsulat*, “wanders as an exile.”

268. *devictam Asiam*, &c., “an adulterer lay in wait to seize (upon the spoils) of vanquished Asia.”

275. *esperanda*, in the sense of *metuenda*, "to be apprehended."

280. *lator malorum*, "I do not remember their former miseries, so as to feel a joy in them."

283. *in clipeum assurgat*, "rises to his shield" (that of *Aeneas* and his foe) to press it forward against the foe, for the purpose of defence and attack combined.

288. *quidquid cessatum est*, "whatever delay there was" (to the Greeks in winning their victory).

293. *quid* (supply *ratione*), "by whatever means that it is practicable" (*datum*).

295. *bello*, supply *de*.

298. *clauso*, "when the stream is dammed back"—*varius tremor*—so Milton, "a universal hubbub wild, of storming sounds and voices all confused."

301. *prefatus divos*, "having first invoked the gods."

305. *gente deorum*, "a nation sprung from the gods."

312. *qua plurima*, "the utmost possible," ὅση πλειστη, Homeric.

316. *est antiquus ager mihi*, "I have an ancient territory, a royal demesne" (*ρειγόν*, according to Heyne).

325. *si possunt decadere*, "if they can bring themselves to depart," as Forbiger and Gossrau interpret, or "if they are allowed by the Fates to depart," as Wagner and others take it.

329. *navalia*, "other necessaries for the equipment."

331. *prima de gente*, "of the highest rank."

333. *eboris—sellam* is *eboris sellam, auri talenta*. This involved construction is called chiasmus, from the letter χ in Greek. Thus in Shakspeare we have the "courtier's, scholar's, soldier's, eye, tongue, sword." Hom. III. 1.

335. *in medium*, "for the common good."

346. *flatus*, "the blustering arrogance" (of war), or high-blown pride."

347. *auspiciun infaustum*, "the inauspicious conduct of the war."

349. *lumina ducum*, "the light that leaders" (shed).

350. *consedisse—luctu*, "settle down in grief" (for the dead).

352. *Unum etiam*, "even one more."

353. *dici*, "to be destined and promised," as "fatum," from *fari*, the utterance of the gods."

356. *pater*, (by your rights) "as a father."

364. *invisum*, "the man you loathe to look upon," i.e. your enemy.

369. *dotalis regia*, "the dower of a palace."

373. *sternamur*, "we are laid low in death."

377. *rumpit voces*, "he breaks into utterance."

382. *agger mārorum*. See X. 24, "the ramparted walls."

386. *insignis*—not an adjective, but from the verb *insignio*.

394. *totam domum*. Pallas was the only child of Evander.

399. *cane*, "song" (the song of prophecy).

407. *artificeis scelus, &c.*, "the dodge of a rogue, and embitters his charge with terrifying words."

418. *semel*, "once for all." So Shakspeare, "the valiant never taste of death but once."

426. *alterna*, "alternating," as Homeric *αλλοπρόσαλλος*.

427. *lusit et locavit*, “acting as if in play, has replaced in security.” Compare Horace, III. 29, “*ludam insolentem ludere pertinax*.”

433. *florentis are*, “blooming in bright bronze.”

437. *tanta pro spe*, “in behalf of so mighty a cause,” i.e. the safety of the State.

440. *vobis devovi*, “I have devoted to you.”

443—4. *Nec Drances tollat*—said ironically.

459. *arrepto tempore*, “seizing on (the critical) time”—said ironically.

464. *Messapus—Coras*. Nominatives for vocatives—a Greek idiom.

467. *jusso*—contracted from *jussero*—thus *præcepis* is contracted from *præceperis*, *rupsis* from *ruperis*, *rapsis* from *rapuisis*.—*inserat arma* = *bellum inferre*, “to attack.”

468. *tota urbe*, “from the whole city.”

472. *urbi* = *propter urbem*, “for the sake of the State.”

473. *præfodiunt*, “sink ditches in front of the gates.”

480. *succedunt (supply templo)*, “enter the temple.”

490. *fulgebat aureus*, “blazed all in gold.”

492. *Qualis ubi*. The same simile is found in Homer, Iliad, VI. 506, in Apollo Rhodius, III. 1259, and in Ennius, whom Virgil has closely imitated in the lines beginning—

“Et tum sicut equus qui do præsepibus fartus.”

Conington beautifully renders the passage thus—

“As when, his halter snapped, the steed
Darts forth, rejoicing to be freed,
And ranges o'er the open mead,
Keen life in every limb :
Now hies he to the pastured mares,
Now to the well-known river fares,
Where oft he wont to swim ;
He tosses high his head, and neighs,
His mane o'er neck and shoulder plays.”

Glover has the same simile, Athenaid, Book V.—

“The exile feels
Returning warmth, like some neglected steed
Of noblest temper, from his wonted haunts
Who long hath languish'd in the lazy stall ;
Call'd forth, he paws, he sniffs th' enliv'ning air ;
His strength he proffers in a cheerful neigh,
To scour the vales, to mount the shelving hill,
Or dash from thickets close the sprinkling dew.”

Tasso has copied this simile of Homer's on two occasions—in his ninth book (stanza 75), where it is applied to Argillan breaking from his confinement, and rushing to battle; and in the sixteenth, when Rinaldo disengages himself from the chains of love, and rushes to battle. In Cowper's Charity we have—

“He breaks the cord that held him at the rack,
And, conscious of an unincumber'd back,

Sniffs up the morning air, forgets the rein ;
 Loose fly his forelock and his ample mane ;
 Responsive to the distant neigh he neighs,
 Nor stops, till, overcoming all delays,
 He finds the pasture where his fellows graze."

494. *pastus armentaque*—a hendiadys.

495. *adsuetus aquæ*, &c., "having bathed, as is his wont, in the well-known flood of water."

496. *arrectis alte*, "high uplifted." Homer's *ὑψοῦ κάρη ἔχει*.

502. *sui merito si qua*, &c., "if the valiant may deservedly feel any confidence in themselves."

510. *partire*, "take your share" (of the danger) "with me, since the spirit of gain is superior to all changes of fortune."

515. *convexo tramite silvæ*, "a bypath in a valley of the forest."—*collatis signis*, "in regular battle."

525. *maligni aditus*, "a grudging" (i.e. narrow) "entrance."

526. *Hanc super in speculis*, &c. Compare Milton's "specular mount."

537. *iste* — "this of what I tell you."

539. *invidiam viresque superbæ*—hendiadys, "the hatred of his tyrannical power."

553. *cocto*, "seasoned in the smoke."

555. *habilem*, "so as to grasp" (proleptic).—*tua prima—tela tenens*, "these are the weapons that first she grasps."

571. *armentalis equæ*. Servius says, "a brood mare;" or better, taken as "still in the herd," that is, *wild*, like Homer's *βοῦς ἀγελάαι* (Il. XI. 728).

573. *primis*, for *prima vestigia*.

578. *jam tun*, "even in those early days."

599. *compositi—supply numero*, "in set order," or "arrayed in squadrons numerically," i.e. in equal numbers, according to Dr. Kennedy.

601. *obversus*, "turning against the rider's will," that is, "swerving."

602. *ferreus ager*, "the field all iron."

605. *hastas reductis*, &c., "they ride with levelled lance, and brandish their darts." The whole picture, according to Conington, is most characteristic of Virgil: *ardescit fremitus* refers to the hot breath of the steeds; *ardescit adventus* gives a picture of the approach of the cavalry, as if it were a fire wafted nearer and nearer; the sound, the glare, the heat, the motion, and the impetuosity of the warriors combining to make up the image. Not unlike is Milton's celebrated "Far-off his coming shone" (Paradise Lost, V. 768).

613. *ruinam dant* — *ruunt*, "they cause an overthrow."

622. *mollia*, "easily moving," its first sense (contracted form of *mobilis*).

624. *alterno refluxus gurgite*, "surging to and fro." The whole passage may be rendered—

"As when the ocean tossing to and fro,
 Now leaps upon the land, and o'er the cliffs
 Surges all spray, and with its arched waves

Engulfs the beach, e'en to its utmost bound.
Then rushes rapid back, and whirls along
The riven rocks from the abandoned beach."

The omission of the highly significant metaphor *sinus* in this passage by all the translators is very unaccountable.

632. *legitque virum vir*, "man singles out his man."
654. *spicula—fugentia*, "directs his arrows as they fly."
660. *pulsant*, "keep beating" (the frequentative form of *pello*).
663. *lunatis peltis*, "with moon-shaped bucklers."
666. *Clytio patre*, "son of Clytius."
678. *ignotis*, "of an unusual kind."
683. *vertitur*, "moves," *ἀναστρέφεται*, Servius (verb in middle voice).
685. *exceptum trajicit*, "overtakes and pierces."—*sylvis*, for *in sylvis*.
695. *interior*, "whilst he was galloping in a circle round her she described an internal circle.—*eludit*, "deceives him," making him think himself the pursuer, while he is really the pursued.
698. *congeminat securim*, an emphatic form for *congeminat ictum* (XII. 714) *securi*.
707. *accinge*, "gird thyself."
710. *resistit*, "stands his ground against."
711. *pura*, "unblazoned."
712. *vicisse*, "to have gained his purpose."
716. *lubricas*, "slippery," and so deceitful.
741. *meritarus*, "devoting himself to death."
750. *exit*, "evades," "baffle force by force."
751. *volans alte*—the Homeric *ὑψιπέντε*.
753. *volumine versat*, "writhe and twirls his folding coils."
755. *arduus insurgens*, "uplifting high his crest." In Lord Ravensworth's version the passage is thus rendered—

"This said, the chief as one resolved to die,
Full tilt on Venulus his charger spurred :
Then grappling fast the warrior in his arms,
He dragged him from his horse : shouts rent the sky ;
And all the Latian host stood still to gaze.
Bearing aloft his captive—man and arms—
With speed of lightning, Tarchon scour the plain :
Then wrenching off the steel point of his spear,
Explores the armour for a chink, to plant
A deadly stab : the other struggling tries
To guard his throat, and force with force repels.
As when the tawny eagle in his gripe,
With talons planted deep, hath clutched a snake ;
The reptile, intertwining coil with coil,
With bristling scales on edge and hissing jaws,
Bears yet his front erect ; but with fell beak
The captor holds it o'er his writhing prey,
Flapping his outstretched wings that beat the air ;
So Tarchon from Tiburtum's ranks bears off
Triumphantly his prize : the Tuscan troops,
Cheer'd by the feat and prowess of their chief,
Rush to the charge."

760 *prior*, "anticipating her movements."

771. *in plumam squamis*, "with feather-like scales."

774. *aureus arcus*. Storr, in an excellent note, observes—"Conington and Ludwig understand *arcus* of the quiver; but this sense of the word is without a parallel, and Virgil elsewhere distinguishes *arcus* and *pharetra*, or *gorytus*. The difficulty is not (as Conington after Forbiger says) in the *cornus* of the line above; *aureum cornu* need not have sounded more unnatural to a Roman than 'a steel pen' does to us. The real difficulty is that in l. 773 Chloreas is represented as shooting, in this line with his bow slung behind him. Notwithstanding this awkwardness, it seems better to suppose that Virgil is describing him at two different moments, than to construe *arcus* as quiver."

775. *sinus crepantes carbaceos*, "his rustling folds of linen."

777. *pictus—tunicas—tegmina*, according to the Greek idiom. According to Servius, these ornaments are described in detail, to account for the eagerness of Camilla to win them.

786. *primi*, "principally—in the first place."—*pincus ardor accro*, "the fire kept up from heaped pine branches."

798. *Notos*—special for general, "the winds in general."

799. *per auras*—to be taken with *missa* and *dedit*.

801. *auræ*, "the whirrings of the hurtling spear."

810. *abdidit*, "at once hid away."

812. *remulcens caudam*, "hugging, as it were, its tail." Conington remarks—"A wild beast's tail is erected in anger—relaxed in fear. *Re* seems to express partly the change, partly the act of drawing back the tail between the legs; *mulco* partly the unbending of the tail, partly the stroking of the belly with it. The word is a picturesque one, and its use seems peculiar to Virgil. Pal. and Ged. have *remulgens*."

815. *contentus fugit*, "satisfied with his escape."

817. *ad costas*, "pressing against her ribs."

819. *purpureus quondam*. Compare I. 591, "lumenque juventæ purpureum," and Gray's "purple light of love."

822. *quitum*, archaic form of *quacum*. With *partiri* understand *consueverat*.

823. *Hactenus potui*, "so far have my powers availed me." Servius would supply *pugnare*.

847. *fanam—iulnæ*, "the disgrace of perishing unavenged."

861. *manibus aquis*, "with her hands on a level."

870. *desolati*, "deprived of leaders."

877. *e speculi*, "from the elevations on the wall."

879. *cursu*, "at full speed," at a running pace.

880. *Hos inimica*. Conington here observes:—"The enemies, following on their heels, blend with them (*mixto agmine*) and fall upon them (*super*), killing them on the threshold of the gates, and even after they have got into their dwellings." Forbiger erroneously takes *inimica turba* of the Latins, who tumble on and destroy each other, understanding *confixi*, of their being pierced by the weapons of their friends, and making *super* mean "beside the danger from the enemy."

882. *tuta domorum*, an explanatory genitive. So Virgil has—"angusta viarum, ardua terrarum."

888. *wrgente ruind*, "the headlong rout." Heyne strangely interprets, "from the falling in of the sides of the ditch."

889. *concita frānis*, “exciting on the horses.”
 890. *arātat*, “batters with a ram.”
 892. *Camillam*, &c., “when they marked the example of Camilla.”
 896. *implet*, “engrosses.”
 904. *apertos*, “open to attack.”
 910. *sāvum*, “fiercely valiant.”
 912. *ineant*, *tentent*, *tingat*, *reducat*, for *ineissant*, *tentavissent*, *tinxissent*, *reduxisserent*.
 913. *gurgite Ibero*, “on the Spanish sea.” See Juvenal, 14, 280, “Herculeo stridentem gurgite solem.” As the sea on the coast of Spain lay westward of Italy, it was imagined that the sun set on that sea. Morris renders the closing lines after this fashion—
 “So either toward the city fares with all their battle might,
 And no long space of way indeed there was betwixt the twain,
 For e’er so soon as far away Aeneas saw the plain
 Through dusty reek, and saw withal Laurentium’s host afar,
 Turnus the fierce Aeneas knew in all array of war,
 And heard the marching footmen tramp, and coming horses neigh.
 Then had they fallen to fight forthwith, and tried the battle-play ;
 But rosy Phoebus sank adown amidst Iberia’s flood
 His weary steeds, and brought back night upon the falling day,
 So there they pitch before the town, and make their ramparts good.”

BOOK XII.

THE ARGUMENT.

TURNUS challenges Aeneas to single combat. Articles are agreed on by the chiefs, and solemnly ratified by King Latinus. These are broken by the Rutuli, and Aeneas is wounded. He is miraculously cured by Venus. Another bloody battle ensues. The town is assaulted and fired. Turnus at length is forced to a duel, and the poem concludes with his death.

1. *Turnus ut infractos*, &c., may be rendered—

“When Turnus sees the Latins losing heart
 And broken by the adverse war, his pledge
 Reclaimed, himself the mark of every eye,
 Beyond his wont he burns implacable,
 And lifts his courage to its height.”

Observe here “*promissa*” alludes to the pledge to confront Aeneas in single combat.—*reposci*—“claims back as a *due*.”

4. *Penorum qualis*, &c. Homer has the same simile in Iliad V. 143.—*saucius*, “wounded to the death.”

7. *latronis*, “the lurking hunter” (generally of the lurking robber, from “*lateo*,” to *lie hid*).

11. *in Turno*, i.e. in me.—*turbidus infit*, “breaks into passionate speech.”

13. *Congredior*, "I go to confront him."

16. *crimen commune*. According to Gossrau, the charge of cowardice made against all the Latins, in consequence of their flight.

17. *habeat victos*, "let him hold in subjection as the vanquished."

19. *præstans animi*, "surpassing in courage."—*feroci* = "brave." The notion is originally of one as *bearing out* or *carrying out* his own purpose, and from its sense of *overbearing* we get *fierce*, which is more generally expressed by *ferus*.

25. *Sine me*, &c., "permit me to utter these hard sayings without disguise and do you lay the matter to heart."

29. *cognato sanguine*, "by bonds of kindred blood."

31. *Promissam*, "his promised bride."

33. *primus*, "and you, the chief of all."

35. *recalescere*, "reke," not *warm again*, as if two battles were referred to, but to warm up from a state of coldness. The force of *re* in composition often expresses a change from one *opposite* state to another, as *requiesco* to change from labour to repose, and so to rest from labour.

46. *agrescitque medendo*, "the disorder increases by the very act of healing," the gerund "medendo" here, as usual, simply expresses the action of the verb, whether active or passive, that must be determined by the context.

52. *longe—erit*, i.e. *aberit*. Boyce renders, "will not help him;" better, however, "will fail him at his need," i.e. "will help him least when he most wants help." Boyce on *qua—tegat* observes, "to cover him as he flies with a woman's defence, to hide him by unsubstantial shades." Wagner thinks that *tegat* and *occultat* are put in the subjunctive as being referred to the mind of *Aeneas*, and what passed in it on the occurrence of danger. But Vaa and Gossrau are of opinion that the meaning is "his mother will be far from him, to cover him as he flies with a woman's defence, and to hide herself (in case *she* is wounded *again*) behind unsubstantial shades." By this second mode a sneer is given, not only at *Aeneas* and his boasted origin, but also at the pretensions of *Venus* to divinity. Some think *vanis* to refer to the hollowness of the professions put forth by *Aeneas* as to his being the son of a deity.

56. *si quis Amata*, &c., "by Queen Amata's glory, if her glory still can touch thy soul."

60. *manum committere*, "to wage war."—*isto certamine*, "in that contest you provoke."

65. *genas perfusa*, a Greek construction. Lavinia blushes, in the presence of Turnus, when she hears of her marriage with him, and is troubled at the thought that she is the innocent cause of the war with all its horrors. Virgil throws out no hint as to the preference of Lavinia herself for either lover. The whole passage may be rendered—

"Her burning cheeks are bathed in tears when from
Her mother's lips Lavinia hears the tale,
And blush on blush springs from the fire that burns
Within her heart, and flushes all her face."

68. *Indum sanguineo*, &c. The simile is borrowed from Homer's *Iliad*, IV. 141. Compare Spenser, *Faery Queen*,

“ The bashful blood her snowy checks did dye,
 That her became, as polisht yvory,
 Which cunning craftesman hand hath overlayed
 With fayre vermillion or pure castory.”

Again Phineas Fletcher has—

“ The godlike maid awhile all silent stood,
 And down to th’ earth let fall her humble eyes;
 While modest thoughts shot up the flaming blood
 Which fir’d her scarlet checks with rosy dyes.”

81. *rapidus*. Adjective here used as adverb.
 84. *Qui—anteirent*, “ so swift that they outstripped.”
 88. *habendo*, “ to her hand,” for ready management.
 89. *cornua*, “ the branching plumes.”
 92. *que*, i.e. *hasta*. Here, as elsewhere, the indefinite pronoun is followed by a demonstrative.—*spolium Actoris* is the spoil taken from Actor.”

96. *Actor*. Supply *gessit*, from preceding *gerit*.
 108. *acuit Martem*, “ sharpened his martial spirit.”
 109. *componi*, “ that peace might be arranged.”
 118. *Dis communibus*. Compare Æsch. Sapp. 230, and the *κοινωβωμία*.
 120. *limo*. According to Servius a kind of apron; it was worn by the papa or sacrificial priest, and so called because it had a transverse (*limam*) border of purple.
 121. *pilata*, armed with the pilum (the javelin); but Conington takes it as equal to *densus*, on account of *agmen pilatum*; certainly Varro takes *pilatum*, “ in close order.”
 133. *portis sublimibus adstant*. Wagner proposes *muris portis que*. Dr. Kennedy thinks that what is meant is that some stand in the opening of the gates, and these are called *sublimibus*, because the wall is carried above them, and to this the eye looks up.
 148. *Cedere*, “ to prosper.”
 161. *ingenti mole*, “ with mighty pomp.”
 168. *spes altera* (*Aeneas* was the first, *Ascanius* the second hope).—*bigris albis* = “ a chariot drawn by a pair of white horses.”
 174. *altaria libant*, “ pour libation on the altars.”
 181. *qua ætheris alti religio*, “ all the holy heavens on high.”
 187. *Martem nostrum*, “ a Mars propitious to ourselves” (this use of the possessive is not uncommon in the poet).
 188. *reor* = “ I hope on good ground” (stronger than *spero*).
 199. *Vimque Dæm’ infernam*, &c., “ the powerful gods beneath” (hendiadys).—*sacraea Ditis*, “ the sanctuary of Pluto.”
 200. *fædora fulmine sancit*, “ preserves inviolate (honour) treaties by his thunderbolts,” i.e. destroys by his bolts the breaker of treaties.
 201. *medios ignes et numina*, “ the gods and fires that come between us.” As a rule an attribute immediately before two consecutive nouns or immediately after them qualifies both. Some take “ *medios* ” as “ mediating.”
 203. *volentem avertet*, “ turn aside from my purpose.”
 204. *tellurem effundat in undas*, “ make earth to water melted one vast deluge.”

206. *Ut*—elliptical—“as certainly as.” With the whole passage compare Iliad I. 234.

209. *Matre*, “the mother.”

211. *Inclusit*, “encased.”

214. *In flammam jugulant*, for *jugalatas in flammam projicunt*.”

227. *haud nescia rerum*, “well knowing her past.”

229. *cunctis*, &c., “when all are men of valour equal to Turnus.”

232. *Fatalisque manus*. Servius applies these words to the Trojans, but the copulative evidently connects them with the Tuscans; probably their hostility was excited against Turnus, on account of his reception of Mezentius.

233. *alterni si*, “of every second man.”

237. *lenti*, &c., “at our ease we reposéd.”

244. *His aliud majus*. Dr. Kennedy renders the passage—

“To these another and a greater fact
Juturna links, and in the height of heaven
A sign displays, than which more potent none,
Italian minds disturbing, led astray
With cheating omen. In the ruddy sky
Jove's golden bird was flying in pursuit
Of numerous sea-fowl, seen upon the wing
In noisy column, sudden to the wave
Insatiate swooping, in his talons he
Trusses a noble swan. Th' Italians all
Observe intent; when lo! the united flock
Fly shrieking back, a marvel to behold,
And, cloudlike, dark'ning with their wings the sky,
Chase through the air their foe, till, overcomo
By force and by the weight itself, the bird
Flung to the stream the quarry from his claws,
And soared retreating to the distant clouds.”

258. *Expediunt manus*, “disengage their hands” (for fight).

263. *penitusque profundo*, “into the far-away depths of ocean.”

269. *cunei omnes*, “all the wedge-wise companies.”

284. *ferreus imber*, and so Gray—

“The iron sleet of arrowy shower
Hurtles in the darkened air.”

285. *ferunt*, “they hurry away.”

286. *Pulsatos infecto fædere*, “driven off by the failure of the treaty incompleted.”

288. *Subjicunt*. Motion from below in an upward direction is represented by verbs compounded of “sub,” as *suspicio*, “to look from below upwards;” *subjicunt*, “to hurl upwards from below.”

289. *insigne*, “the symbol” (of royalty), i.e. “the diadem.”

291. *Adverso proterret equo*, &c., “startles by riding at him, and he retreats hastily backwards, and, wretched man! entangles himself in the altars behind, falling head and shoulders on them.”

298. *ambustum torrem*, “the half-burnt brand.”

299. *ferenti*, simple for compound *inferenti*.

300. *Occupat os flammis*, &c., "full in his face he dashed the flames."

301. *super ipse secutus*, "following up the attack in person."

303. *applicat*, "pins him" (to the earth).

307. *reducta*, "thrown back" (for the stroke).

316. *Me sinite*, "let me alone" (to fight).

317. *manu*, "with my own arm."

320. *pulsa* (simple for compound *impulsa*), "driven on by the throng."

330. *raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas*, "he seizes spear after spear and hurls them at the fugitives."

332. *clipeo increpat*, "sounds the signal for the fight by striking his shield," as we have in Ovid, F. VI. 812, *increpuitque lyra*, "of striking a note on the lyre."

336. *Iræque, Insidiæque*, "wrath and ambush."

342. *congressus*, "in closest conflict."

352. *nec* = "and no longer."

354. *antè levi*, &c., "having first reached him with a light javelin (which passed through) a long space."

358. *alto-jugulo*, "deep in his throat he steeps the glittering blade."

364. *sternacis—qui est equitem sternit*.

371. *animis frementem*, "shouting in his courage."

376. *degustat*, "grazes," or "tastes" (literally).

395. "laid down to die," and so dying. According to Servius, men on the point of death were placed at the door of their house, to give their last breath to the earth, or in hopes of being cured by some one passing by.

396. *potestates herbarum*, "the virtues of all herbs."

397. *mutas agitare*, "and practise in silence arts unknown to fame."

398. *acerba fremens*, "fretting bitterly."

401. *Peonium in morem*, "after the fashion of loeches."—*succinctus retorio amictu*, "girding up his robe and throwing it behind."

403. *trepidat*, "busies himself much."

404. *Sollicitat*. Compare Cowper's Task—
"With gentle force soliciting the darts."

405. *Nulla viam Fortuna regit*, "no good luck directs his search."

407. *pulvere cœlum stare*, "the air is made up of dust." According to Servius, *stare* is here the simple verb for the compound *constare*.

411. *indigno dolore nati*, "the outrage offered to her son."

413. *Puberibus foliis*. "The lower leaves" (of the *dictamnus*, our "dittany") "are downy.—*flore comantem*. A large upright panicle of very handsome flowers, rose-coloured or white, terminates each stem.

417. *labris*, "the lips" (of the vessel in which its juice was mixed).

422. *stetit*, "stood still," simple for compound verb *constitit*.

427. *arte magistrū*, "by master skill."

435. *verumque laborem*, "patience under difficulties."

436. *Fortunam*,—supply *opta*, or *peti*, according to Servius.

444. *caco*, "obscuring the air."

446. *Miscetur*, "appears confused."

451. *abrupto sidere*, "when the storm bursts forth" (storms were supposed to be caused by stars).

465. *ferentes*, simple for compound *inferentes*.
 468. *virago*, an archaic form of *virgo*, according to Heyne, and therefore suited to epic poetry.
 480. *conferre manum*, "to engage in combat."
 481. *tortos—orbēs*, "oblique, tortuous courses."
 491. *se collegit*, "covered himself with his buckler," or "crouched beneath it."
 493. *tulit* for *abstulit*, simple for compound.
 494. *insidiisque subactus*, "enraged by the invidious attack made on him."
 501. *Inque vicem*, for *invicem*, which goes with *æquore toto*.
 503. *Expediat*, "explain," properly to "disentangle."
 504. *futuras*, "destined to be."
 506. *loco statuit*, "made to stand where it was" (according to Wagner).
 507. *excipit in latus*, "catches him on the side" (that is, with a blow).—*qua fata celerrima*, "where death comes swiftest."—*crudum* = *crudelēm* in poetry.
 514. *mæstum*, "as he mourned" (for the dead); or, with Nürnberg, "whose mournful look was presage of his doom".
 520. *conducta*—emphatic, "hired the land he tilled."
 524. *in aquora*—supply *maris*, "to the ocean plain."
 532. *excutit*, "strikes him down" (out of the chariot).
 536. *aurata*, "encased in gold" (*aureus*, made of gold).
 537. *fixo*, simple for compound *transfixo*.
 541. *clipei mora*, "the interposing shield."
 548. *adeo totæ*, "even all."
 552. *Pro se quisque*, "as each was able."
 554. *mentem misit*, simple verb for compound *immissit*.
 566. *ob incepit subitum*, "because of the sudden adventure."
 569. *ponam aqua*, "I will lay level."
 572. *Hoc caput*, &c., "this is the source, and this the main of this unrighteous war."
 573. *Ferte faces propere*, &c., "bring brands at once, and reclaim the bond with fire and flame."
 579. *dextram sub mænia tendit*, "gains the walls amidst the foremost, and lifts his right hand to heaven."
 585. *ipsum trahunt*, &c., "the person of the king would they drag." Observe the emphatic place given to *ipsum*, and the tentative form of the verb here in the present tense.
 589. *trepidæ rerum*, "in panic fear for their state."
 599. *extinctum*, "his light of life quenched."
 600. *causam criminque*, "the guilty cause" (unusual, as the word generally means a "charge of guilt"). Hendiadys.
 602. *moritura*, "bent on death."
 603. *nodus informis leti*, "the noose of hideous death."
 621. *diversa*, "distant."
 629. *mittamus*, simple for compound *immitamus*.
 630. *pugnæ*, to be taken with *honore*.
 634. *Et nunc*, "even now," as opposed to *dudum*.—*fallis Dea*, "you hide your godhead," in Greek *λαυθαίεις θεός οὐσα*, and compare Horace's "fallit sorte beatior."

640. *oppetere, supply mortem*, “to encounter death.”

643. *Exscindere domos*. The notion of the verb literally is to destroy root and branch, by cutting up the tree out of the ground. Conington well observes “exscindere,” in Virgil, is almost always used of destroying a race, city, or nation. His friends were dead: the ruin was now coming upon his own house.—*rebus*, “my evil fortune;” “*res*” is generally to be explained by the context. Forbiger quotes an imitation by Val. F. (III. 294), “*Exstinguine mea (fata hoc defuit unum), Speravi te posse manu.*”

653. *suprema salus*, “our whole safety.”—*excidio* = “to utter ruin.”

657. *mussat*, “hesitates” (poetical form).

665. *varia*, “distracting.”—*obtutu*, “in a fixed gaze.”

672. *flaminis inter, &c.*, “a spire of flame rolling from story to story was streaming to the skies, and gaining possession of the tower.”

678. *stat, quicquid acerbum, &c.*, “it is settled that I shall suffer in death all its bitterness.”

681. *arvis*, dative for *in arvo*.

686. *sublapsa vetustas*, “old age that has stolen on it” (*sub* often denotes as a compound what is stealthy, unobserved, underhand).

689. *involvens secum*, “rolling down along with itself in its own fall.”—*disiecta*, “that he has scattered in different directions.”

694. *Quæcumque est fortuna, &c.*, “I take upon myself the event whatever it be.”—*verius*, “more truly just it is.”

695. *luere*, “to expiate” (a frequent construction for “*poenas pro foedere rupto*”).

700. *intonat armis*, “with thundering blows he struck his shield.”—*ipse*, “even he” (whom we know).

701. *quantus Athos*. Dr. Kennedy renders the passage—

“Huge he as Athos, or as Eryx huge,
Or huge as father Apennine himself,
What time he bellows with his nodding oaks
And lifts his snowy summit to the sky
Rejoicing.”

Compare Milton’s *Paradise Lost*, of Satan standing—

“Like Teneriffe or Atlas unremoved.”

707. *arma*, “their shields.” The first sense of *arma* is *armour*.

709. *cernere ferro*, for *decernere*, simple for compound.

712. *Invadunt Martem*, poetical construction for *ineunt pugnam*.—*olypeis atque ære, hendiadys.*

717. *magistri (pecori)*, “the herdsmen, the masters of the flock.”

725. *examine*, the tongue or needle of a pair of scales. The whole passage is translated from *Iliad* 9, 69. Compare Milton’s simile at the end of *Paradise Lost*, book IV.

727. *Quem dannet*, understand *letho*, “whom the contest may doom to death.” The Fates are not at Jupiter’s discretion, he can but examine and search into futurity.

728. *impune putans*, “deeming he might safely.”

730. *trepidi*, as *tumultu trepido*, VIII. 5, “in panic, tumult.”

743. *incertos implicat orbes*, “wheel round irregularly in his flight.”

746. *sagitta*, "the wound (inflicted) by the arrow."

753. *Umber*, (a poet. form) *Umbria*.

755. *Increpuit mali*, "makes his jaws rattle as (they meet)."

767. *olim*, "from long time."

770. *nullo discrimine*, "without any distinction or respect."

771. *puro—campo*, "a plain free from all obstructions."

788. *sublimes*, "of a soaring spirit," so "ambitious."

789. *arduis*, "lifting himself high," not with Heyne as "clad so much."

797. *Mortaline, &c.*, "Is it by mortal wound he would be fittingly wounded who was destined to be a god. (Observe here the emphatic force of the interrogation turning on the word with the appended *ne*.)

799. *vim* = violence, a "power of offence."

802. *tristes*, "bitter," as opposed to *dulce recurrent*, "come back and back upon me" (the frequentative form of *curro*). These verbs are generally in the first conjugation and are from verbs of the third, as *canere—canto, dico—dictio, pellere—pulso*.

810. *nec tu, &c.*, "and otherwise you would not see me."

811. *digna indigna*, "whatever might happen to me, of earthly or unearthly things."

811. *cincta flammis*. This means, as Wagner thinks, "all shining with fire," in proof of which he quotes Silius, XII. 727—"Mirantem Superum vultus et flammæ membra." Thiel applies the term to the glittering armour of the deity; and Forbiger takes it as signifying "in the very thickest of the fight," opposed to "solam aëria sede," above. Battles and fires are often mutually compared, and often exchange terms and ideas to enhance the description of each other, so that it is probable that the interpretation of Forbiger is the true one, "in the keenest of the fight."

812. *inimica—prælia*, "the fights they loathe."

822. *leges et federa*, &c., "agree on laws and treaties to bind them."

830. *tantos* is here explanatory of the previous line, "inasmuch as." Gossrau explains, "you enjoy the highest honour and power after Jupiter, and yet you allow yourself to condescend to a passion."

832. *submitte*, "sink down."

833. *me remitto*, "I yield myself up."

841. *mentem retorsit*, "suddenly changed her mind."

846. *Nox intempsa*, "the timeless night," where there is no time for work, or no time to be reckoned, or midnight, the noon of night.

852. *territat*, "keeps in a state of fright."

858. *immedicabile telum*, "a weapon whose wound is incurable."

859. *incognita*, "not detected by the sight."

866. *everberat*, "beats incessantly."

869. *stridorem et alas*. Hendiadys, "the whirring wings."

870. The whole passage is thus rendered by Lord Ravensworth—

"' What further aid to thee, my Turnus, now
 Can thy poor sister bring, or what resource
 Remains thy loved existence to prolong?
 Or how resist this dire portent? I fly,
 Despairing fly the field: ye birds obscene,
 Fright me no more; your flapping wings I know,

Your ghostly shrieks, and to the proud command
 Of mighty Jove I bow. Is this the meed
 Of my lost honour? Why give me the boon
 Of life immortal, when the stroke of death,
 Denied to me, might finish all my woes,
 And bear me with my brother to the shades?
 Immortal though I be, can life be sweet
 Without thee, O my brother! Gape, thou earth,
 Gape wide and deep, and me a goddess plunge
 To lowest depths of hell! She spoke, and veiled
 Her form in azure mantle, weeping sore,
 And sought a refuge in the river depths.
 Æneas presses on, and brandishing
 A ponderous spear like weaver's beam, insults
 His foe with scornful words: 'What new delay
 Dost hope to find, O Turnus! or what arts
 Contrive? 'Tis not by racing, but the sword,
 This quarrel must be settled! Change thy form
 Into what shape thou mayst, make up thy mind
 To what resolve thou canst! the gods implore
 To lend thee wings to mount the starry sky,
 Or hide thee in the deepest caves of earth.'"

892. *haud quidquam—meorum*, "nothing at all of all that is mine."

894. *caput quassans*, "kept shaking the head" (the verb is frequentative form of *quatio*).—*contrahe*, "concentrate."

914. *sensus vertuntur varii*, "his senses turn every way."

916. *telum instare tremiscit*, "and he begins to tremble at the approach of doom."

925. *extremos orbes*, "the edge of the circles."

932. *parentis cura*, objective genitive, "thought for a parent."

938. *aer in armis*, "fierce in the fight."

946. *hausit*, &c., "gazed his fill."

949. *acelerato sanguine*, "his guilty blood" (for having slain Pallas).

952. Heyne sums up as follows: "And now, since by the death of Turnus the conditions of the treaty which had been entered on are fulfilled, and Lavinia is obtained in marriage by the Trojan prince, Æneas unites the Trojans and Latins into one nation, founds a city, Lavinium, and secures the right of succession to the kingdom after the death of Latinus; and thus 'accepit sedem in Italia Intulitque deos Latio,' as the poet hath declared in Book I. 5, 6."

A P P E N D I X.

(From Lord Ravensworth's Translation of the *Aeneid*.)

ATTEMPT AT SOME ESTIMATE OF TIME IN THE NARRATIVE AND ACTION OF THE *AENEID*.

IN the few pages of this Appendix to his volume, the Translator proposes to examine a point somewhat neglected by the commentators of the *Aeneid*, which, however, is an important element in the composition of an Epic Poem—namely, the duration of time required in the action and conduct of the narrative. In Virgil's famous Epic the charm of his versification is so entrancing, and the course of his narrative so fluent, that the reader is apt to forget the exigencies of time and place, and abandon himself without inquiry to the guidance of him whom Dante, a congenial spirit, terms

“Quel savio gentil che tutto seppe.”

In the first Six Books there seems no difficulty in reconciling the progress of events with the lapse of time, nor need any question arise upon the point. But starting with Book VI., it is a somewhat interesting matter to allot the space of time requisite for the continuance of the narrative during the remainder of the Poem, and to this the Translator ventures to invite the attention of his readers.

Commencing with Book VI., *Aeneas* lands in Italy at Cumæ, say June 1. He visits the Sibyl: returns to Cape Misenum and performs the obsequies of Misenus. Then returning to Cumæ, he descends to the Shades below in company with the Sibyl, and returns to the upper air; leaves Cumæ and sails to Caieta. The time occupied by this Book may be eight days, more or less.

Book VII.

Aeneas sails to Caieta (June 9), where he buries his aged nurse; and from thence proceeds along the coast to the mouth of the Tiber; and from the context it appears that this trip was accomplished in the course of a day and a night; so that, following our fanciful date, supposing him to leave Caieta on June 9, he would reach the Tiber on the 10th about noon. And now comes a large and indefinite extension

of time to be allowed for in the narrative. The Poet, in his invocation to the Muse, sings thus:—

“ Nunc age, qui reges, Erato, quæ tempora rerum
 Quis Latio antiquo fuerit status, &c.
 Dicam horrida bella;
 Dicam acies, actosque animis in funera reges,
 Tyrrenhamque manum, totamque sub arma coactam
 Hesperiam.”

Hitherto throughout the preceding Books of the Poem the *events* and the *time* have very well corresponded, and the reader is not called upon to reconcile the narrative with the lapse of time supposed to be in progress; but from the opening of this Book, although no interruption takes place in the narrative, a large allowance for time must be made.

When *Æneas* lands at the mouth of the Tiber in the opening of this Book, the first thing he does after mooring his fleet, is to dig the foundations and construct the towers and bulwarks of a new town, which undertaking was so far accomplished as to be put into a condition of defence by the Trojan occupiers in the beginning of Book IX., when the garrison were enabled to resist successfully the fierce attacks of Turnus and his army.

Æneas then sends his envoys and spokesmen on a mission to Latinus, the ruler of the country called Latium, who held his seat of rule in the neighbouring city of Laurentum. These depart on their mission the day following their landing in the Tiber, say, June 12—

“ Postera quum prima lustrabat lampade terras
 Orta dies, urbem et fines et litora gentis
 Diversi explorant.”

“ Tum satus Anchisæ delectos ordine ab omni
 Centum oratores augusta ad mœnia regis
 Ire jubet.”

And when they proceed on their mission—

“ Ipse humili designat mœnia fossa, ”
 Moliturque locum; primasque in litore sedes,
 Castrorum in morem, pinnis atque aggere cingit.”

These transactions only bring us to the 12th or 13th June. At this point new events are opened to our view, and very uncertain data of the lapse of time.

We will proceed to examine the action and events of Book VII., and the space of time which they may be supposed to occupy.

No sooner is *Æneas* landed and settled in Latium than the wrath of Juno is suddenly raised up to boiling heat, which the goddess, unable to control, gives vent to by summoning the Fury Alecto from the pit of Acheron, who inflames the breast of Queen Amata and the heart of Turnus with the most violent rage and animosity against the Trojan leader and his followers. Hence the extravagant conduct of the queen, who inspires all the female population of Laurentum with a like fury, and ends by carrying off her innocent daughter Lavinia from

ier father's house to the woods and wilds, followed by a demented train of frantic females. The mind of Turnus being poisoned by the same agency, and maddened by the loss of his promised bride and her great inheritance, he sends defiance to Latinus, and rouses all the Italian tribes to declare war against the new-comers, and expel them from the country—

“*Jubet arma parari
Tutari Italiam, detrudere finibus hostem;*”

and so begins the series of events which lead to the final catastrophe.

The question is, how much time must be allowed for collecting all these tribes and bringing up the army to Laurentum? for there they all are ready to take the field at the beginning of the 9th Book.

This is, then, the undefined space of time to be accounted for in the course of events. Can less than six weeks or even three months be accorded for all this movement and preparation? First of all, *Æneas*'s fortifications have to be built and rendered fit to stand a siege. Secondly, the “fiery cross” has to be sent through all the regions of central and southern Italy. Five great cities collect their militia—

“*Atina potens, Tiburque superbum,
Ardea, Crustumericæ, et turrigeræ Antennæ;*”

and all the regions round about follow the example and muster the inhabitants to arms. See the description of the gathering clans at the close of Book VII. Thirdly, an embassy is sent from Laurentum to Arpi, headed by Venulus, praying for the aid and alliance of the Grecian hero Diomedes, the answer to which is returned in Book XI. Fourthly, during this same period, and perhaps partly antecedent to it, has been collected the army under Tarcho, and the fleet which transported them to Latium. This army—which in the Poem starts into existence with all the suddenness of an apparition, and much of the mystery—is introduced to the reader's notice in the middle of Book VIII. through the medium of King Evander, near whose territory, “*gelidum prope Cæritis amnem*” it lay encamped. More than this, the fleet on board of which *Æneas*, Pallas, Tarcho, and his officers and army embark, is all ready for them on the coast.

This is not the first attempt to reconcile the action of these last Six Books with the time necessary for the progress of events.

The erudite and accurate Heyne, whose edition of Virgil leaves no point untouched, has treated the subject in divers papers, which he lenominated “*Excursus*,” appended to different Books. The last, appended to Book XII., is thus entitled: “*Super temporis spatio in quod sex posteriorum librorum res gestæ a poetâ dispescuntur.*” He begins this “*Excursus*” as follows: “*Erunt forte qui vix fidem habent mihi affirmanti, paucorum dierum acta sex posteriorum Æneidie librorum argumentum explere. Ita tamen res se habet:—nonendum viginti dies exiisse doceri potest, cum Turni cæde factâ tota Æneis absolvitur.*” He then narrates the events in order, giving only three days from the advent of *Æneas* into port to the day when war

was declared by Turnus against the Trojans. These are his words: "Tertio die seruntur causæ belli inter Trojanos et Latinos. Turnus Laurentum profectus, parat arma, edicit bellum, auxilia colligit. Rectè nunc *ab omni temporis-memoratione* abstinet poeta: sed paullo post sub Libri VIII initium iterum temporum notas adjungit."

Exactly so; yet here, while the commentator admits that an indefinite space of time has to be accounted for, he gratuitously restricts himself to the limitation of twenty days for the whole action and events of the last Six Books! To confute this computation seems almost a waste of time. A day and a night are spent in the voyage from Cumæ to the Tiber. On the third day Æneas sends his mission to Latinus, the result of which Turnus could not have known till the fourth day at soonest. The commentator admits that a certain undefined space of time must be allowed. This being conceded, it is quite as easy to extend this space to three months as to three weeks; and when you are referred to the four heads enumerated in the preceding pages, I affirm that it is simply impossible that such an army as that named in the end of Book VII. could be collected in the space of three days, or that the infant fortress of the Trojans could be put into a condition of defence. Even three days is hardly available in Heyne's computation. I have already enumerated four days. In Book XI. twelve days are given to a truce for burying the dead, which fact the critic does not absolutely ignore, but fails to allow for; then follow two more days, at least, till the death of Turnus, completing the twenty days within two, and making no allowance at all for the assemblage of a great army in all parts of central and southern Italy, the march of the said army to Laurentum, and the building and equipment of the towers and fortifications of the Trojan adventurers. Thus Heyne's restriction of the time of the last Six Books—a restriction quite unnecessary and uncalled for—seems to me utterly unreasonable and indefensible.

I scarcely think an apology is demanded of me for adding these few remarks on the measure of time in the latter Books of the Æneid, for I feel assured that any inquiry will be acceptable to scholars which tends to throw additional light upon the finest Epic Poem in the Latin language. Whether Virgil himself intended to confine the action of the last Six Books within a definite period it is difficult, if not impossible, to determine; but it would be an injustice to the most judicious of authors, to suppose that he fixed such narrow limits to the action of his Poem, as to make it impossible to crowd the events recorded within such limits.

R.

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